

THE  
SECOND PART  
OF THE  
PRESENT STATE  
OF  
ENGLAND.

- Together with divers  
REFLECTIONS  
UPON  
The ancient State thereof,

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By EDW. CHAMBERLAYNE,  
Doctor of LAWS.

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The Thirteenth Edition, with several  
Additions, and very many Alterations.

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*In Magnis voluisse sat est*——

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L O N D O N,

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TO HER  
ROYAL HIGHNESS  
THE  
Most Excellent, Illustrious,  
And PIOUS  
PRINCESS,  
The PRINCESS  
A N N .  
O F  
DENMARK.

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*This Thirteenth Edition of the Se-  
cond Part of the PRESENT  
STATE of ENGLAND,  
is most humbly Dedicated by the  
AUTHOR,*

EDW. CHAMBERLAYNE.

1844

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TO THE  
READER.

**I**N a former small Treatise, Intituled, *THE PRESENT STATE OF ENGLAND*, The Author having given a succinct Account of the *Government in General*, as it is *Monarchical*; and therein of the *King, Queen, Princes, and Princesses of the Blood*; of the *Great Officers of the Crown*; of the *King's, Queen Consort, and Queen Dowager's Courts*; of the *Three States of England, Clergy, Nobility, and Commons*, and of divers other Remarkables.

In this *Second Part* of the *Present State of England*, he hath endeavoured to describe, with the like Brevity, the *Particular Government of England, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military*: The several Courts of *Justice*, the Offices and Officers belonging thereunto; and (for the sake of Foreigners) to exhibite

*To the Reader.*

a particular Description of the famous City of *London*, of the two Renowned Universities, &c.

In erecting such a spacious and Various Edifice, the Spectator, at first View, will hardly conceive how much pains was bestowed in digging the Foundation, in raising Scaffolds, in finding, conveying, and fitting Materials, in contriving the *Architecture*, in removing the Rubbish, &c. Other *Builders* consult only their own Brains, and the Dead, (that is, Books) whereunto access may be had at all Hours: But in this *Work*, the living, and then choicest among them, were to be advised with; whereof some were far distant, others seldom at leisure, some unwilling to communicate their Knowledge, others not at all affable.

However, if the *Reader*, reaping in few Hours, the Fruits of many Months Labour, shall receive any Content, the Author will not only be satisfied for this, but encouraged for another like Enterprize.

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ANGLIÆ NOTITIA:  
OR  
The Present State.  
OF  
ENGLAND.

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The Second Part.

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CHAP. I.

*Of the Government of England in particular ; and First, of the King's Most Honourable Privy-Council.*

THE Government of England in particular, is either Ecclesiastical, Civil, or Military, wherein the King is Supreme Governour in all Causes, and over all Persons; from him is derived all Authority and Jurisdiction. He is *quasi intellectus Agens, Forma formarum, vel potius Mundi Anglici*

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*glici Deus*; and the *Primum Mobile* thereof, from whence all the inferior Orbs derive their Motion, is that Noble, Honourable, and Reverend Assembly, called *Concilium secretum, privatum, vel continuum Regis Concilium*, which is a Court of such Antiquity and Honour, that it may be said to be higher than the highest Court of *England* ( as the Parliament is usually called ) for our Parliaments are not only much younger, but also may truly be said to be the Productions of the King's Privy-Council, as appears by the words of the Writ for summoning of a Parliament. This is the highest Watch-Tower of the Nation, wherein the King, with all his good Sentinels, and Watchmen about him, takes a careful Survey of all his Dominions, and sometimes of all the Dominions of the World, as any of them have any Relation to his; where he consults and contrives how to protect his numberless Subjects, not only from Injuries amongst themselves, but from the Wrongs and Violences of all other Nations; where he doth consult and watch for the publick Good, Honour, Defence, Profit, and Peace of all his People.

Before the latter end of *Henry the Third*, *Quod provisum fuit per Regem & Concilium suum privatum, sigilloque Regis confirmatum, procul dubio Legis vigorem habuit*, saith *Spelman*.

The primitive and ordinary way of Government in *England*, was by the King and his Privy-Council, and all our Kings have acted much by it, determining Controversies of great Importance, sometimes touching Lands and Rights between Party and Party, whereof there are very many Presidents, and the Judges of *England*, in some difficult Cases, were not wont to give Judgment, until they had first consulted the King or his Privy-Council. Moreover the  
Lords

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Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, have oft-times transmitted Matters of high Moment to the King and his Privy-Council, as by long Experience and Wisdom, better able to judge of, and by Secrecy and Expedition, better able to transact some State-affairs, than all the Lords and Commons together.

At present the King and his Privy-Council take Cognisance of few Matters, that may well be determined by the known Laws, and ordinary Courts of Justice; but only, as aforesaid, consult for the publick Good, Honour, Defence, Safety, and Benefit of the Realm, not meddling with Matters that concern Freeholds, but Matters of Appeal, and sudden Emergencies.

The Lords of the Privy-Council are, as it were, a part of the King, incorporate with him and his Cares, bearing upon their Shoulders that great weight, that otherwise would lie wholly upon His Majesty; wherefore of such high Value and Esteem they have always been, that if a man did but strike in the House of a Privy-Counsellor, or elsewhere in his Presence, he was grievously fined for the same; and to conspire the Death of any of them was made Felony in any of the King's Servants, within the *Cheque-Roll*, and to kill one of them was High-Treason.

A Privy-Counsellor, though but a Gentleman, shall have Precedence of all Knights, Barons, and younger Sons of all Barons and Viscounts.

The substance of their Oath, is, That they shall, according to their Power and Discretion, truly, justly, and evenly counsel and advise the King in all matters to be treated in his Majesties Council; That they shall keep secret the Kings Counsel, &c.

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By force of this Oath, and the Custom of the Kingdom of *England*, a Privy-Counsellor is made without any Patent or Grant, and to continue only during the Life of the King that makes him, nor so long, unless the King pleaseth.

There have been usually a Lord President of the King's Privy-Council; a Dignity of so high a Repute, that by a Statute of *Henry* the Eighth, he is to take place in publick, next to the Lord High-Treasurer of *England*: His Office was to speak first to Business, to report to His Majesty the Passages and State of Businesses transacted at Council-Table. The last Lord President was *John* Earl of *Radnor*; he that is now Lord-President of the King's Privy-Council, is *Robert* Earl of *Sunderland*.

To his Privy-Counsellors, the King of *England* may declare, or conceal from them, whatsoever he alone judgeth fit and expedient, *quâ in re* (saith the excellent *Sir Thomas Smith*) *absolutissimum est hoc Regnum Angliæ præ Venetorum Ducatu, aut Lacedæmoniorum Principatu.*

The King, with the Advice of his Privy-Council, doth publish Proclamations, binding to the Subject, provided that they are not contrary to Statute, or Common-Law.

In cases where the publick Peace, Honour, or Profit of the Kingdom, may be endangered for want of speedy redress, there the King with his Privy-Council, usually make use of an absolute Power, if need be.

The Members of this most Honourable Council, are such, as his own free Will, and meer Motion, shall please to chuse, and are commonly Men of the highest Rank, eminent for Estates, Wisdom, Courage, Integrity, &c. And because



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because there are few Cases of moment so Temporal, but that they may some way relate to Spiritual Affairs, therefore according to the general Rules of Policy and Government, which God himself ordained amongst his chosen People the *Jews*, the Privy-Council ( as well as the great Council of Parliament ) is composed of Spiritual, as well as Temporal Persons, some of the Principal Bishops of *England* have in all times been chosen by his Majesty, to be of his Privy-Council. See the List in the First Part.

They are all to wait on his Majesty, and at Council-Board sit in their Order bare-headed, when his Majesty presides.

At all Debates, the lowest delivers his Opinion first, that so he may be the more free, and the King last of all declares his Judgment, and thereby determins the matter in Debate.

The Time and Place of holding this Council, is wholly at the King's Pleasure, but is most commonly held in the Morning, on Wednesday and Friday out of Parliament, or Term-time, and in the Afternoon in times of Parliament, or Term.

A Council is seldom or never held without the Presence of one of the Secretaries of State; of whose Office and Dignity, much more considerable in *England*, than in other Nations, take here this brief account.

The Kings of *England* had anciently but one Secretary of State, until about the end of *Henry* the Eighth his Reign, it was thought fit, that weighty and important Office should be discharged by two Persons, both of equal Authority, and both stiled *Principal Secretaries of State*. In those days, and some while after, they sat not at Council Board, but having prepared their Business in a Room adjoyning to the

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Council-Chamber, they came in, and stood on either hand of the King; and nothing was debated at the Table, until the Secretaries had gone through with their Proposals. But Queen *Elizabeth* seldom coming to Council, that Method was altered, and the two Secretaries took their places as Privy-Counsellors, which Dignity they have retained and enjoyed ever since; and a Council is seldom or never held without the Presence of one of them at the least.

Their Employment being of extraordinary Trust and Multiplicity, renders them most considerable, both in the Eyes of the King upon whom they attend every day, as Occasion requires; and of the Subject also, whose Requests and Desires are for the most part lodged in their Hands, to be represented to the King, and always to make dispatches thereupon, according to His Majesties Answers and Directions.

As for Foreign Affairs, the Secretaries divide all the Kingdoms and Nations, which have intercourse of Business with the King of *England*, into two grand Provinces; whereof each Secretary taketh one to himself, receiving all Letters and Addresses from, and making all Dispatches to the several Princes and States comprehended within his own Province.

But in all Matters of Home-concern, whether they relate to the publick, or to particular Persons, both the Secretaries do equally and indistinctly receive and dispatch whatsoever is brought to them, be it for the Church, the Militia, or private Grants, Pardons, Dispensations, &c.

They have this special Honour, that if either of them be a Baron, he taketh place, and hath the Precedence of all other Persons of the same Degree,

Degree, though otherwise by their Creation, some of them might have right to precede him; and a Knight in like manner, if he hath no other Qualification.

They have their several Lodgings appointed them in all the King's Houses, as well for their own Accommodation, as for their Office, and those that attend upon it. They have also a very liberal Diet at the King's Charge, or Board-wages in lieu of it.

To shew how considerable their place is, their settled Allowance from the King in Salary and Pension, is little less than two thousand Pounds Sterling *per annum*, to each of them.

The Secretaries and Clerks, whom they employ under them, are wholly at their own choice, and have no dependance upon any other Power or Persons besides themselves.

They have the custody of that Seal of the King, which is properly called the Signet; the use and application whereof, gives Denomination to an Office, constantly attending the Court, called the *Signet-Office*, wherein there are four Clerks, who wait alternately by Months, and prepare such things as are to pass the *Signet*, in order to the Privy-Seal or Great Seal.

These have no Fee from the King, but only Diet, which at Pension is 200 l yearly; their Office is in *White-Hall*, they wait by Month, each of them three Months in a year. One of them always attends the Court wheresoever it removes, and by Warrant from the King, or Secretaries of State, or Lords of the Council, prepare such Bills or Letters for the King to sign, as not being Matter of Law, are by any Warrants directed to them to prepare. In their Office all Grants, either prepared by the King's

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Learned Council at Law, or by themselves, for the King's Hand, when signed, are returned, and there transcribed again, and that Transcription is carried to one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and sealed, and then it is called a *Signet*, which is directed to the Lord Privy-Seal, and is his Warrant for issuing out a Privy-Seal upon it, which is prepared by the Clerks of that Seal, is sufficient for the payment of any Moneys out of the *Exchequer*, and for several other uses; but when the nature of the Grant requires the passing the Great Seal, then the Privy-Seal is an Authority to the Lord Chancellor to pass the Great Seal, as the Signet was to the Lord Privy-Seal, to affix that Seal to the Grant: But in all three Offices, *viz.* Signet, Privy-Seal, and Great Seal, the Grant is transcribed. So all which passes from the King, hath these several ways of being considered before perfected.

There are also four Clerks of the Privy-Seal,  
*viz.*

*Sir Charles Bickerstaff*, Knight.

*John Matthews*, Esq;

*Thomas Watkins*, Esq;

*John Richards*, Esq;

More of their Office is to be seen in *Stat. 27. of Hen. 8.* worthy to be noted.

To this Office ( in time when the Court of Request is in being ) belongs the Sealing of all Commissions and other Proccesses out of that Court.

Moreover, depending on the Secretaries of State, is an ancient Office called the *Paper-Office*, the Keeper whereof hath in his Charge all the publick Papers, Writings, Matters of State, and Council; all Letters, Intelligences,  
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Negotiations of the King's publick Ministers abroad, and generally all the Papers and Dispatches, that pass through the Offices of the two Secretaries of State, which are from time to time transmitted into this Office, and here remain, disposed by way of a Library, within his Majesties Palace of *White-Hall*. This considerable Officer hath a Fee of 160 l. per annum, payable out of the *Exchequer*, and is at present that very worthy Person, Sir *Joseph Williamson*, Kt. late one of the Principal Secretaries of State.

After the King's most Honourable Privy-Council, that *Primum Mobile*, or rather that *Resort* or *Spring*, may be considered the *Great Wheels*, first moved by that *Spring*, which are the Convocation for the Ecclesiastical Government, and the Parliament for the Civil.

But for the better understanding of the Ecclesiastical Government, it will be expedient to premise somewhat of the Ecclesiastical Persons in *England*.

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### C H A P. II.

#### *Of the Ecclesiastical Persons of England.*

IN the Government of the Church of *England*, among the Ecclesiastical Persons governing in the *English* Church, is first, the King of *England*, who is, as the Lawyers say, *Persona sacra & mixta cum Sacerdote*. The King is the Supreme Bishop of *England*; and at his Coronation,

tion, by a solemn Consecration and Unction, he becomes a Spiritual Person, Sacred and Ecclesiastical: For as he hath put upon him *Corona Regni*, as an Emblem of his Kingship and Power in Temporals; so hath he *Stola Sacerdotis*, commonly called *Vestis Dalmatica*, as a *Levitical Ephod*, to signifie his Priesthood and Power in Spirituals. He is Supreme Governour in all Causes, and over all Persons *Ecclesiastical* as well as *Civil*; is Patron Paramount of all *Ecclesiastical* Benefices in *England*, to whom the last Appeals in *Ecclesiastical* Affairs are made, who alone hath Power to nominate Persons for all Bishopricks, and chief Dignities, as Deaneries, and some Prebends in the Church, &c. as more at large may be seen in the First Part of the *Present State of England*.

Next to the King in the Church-Government are the Bishops, whereof two are called *Pimates*, *Metropolitans*, or *Archbishops*; that is, Chief Bishops, the one of *Canterbury*, the other of *York*, each of which have, besides their peculiar Diocess, a Province consisting of several Diocesses, and therein by Common-Law, a Prerogative of proving Wills, and granting Administrations, where the person dying had *Bona notabilia*, that is, above  $\text{£} 1$ . in divers *Diocesses*, or *Jurisdiccions*. Also, by Grants of several Kings, they have each one certain Priviledges, Liberties, and Immunities in their own States.

Under these two Archbishops are twenty six Bishopricks, whereof Twenty two are reckoned in the Province of *Canterbury*, and four in the Province of *York*: So that there are, besides the two Archbishops, Twenty four Bishops, all which have the Title of Lords, by reason of their Baronies annexed to their Bishopricks, and have Precedence over all other Barons, both  
in

in Parliament, and in other Assemblies: Amongst these presides always the Bishop of *London*, who by ancient Right is accounted Dean of the *Episcopal Colledge* of that Province, and by vertue thereof, is to signify the Pleasure of his Metropolitan, to all the Bishops of the Province, to execute his *Mandate*, to disperse his *Missives* on all emergency of Affairs, to preside in Conventions of Provincial *Synods*, during the necessary absence of the *Metropolitan*. Next to *London*, in *Parliament*, precedes *Durham*, and then *Winchester*; all the rest of the Bishops take place according to the Seniority of their Consecrations.

The Function of an *English Bishop* consists in what he may act, either by his *Episcopal Order*, or by his *Episcopal Jurisdiction*.

By his *Episcopal Order*, he may ordain *Deacons* and *Priests*, he may dedicate Churches and Burying places, may administer the Rights and Ceremonies of Confirmation, without whom none of these may be done.

The *Jurisdiction* of a Bishop is either *Ordinary* or *Delegated*; the *Ordinary* is what by the Law of the Land belongs to each Bishop in his own Diocese; the *Delegated* is what the King is pleased to confer upon him, not as a Bishop, but as he is a Subject, and a considerable Member of the Kingdom: For all Clergy-men are in *England* (as anciently among God's own People the *Jews*, and amongst the Primitive *Christians*, so soon as they were under Christian Emperors) judged fit to enjoy divers Temporal Honours and Employments: as,

First, to be in the Commission of the Peace, for who so proper to make and keep Peace, as they,

they, whose constant Duty it is to preach Peace? Who so fit as they, whose main Business and Study is to reconcile those that are at variance? And therefore since his late Majesties happy Restauration, as well as before, divers grave discreet Divines have been made Justices of Peace, and thereby not only the poor Clergy-men have been protected from the Oppression of their causeless Enemies, but many Differences have been composed without any Law-Suit, in a more Christian, and less expensive way.

Secondly, to be of his Majesties Privy-Council, where frequently Cases of Conscience may arise, relating to State-Matters, that will admit neither of Delay, nor Publication: And therefore after the Pattern of that excellent Christian Emperor *Constantine* the Great, our good Kings both before and since the Reformation, have always admitted some Spiritual Persons to their Council-Tables, and Closet-Debates.

Thirdly, to be employed in publick Treaties and Negotiations of Peace, and this both the Ancient and Modern Practice will justifie, that none have been more frequently and successfully used in such Messages, than the Ambassadors of Christ.

Fourthly, to enjoy some of the Great Offices of the Crown, as to be *Lord Chancellor*, *Lord Treasurer*, &c. And it hath been observed, that in the late Reign, when the Bishop of *London* was *Lord Treasurer*, that Office was executed with as much diligence, faithfulness, dexterity, and content to the Subject as well as to the King, as ever it had been by his Lay-Precdecessors.

In the ordinary Jurisdiction of a Bishop, as a Bishop, may be considered either the *Jurisdiction* it self, or what is instated in him by the Law



Law of the Land, for the better execution of that *Jurisdiction*.

The *Jurisdiction* it self is established partly by Statute-Law, as to license Physicians, Surgeons, and School-Masters; to unite and consolidate small Parishes, to assist the Civil Magistrates in Execution of some Statutes concerning Ecclesiastical Affairs, to compel the Payment of Tenths and Subsidies due from the Clergy to the King.

Partly by Common Law, as upon the King's Writ to certify the Judges touching legitimate and illegitimate Births and Marriages; to require upon the King's Writ the burning of an obstinate Heretick; but this last hath been lately repealed: also to require the King's Writ for imprisoning the Body of one that obstinately stands Excommunicated forty days.

And partly by Common and Ecclesiastical-Law together, as to cause Wills of the Deceased to be proved, to grant Administration of Goods of such as die intestate, to give order for the gathering and preserving of perishable Goods, where none is willing to administer, to cause Account to be given of Administrations to collate Benefices, to grant Institutions to Benefices upon Presentations of other Patrons, to command Induction to be given, to order the collecting and preserving of the Profits of vacant Benefices, for the use of the Successors, to defend the Franchises and Liberties of the Church, to visit their particular Diocesses once in three Years, and therein to enquire of the Manners, Carriages, Delinquencies, &c. of Ministers, of Church-wardens, of the rest of the Parishioners, and amongst them, especially of those that profess themselves Physicians, Surgeons, School-Masters, Midwives; of Wardens of Hospitals,

pitals, how they perform their several Duties and Trusts; also of all other professing Christianity, and offending either against Piety, as by Blasphemy, Idolatry, Superstition, Perjury, Heresie, Errors against the Thirty nine Articles, Schism, Conventicles, absence from Divine Service, unlawful Abstinence from the Sacrament; or else offending against Justice, as the delaying of the Legacies given to the Poor or pious Uses, Dilapidations of Buildings, or Goods belonging to the Church; taking the Usury beyond the rate allowed by Statute, Simony, Perjury, &c. or by offending against Sobriety, as Drunkenness, Incest, Adultery, Fornication, filthy Speech, tempting of any ones Chastity, Clandestine Marriages, as for want of thrice publishing the Banes, the want of Parents Consent, the want of Witnesses, which must be above two, or Marrying in a private Place, in an undue time, before Eight in the Morning, and after Twelve of the Clock in the Day.

Now, for the better executing of this *Jurisdiction*, the Law of England hath furnished the Bishops with a Power of *Ecclesiastical Censures*, whereof some may be inflicted both upon Lay-men and Church-men, as Suspension from entering into the Church, or else from receiving the Sacrament, or greater Excommunications, &c. Others may be inflicted only upon Ecclesiastical persons, as Sequestration of their Ecclesiastical Profits, Suspensions, sometimes *ab Officio*, sometimes *à Beneficio*, *Deprivation*, and *Deposition*, which is sometimes verbal, by sentence pronounced against them, and sometimes real, by Degradation. Here note, That of all these Censures, Excommunication is never to be inflicted but only for Contumacy; as when a Person being duly summoned, will not appear,

or appearing, will not obey the Orders of the Bishop.

*The solemn manner of making a Bishop in England, is as followeth.*

When any Bishop's See becomes vacant, the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral giving notice thereof to the King, who is Patron of all the Bishopricks in England, and humbly requesting, that his Majesty will give leave for them to chuse another; the King hereupon grants to the Dean his *Conge d'Eslire*, which in French (wherein it was anciently penned) signifies leave to elect; then the Dean summons a Chapter or Assembly of the Prebendaries, who either elect the Person recommended by His Majesties Letters, or shew cause to the contrary. Next, the Election is certified to the party elected, who doth modestly refuse it the first and second time; and if he refuse it a third time, then that being certified to His Majesty, another is recommended; when the Election is accepted by the Party, it is certified to the King, and the Archbishop of that Province, whereupon the King gives his Royal Assent under the Great Seal of England, which is exhibited to the Archbishop of that Province with command to confirm and consecrate him: Hereunto the Archbishop subscribes *sua confirmatio*, and gives Commission under his Archiepiscopal Seal to his Vicar-General, to perform all the Acts required for perfecting his Confirmation.

The Vicar-General then in the Name of the Archbishop, sends forth a Citation, summoning all Opposers of the said Election, or Person Elected,

lected, to appear at a certain time and place especially assigned to make their Objections. This done by an Officer of the Arches, usually at *Bow-Church* in *Cheapside*, *London*, by Proclamation threetimes, and then affixing the said Citation on the Church-door for all People to read, the said Officer returns an authentick Certificate thereof to the Archbishop and Vicar-General. At the Day and Place assigned for the Appearance of the Opposers, the Vicar-General sits, then the Proctor for the said Dean and Chapter exhibits the Royal Assent, and the Commission of the Archbishop; which read and accepted by the Vicar-General, the Proctor exhibits the Proxy from the Dean and Chapter, and then presents the elected Bishop, and returns the Citation, and desires the Opposers to be publickly called three times; which being done accordingly, he accuseth their Contumacy, and for Penalty thereof, desires that the business may proceed, which the Vicar-General in a Schedule by him read and subscribed, doth order. Next the Proctor giving a summary Petition, wherein is deduced the whole Process of Election and Consent, desires a time to be assigned to prove it, which the Vicar-General admits and decrees. After which, the Proctor exhibits the Royal Assent, with the elected Bishop's Assent, and the certificate to the Archbishop, and desires a term presently to be assigned to hear final Sentence, which the Vicar-General decrees. Then the Proctor desires that all Opposers should again be called, which being thrice publickly done, and none appearing, nor opposing, they are pronounced contumacious, and a Decree made to proceed to Sentence, by a Schedule read and subscribed by the said Vicar-General. Then the Elect Person

takes

takes the Oath of Supremacy, Simony, and Canonical Obedience.

Next the Judge of the Arches reads and subscribes the Sentence ; after which, usually there is an Entertainment made for the Officers and others there present, which being once done at the Sign of the *Nags-head* in *Cheapside*, near the said *Bow-Church*, gave occasion to our Adversaries of the *Romish Church* to affirm that Fable, That there our first Bishops, after the Reformation, were consecrated.

When a Bishop is elected, and the Election confirmed, he may give Institution, and do his ordinary Jurisdiction, and may sit in Parliament, as Lord thereof, according to Sir *Edward Cook*, 4 *Instit.* p. 47.

After the Confirmation, then according to the King's Mandate, is the solemn Consecration of the elected Bishop, which is done by the Archbishop, with the Assistance of two other Bishops, in manner following.

Upon some *Sunday* or Holiday, after Morning Service, the Archbishop beginneth the Communion-Service ; after a certain Prayer appointed for this Occasion, one of the Bishops there present readeth the Epistle, 1 *Tim.* 3. another readeth the Gospel, *John* 21. Then after the *Nicene Creed* and some Sermon, the elected Bishop, vested with his Rochet, or Linnen-Garment, is by two Bishops presented to the Archbishop, or some other Bishop commissioned by him, sitting in his Chair, who demands the King's Mandate for the Consecration, and causes it to be read ; then the elect Bishop takes the Oath of Supremacy, and of Canonical Obedience to the Archbishop, and after divers Prayers, and several Interrogatories put to the Bishop, and his Answers, the rest of the Episcopal

copal Habit is put upon him, and after more Prayers, the elect Bishop kneeleth down, and the Archbishop, and Bishops there present, lay their hands on his Head, and by a certain pious grave form of Words, they consecrate him. Afterwards the Archbishop doth deliver to the Bishop elect a Bible, with another Set-form of Words, and so all proceed to the Communion-Service; and having received the Sacrament, and the Blessing, they repair from Church to Dinner, which is at the charge of the Bishop elect, and is usually very splendid and magnificent, the greatest of the Nobility, Clergy, Judges, Privy Counsellors, &c. honouring it with their Presence, the Expences hereof, with Fees of Consecration, amounting ordinarily to six or seven hundred Pounds.

This Form and Manner of Consecrating Bishops, is according to the Rule laid down in the fourth Council of *Carthage*, about the year 470, generally received in all the Provinces of the Western Church.

Note, That by our Order of consecrating Bishops, it is evident, Bishops are lookt upon as a distinct Order of themselves, and not only as a different Degree from the rest of the Presbyters, as some would have it.

Next goes forth a Mandate from the Archbishop to the Archdeacon of his Province, to Instal the Bishop elected, confirmed, and consecrated; which Instalment is almost on the same manner in all Cathedrals, and is usually thus.

Upon any day between the hours of Nine and Eleven, in the presence of a publick Notary, the Bishop elect, or his Proxy, which is usual, is introduced into the Cathedral Church by the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, by whom all the Bishops of that Province are Installed, ( or else  
by

by his Proxy sometimes) and first he declares his Assent to the King's Supremacy, and swears, that, unless he be otherwise dispensed with, he will be resident according to the Custom of that Cathedral, and observe the Customs of the said Church, and cause others to observe the same. Then the Archdeacon, with the Petty-Canons, and Officers of the Church, accompany the Bishop up to the Quire, and there place him in the Seat prepared for the Bishops, between the Altar and the right side of the Quire, and then the Archdeacon pronounces these words in Latine, *Ego auctoritate mihi commissa, induco & inthronizo Reverendum in Christo Patrem Dominum N. N. Episcopum, & Dominus custodiat suum introitum & exitum ex hoc nunc, & in seculum, &c.* Then the Subdean and the Petty-Canons sing the *Te Deum*; mean while the Bishop is again conducted from his own place to the Deans Seat, and there, in token of taking real Possession, he stands till *Te Deum* is ended, together with other Prayers, the Archdeacon reading some Versicles, as, *O Lord, save this thy Servant N. our Bishop,* (the People answering) *And send him health from thy holy Place, &c.* Then the Archdeacon reads a short Collect for the Bishop by Name: After Prayers the Bishop is conducted into the Chapter-house, and there placed on a high Seat; the then Archdeacon, and all the Prebends and Officers of the Church come before the Bishop, and acknowledge Canonical Obedience to him: Finally, the publick Notary is by the Archdeacon required to make an Instrument, declaring the whole matter of Fact in this Affair.

Then the said Bishop is introduced into the King's Presence to do his Homage for his Temporalities or Barony, by kneeling down, and putting

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putting his Hands between the Hands of the King, sitting in a Chair of State, and by taking of a Solemn Oath to be true and faithful to His Majesty, and that he holds his Temporalities of him.

Lastly, The new Bishop compounds for the First-Fruits of his Bishoprick, that is, agrees for his first years Profits to be paid to the King within two years or more, if the King please.

The Translation of a Bishop from one Bishoprick to another, differs only in this, from the manner of making a Bishop, that there is no Consecration. .

The Translation of a Bishop to be Archbishop, differs only in the Commission, which is directed by his Majesty to four or more Bishops to confirm him. Note, That the difference between an Archbishop and a Bishop, is, That the Archbishop, with other Bishops, doth consecrate a Bishop, as a Bishop, with other Priests, doth ordain a Priest: The Archbishop visits the whole Province, the Bishop only his Diocess; the Archbishop can convocate a Provincial Synod; the Bishop only a Diocesan Synod: The Archbishop is ordinary to, and hath Canonical Authority over all the Bishops of his Province, and as the Bishop hath over all the Priests of his Diocess.

Several Bishops of *England* having Diocesses of a large extent, it was provided by *Stat. 26. Hen. 8.* that they should have a power to nominate some to the King to be, with his Approbation, Suffragan or Subsidiary Bishops, whereof see more in the First Part of the *Present State of England*. Of these there are none at present in the Church of *England*, but the next to the Bishops, are now the Deans of Cathedral Churches.

Anciently



Anciently Bishops did not ordinarily transact *Dean and matters of moment, sine consilio Presbyterorum Chapter. principium*, who were then called *Senatores Ecclesie*, and Colleagues of the Bishops, represented in some sort by our Cathedrals; whereof the Dean and some of the Prebends are upon the Bishops summons, to assist him in Ordinations, in Deprivations *ab Officio & Beneficio*, in Condemnation of obstinate Hereticks, in the great Excommunications, and in such like weighty Affairs of the Church. Upon the King's Writ of *Conge d' eslire* ( as before-mentioned ) the Dean and Prebendaries are to elect the Bishop of that Diocess. Cathedral and Collegiate-Churches are, as it were, Seminaries or Seed-plots, whereout from time to time may be chosen fit Persons to govern the Church; for having left the Countrey, and living here in a Society together, they learn Experience, they read Men, they, by little and little, put off the Familiarity of the inferiour Countrey Clergy, and thereby render themselves more fit to be set over them in Government. The Dean and Prebendaries, during their required Residence in their Cathedral or Collegiate Churches, are to keep Hospitality, upon all Festivals to read Divinity in their turns, which is now turned to Sermons, or set-Speeches in the Pulpit; at due time to administer the Lord's Supper; to frequent the publick Divine Service; to instruct the Countrey Clergy, and direct them how, and what to preach, whereby they may best profit their Auditors: In a word, as they excel others in Dignity, and are therefore stiled Prelates, so by their more eminent Piety and Clarity, they are to be Examples and Patterns to the inferiour Clergy.

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In every Cathedral or Bishop's See there is a Dean and divers Prebendaries, or Canons, whose number is uncertain.

Deans of the old Foundations, founded before the Suppression of Monasteries, are brought to their Dignities much like Bishops; the King first sending forth his *Conge d' eslire* to the Chapter, they electing, and the King granting his Royal Assent, the Bishop confirms him, and gives his Mandate to Instal him.

Deans of the new Foundations (upon suppression of Abbys or Priories, transformed by *Hen. 8.* into Dean and Chapter) are by a shorter course Installed by Vertue of the King's Letters Patents, without either Election or Confirmation.

Among the Canons or Prebendaries in the old Foundations, some are *Canonici actu*, having *Præbendum sedile in Choro, & jus suffragii in Capitulo*; others are *Canonici in Herba* (as they are called) having right to the next Prebend that shall become void, and having already a Stall in the Quire, but no Vote in the Chapter.

A Prebend is properly the portion which every Prebendary of a Collegiate or Cathedral Church receiveth in the right of his place for his maintenance, *quasi pars vel portio præbenda*.

Next in the Government of the *English* Church, may be reckon'd Archdeacons, whereof there are 60 in all *England*: Their Office is to visit two years in three, and to enquire of Reparations and Moveables belonging to Churches, to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and to bring the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop of the Diocess; and therefore he is called, *Alter Episcopi oculus*, (the other being the Dean,

*Arch-  
deacons.*

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Dean, as he is mentioned in the first Part of the *Present State*.) Moreover, the Office of an Archdeacon, is upon the Bishop's Mandate to induct Clerks into their Benefices, and thereby to give them Possession of all the Profits belonging thereto.

Many Archdeacons have by *Prescription* their Courts and Officials, as Bishops have; whereof more hereafter.

After Archdeacons are the *Archipresbyteri*, or *Rural* Rural Deans, so called perhaps at first for their *Deans*. oversight of some ten Parish Priests; their Office is now upon Orders to convocate the Clergy, to signify to them, sometimes by Letters, the Bishop's pleasure, and to give Induction for the Archdeacon, living afar off.

Next are to be considered the Priests of every particular Parish, who are commonly called the *Parish* Rectors, unless the Predial Tythes are impropriated, and then they are stiled Vicars, *Priests or* *Rectors*. *quasi vice fungentes Rectorum*. Their Office is to take care of all the Parishioners Souls, and like good Shepherds, to handle every particular Sheep apart; to catechise the ignorant, reduce the straying, confirm the wavering, convince the obstinate, reprehend the wicked, confute Schismatics, reconcile Differences among Neighbours, to exercise the power of binding and loosing of Souls, as occasion shall offer, to read duly Divine Service, to administer the Holy Sacraments, to visit the Sick, to marry, to bury, to render publick Thanks after Child-bearing, to keep a Register of all the Marriages, Christnings, and Burials, that shall happen within the Parish, to read Homilies appointed by Authority, and (if the Bishop thinks fit) to read or speak by Heart their own Conceptions in the Pulpit.

C

Lastly,

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Lastly, Deacons, whose Office is to take care of the Poor; baptize, read in the Church, assist the Priest at the Lord's Supper, by giving the Cup only.

The whole number of the Clergy of *England* are in all, first, two Archbishops, twenty four Bishops, twenty six Deans of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, 576 Prebendaries, 9653 Rectors and Vicars, and about so many more with Curates and others in Holy Orders.

After this brief Account of Ecclesiastical Persons, somewhat may here, not unfitly be added, touching those Persons, who, though not in Holy Orders, yet have a peculiar Relation to the Church, and are *quasi semi Ecclesiastici*. As first, Patrons of Churches, who, by first building of Churches, or first endowing them with Lands, have obtained for them and their Heirs, a Right of Advowson or Patronage, whose Office and Duty is to propose a fit Clerk (when the Church is void) to the Bishop, to be by him Canonically instituted, and to protect the said Church, as far as he can, from all wrong; and in case his Clerk prove unfit for the Place, to give notice to the Bishop.

But the several Inconveniencies of this right of pretension have been of late years so great, that it is to be wished that all the Advowsons in *England*, not now in the Crown, were by some publick Tax, purchased and settled for ever in the Crown, that so all Parsons and Vicars (as well as Bishops, Deans, and Prebendaries) may have their Dependance upon the King's Bounty only (as all the Clergy in some reformed Churches now have) and not upon any mean, covetous, illiterate, factious, heterodox, simoniacal,

or

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or sacrilegious Patron, by which one means all the *English* Clergy must soon become Loyal, Orthodox, and Unanimous.

Note, that although the Gift of the higher Dignities in the Church of *England*, as Bishopricks and Deanaries, are only in the King, in whom is also the Donation of most Prebends and Canonicates, and very many great, and some smaller Parsonages, which are under the Visitation of the Bishops and Archbishops, yet there are some Donatives and Free-Chappels, which are subject to the Visitation only of the Lord Chancellor, and wholly exempted from the Jurisdiction of any Bishop.

Next, are the *Oeconomi, vel Ecclesie Guardiani*, the Church-wardens, whose Office is to see that the Church be in good Repair, fitly adorned, and nothing wanting for Divine Service, Sacrament, and Sermons: That the Church-yard be sufficiently bounded or inclosed, that there be an exact Terrier of the Glebe Land; and if any thing belonging to the Church be detained, to sue for the same; to observe that all Parishioners come daily to Divine Service, to require the penalty for absence, to enquire after, to admonish, and to present to the Bishop scandalous Livers, to collect the Charity of Parishioners for the poor Strangers; to declare, and to execute the Orders of the Bishop; to see that none presume to vent his own Conceptions in the Pulpit, unless he hath a special Licence so to do. The Church-wardens are elected every *Easter-Week*, usually by the Parson and Parishioners, if they so agree; if not, then one by the Parson, and the other by the Parishioners.

There are also in greater Parishes joyned with the Church-wardens, *Testes Synodales*, anciently called

called Synods-men, now corruptly called Sides-men, who are to assist the Churchwardens in Inquiries into the Lives of inordinate Livers, and in presenting Men at Visitations.

Lastly, the Sacristan, corruptly the Sexton or Clerk, who is ordinarily to be chosen by the Parson only; he ought to be Twenty years old or above, of good Life, that can read, write, and sing: His Office is to serve at Church the Priest and Church-wardens.

In the Church of *England* there are, as in the ancient Primative times, three Orders, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. None may be admitted Deacons before the Age of 23 years, unless he hath a Dispensation to be admitted younger: None may be made a Priest, till he be compleatly 24 years old. None may be admitted a Bishop, till he be full 30 years old.

The Ordination of Priests and Deacons is four times the year, upon four several Sundays, in the Ember or Fasting Weeks, first introduced by the holy Martyr *Calixtus*, Bishop of *Rome*, about the year of our Lord 220. that so all the Nation may at once, in their joynt Prayers to God, recommend them that are to receive Ordination, which is performed by a Bishop in a solemn, grave, devout manner; thus for Deacons. After Morning Prayer there is a Sermon, declaring the Duty and Office of Deacons and Priests: Then they, being decently habited, are presented to the Bishop by the Archdeacon or his Deputy, whom the Bishop asks, if he hath made due inquiry of them, and then asks the People if they know any notable Impediment or Crime in any one of them: After follow certain godly Prayers, then a Collect, Epistle, and Gospel: But before the Gospel, the Oath of Supremacy is administred to every one of them,

them, and the Bishop putteth divers godly Questions to them, which being answered, they all kneel, and he laying his Hands upon them severally, doth ordain them Deacons; then delivers to every one of them the New Testament, and gives them Authority to read the same in the Church. Then one of them, appointed by the Bishop, reads the Gospel; and then all with the Bishop proceed to the Communion, and so are dismissed with the Blessing pronounced by the Bishop.

The Ordination of Priests is partly in the same manner, only the Epistle and Gospel are different, and after the Questions and Answers made, the Bishop puts up a particular Prayer for them, and that ended, he desires the Congregation to recommend them to God secretly in their Prayers, for doing of which, there is a competent time of general silence: Then follows *Veni Creator Spiritus*, in Metre to be sung; then after another Prayer, they all kneeling, the Bishop with one or two of the grave Priests there present, layeth his Hands upon the Head of every one of them severally, and gives them Ordination in a grave set-Form of Words different both from that of Bishops, and that of Deacons; the rest as in the Ordaining of Deacons.

## CHAP. III.

*Of the Ecclesiastical Government of  
England, and first of the Convo-  
cation.*

FOR the Church Legislative power, or the making of Ecclesiastical Laws, and consulting for the more weighty Affairs of the Church, the King, by the Advice of his Privy-Council, usually convokes a National Synod, commonly called the Convocation, which is summoned in manner following.

The King directeth his Writ to the Archbishop of each Province, for summoning all Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Cathedrals, and Collegiate Churches, according to their best Discretion and Judgment, assigning them the time and place in the said Writ; whereupon the Archbishop of *Canterbury* directs his Letters to the Bishop of *London*, as his Dean Provincial, first citing himself peremptorily, and then willing him in like manner to cite all the Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and all the Clergy of his Province to that place, and at the day prefixt in the Writ, but directeth withal, that one Proctor sent for each Cathedral and Collegiate Church, and two for the Body of the inferiour Clergy of each Diocess may suffice. The Bishop of *London* accordingly directs his Letters to the Bishops of every Diocess of the Province, citing them in like manner to appear, and to admonish the Deans and Archdeacons to appear personally; and the Cathedrals,



theatricals, Collegiate Churches, and inferior Clergy of the Diocess, to send their Proctors to the place; and at the day appointed, to certifie also to the Archbishop, the Names of all so summoned by them.

The place where the Convocation of the Clergy in the Province of *Canterbury*, hath usually been held, was *St. Paul's Church* in *London*, but of latter times *St. Peter's* in *Westminster*, in the Chappel of *Henry* the 7th, where there is (as in Parliament) a higher and a lower House, or a House of Lords-Spiritual, and a House of Commons-Spiritual.

The higher House of Convocation in the Province of *Canterbury*, consists of 22 Bishops, whereof the Archbishop is President, sitting in a Chair at the upper end of a great Table, and the Bishops on each side of the same Table, all in their Scarlet Robes and Hoods, the Archbishop's Hood Furred with Ermin, the Bishops with Minever.

The lower House consists of all the Deans, Archdeacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for all the Clergy of each Diocess, in all, 166 persons, viz. 22 Deans, 24 Prebendaries, 54 Archdeacons, and 44 Clerks representing the Diocesan Clergy.

The first day, both Houses being assembled, the higher chuseth a Bishop for their Prolocutor, and the lower, being required by the higher, chuse them a Prolocutor, or Speaker; which done, they present him to the upper House by two of the Members, whereof one makes a Speech in *Latine*, and then the elect person makes another Speech in *Latine*. Lastly, the Archbishop answers in *Latine*, and in the name of all the Lords, approves of the person.

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Both Houses debate and transact only such Matters, as his Majesty by Commission expressly alloweth.

In the upper House things are first proposed, and then communicated to the lower House.

The Major Vote in each House prevails.

Out of Parliament-time they usually assemble every Day about Nine of the Clock, and first the junior Bishop says Prayers in *Latine*, beginning with the *Litany*, and then for the King, &c. And in the lower House, the Prolocutor says Prayers.

In Convocation are debated only matters concerning Religion and the Church, and sometimes of giving his Majesty assistance in Money; for as the Laity cannot be taxed without their own consent, signified by their Representatives in Parliament, so the Clergy cannot be taxed without their own consent, signified by their Representatives in Convocation.

The Clergy in Convocation might anciently, without asking the Royal Assent, and now may, with the Royal Assent, make Canons touching matters of Religion, to bind, not only themselves, but all the Laity, without consent, or ratification of the Lords and Commons in Parliament.

Till the Rebellion in the Reign of King *Charles the First*, the Parliament did not at all meddle in the making Canons, or in matters Doctrinal, or in Translation of Scriptures, or Annotations thereon, only by their Civil Sanctions (when they were thereto required) did confirm the Results and Consultations of the Clergy, that so the people might be the more easily induced to obey the Ordinances of their Spiritual Governours.

The Clergy of *England* had anciently their Representatives in the lower House of Parliament, as appears by that ancient Record so prized by the late Lord *Coke*; and as the upper House had, and still hath Lords Spiritual as well as Temporal, so in the lower House there were always Commons Spiritual as well as Temporal; for that Record saith expressly, That the Commons in Parliament consist of three Degrees or Kinds; First, *Ex Procuratoribus Cleri*; Secondly, *Militibus Comitatum*; Thirdly, *Ex Burgesibus*. And the words of the Writ directed now to the *Procuratores Cleri*, seem to give them the very same right to sit in that House, as the words of the Writ to the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses, do give to them.

All the Members of both Houses of Convocation have the same priviledges for themselves and Menial Servants, as the Members of Parliament have, and that by Statute.

The Archbishop of *York* at the same time holds at *York* a Convocation of all his Province in like manner, and by constant correspondence, doth debate and conclude of the same matters as are debated and concluded by the provincial Synod of *Canterbury*.

Now for the executive power in Church-matters throughout the Kingdom of *England*, there have been provided divers excellent Courts, whereof the highest for Criminal Causes, was the High-commission Court; for Jurisdiction whereof, it was enacted *primo Elizabethæ*, That her Majesty and Successors should have power by Letters Patents, under the Great Seal, to nominate Commissioners to exercise Jurisdiction throughout the whole Realm, to visit, reform, and correct all Errors, Heresies, Schisms, Abuses,

ses, and Delinquencies, that may, by an Ecclesiastical Power be corrected or reformed.

This Court consisted of the highest Persons of *England* in the Church and State, and was the principal Bulwark and preservative of the Church of *England*, against the practices and assaults of all her Adversaries, whether Romanists, Puritan, or Atheist; yet for some pretended Abuses, the use thereof was taken away in the late seditious long Parliament; whereupon followed a Deluge of Errors in Religion, Apostacy, Atheism, Blasphemy, Sacrilege, Incest, Adultery, impious Libels, Schisms, Conventicles, &c. all which so overwhelmed the Manners of *Englishmen*, and occasioned at length so many professed Atheists, that until the re-establishment of this, or the like Court, there cannot a Reformation be easily hoped for.

For Civil Affairs that concern the Church, the highest Court is the Court of Delegates; for the Jurisdiction whereof, it was provided 25 *Hen.* 8. That it shall be lawful for any Subject of *England*, in case of defect of Justice in the Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to appeal to the King's Majesty in his Court of *Chancery*, and that upon such Appeal, a Commission under the Great Seal shall be directed to certain Persons particularly designed for that business; so that from the highest Court of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, there lies an Appeal to this Court of Delegates, and beyond this to none other.

Next to the Court of Delegates, are the Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, where any Ecclesiastical Suits between any persons within his Province may ( waving all inferiour Courts ) be decided; amongst them the highest Court

Court is the Court of Arches, so called from the arched Church and Tower of *St Maries* in *Cheapside, London*, where this Court is wont to be held; the Judge whereof is called *Dean of the Arches*, having Jurisdiction over a Deanry consisting of 12 Parishes within *London*, exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*. Hither are directed all Appeals in Ecclesiastical Matters within the Province of *Canterbury*. To this Court belong divers Advocates, all Doctors of the Civil Law, two Registers, and ten Proctors: The Dean at present is *Sir Thomas Exton*, Knight.

In the next place, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath his Court of Audience kept within the Archbishops Palace, and medleth with any Difference between Parties concerning Elections and Consecration of Bishops, Admission and Institution into Benefices, dispensing with Banes of Matrimony, &c.

The next Court is called the Prerogative Court, which judgeth of Estates fallen by Will, or by Intestates; so called, because the Archbishop *jure Prærogative sue* hath this power throughout his whole Province, where the Party, at the time of death, had 5 *l.* or above, in several Diocesses; and these two Courts hath also the Archbishop of *York*.

Lastly, the Court of *Peculiars*, which dealeth in certain Parishes, lying in several Diocesses, which Parishes are exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishops of those Diocesses, and are peculiarly belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in whose Province there are 57 such *Peculiars*.

Besides these Courts, serving for the whole Province, every Bishop hath his Court held in the Cathedral of his Diocess, over which he hath

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hath a Chancellor, termed anciently *Ecclesiasticus* & *Episcopi Ecclicus*, the Church-Lawyer, who being skill'd in the Civil and Canon-Law, sits there as a Judge; and if his Diocess be large, he hath in some more remote place a Commissary, whose Authority is only in some certain places of the Diocess, and some certain Causes, limited to him by the Bishop in his Commission, and these are called Consistory Courts.

Moreover, every Archdeacon hath his Court and Jurisdiction, where smaller Differences, arising within his Limits, are pleaded. Also the Dean and Chapter hath a Court, and take cognizance of causes happening in places belonging to the Cathedral.

Lastly, there are certain peculiar Jurisdictions belonging to some certain Parishes, the Inhabitants thereof are exempt sometimes from the Archdeacons Jurisdiction, and sometimes from the Bishop's Jurisdiction.

Causes belonging to Ecclesiastical Courts, are Blasphemy, Apostacy from Christianity, Heresies, Schisms, Ordinations, Institution of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine Service, Rights of Matrimony, Divorees, General Bastardy, Tythes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Reparation of Churches, probate of Wills, Administrations, Simony, Incests, Fornication, Adulteries, Solicitations of Chastity, Pensions, Procurations, Commutation of Penance, &c. the cognizance whereof belongs not to the Common-Law of England.

The Laws and Constitutions whereby the Ecclesiastical Government doth stand, and the Church of England is governed, are first general Canons made by general Councils; also the *Arbitria sanctorum Patrum*, the Opinion of Fathers,

thers, the grave Decrees of several holy Bishops of *Rome*, which the Kings of *England* from time to time have admitted.

Next, our own Constitutions made anciently in several provincial Synods, either by the Legats, *Otho* and *Othobon*, sent from *Rome*, or by several Archbishops of *Canterbury*; all which are by 25 *Hen. 8.* of force in *England*, so far as they are not repugnant to the Laws and Customs of *England*, or the King's Prerogative. Then the Canons made in Convocations of latter times, as *primo Jacobi*, and confirmed by his Royal Authority. Also in some Statutes enacted by Parliament, touching Ecclesiastical Affairs; and lastly, divers Customs not written, but yet in use beyond the memory of Man: and where these fail, the Civil Law takes place.

The manner of Tryals by these Laws and Customs, are different from the Tryals at Common-Law, and are briefly thus: First goes forth a Citation, then a Bill and Answer, then by Proofs, Witneses, and Presumptions, the Matter is argued *pro* and *con*, and the *Canon* and *Civil-Laws* quoted; then without any Jury the Definitive Sentence of the Judge passeth, and upon that, Execution. And this is the manner of trying Ecclesiastical and civil Causes; but Ecclesiastical criminal Causes are tryed by way of Accusation, Denunciation, or Inquisition. The first, when some one takes upon him to prove the crime: The second, when the Church wardens present, and are not bound to prove, because it is presumed they do it without any Malice, and that the crime is notorious. Lastly, by Inquisition, when by reason of common Fame, inquiry is made by the Bishop, *ex officio suo*, by calling some of their Neighbourhood to their Oaths, or the party

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party accused to his Oath *ex officio*, so called; because the Ecclesiastical Judge doth it, *ex officio suo*, which is very ancient, and was usual among the *Jews*; so *Joshua* to *Achan*, *Fili mi, tribue gloriam*, &c. So God himself to *Adam* upon his first Transgression; and likewise after to *Sodom*, but by the prevailing Faction in the long Parliament, this power was extorted from the Church, the want whereof, is one main cause of the great Libertinism and Debauchery of the Nation.

Now the punishments inflicted by these Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Courts, according to these Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Laws, proceed in this manner. First, the party delinquent is admonished; next goes forth *Minor Excommunicatio*, whereby he is excommunicated; or excluded from the Church; or if not from the Church, yet from the Communion of the Lord's Supper, is disenabled to be Plaintiff in a Law-Suit, &c. and this commonly for stubbornness shewed, by not appearing in the Ecclesiastical Court upon Summons, or not obeying the Orders of the Court, which, though in smallest matters, yet may be a very great crime; for, *Res præcepti, quo facilius est observatu, eo præcepti violatio est gravior, cum sit magis spontanea*, as *St. Austin* observes of the first Sin of *Adam*; Any Command, by how much the easier it may be observed, by so much the more grievous is the breach thereof, because it is the more voluntary; besides, in contempts, it is not so much the violation of the Law, as of the Authority which ought to be respected. And herein the Church of *England* proceedeth no otherwise than the State of *England*; for so odious in the Eye of the Common-Law of *England*, is the contempt thereof, that not only for Felonies,



Felonies, but even in an Action of the Case, in an Action of a small Debt, Account, or Detinue, if a Man will not appear and submit himself to a Tryal at Law, a Process of Outlawry is grounded against him, and he being once out-lawed, he is out of the Protection of the Law. *Caput gerit lupinum*, saith *Bracton*, an Out lawed person was anciently look'd upon as a Wolf, lawfully to be killed by any Man that should meet him, as most just, that he who contemned the Law, and therein the King, should not have benefit by the Law, nor Protection from the King, and at this day he is to lose all his Goods and Chattels. The Reader will easily pardon this Digression, when he considers the general cry against Excommunication at this day.

This power of lesser Excommunication, the Bishop may delegate to any grave Priest with the Chancellor.

*Excommunicatio major*, is not only an exclusion from the company of Christians in Spiritual Duties, but also in Temporal Affairs, and this commonly for Heresie, Schism, Perjury, Incest, and such grievous Crimes; and that it may be done with the more Solemnity and Terror, it is to be pronounced by the Bishop himself in his proper person; and being so excommunicated, a Man cannot, in any Civil or Ecclesiastical Court, be Plaintiff, or Witness. And in case any Man be so stubborn, as to continue forty days excommunicated, the King's Writ *de Excommunicato capiendo*, is granted forth of the Chancery against him; whereupon he is cast into Prison, without Bail, there to lye, till he hath satisfied for his Offence.

Next, there is *Anathematismus* to be inflicted only upon an obstinate Heretick, whereby he

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is declared a publick Enemy of God, and rejected and cursed, and delivered over to eternal Damnation : And this to be done by the Bishop also, in his own person, assisted by the Dean and Chapter, or twelve other grave Priests.

Lastly, there is *Interdictum*, whereby is prohibited all Divine Offices, as Christian Burial, Administration of Sacraments, &c. in such a place, or to such a people ; and if this be against a People, it follows them wheresoever they go ; but if against a Place only, then the People of that Place may go to Divine Offices elsewhere.

Besides, these general Censures of the Church, which respect Church-Communion, there is another which toucheth the Body of the Delinquent, called publick Penance, when any one is compelled to confess in publick his Fault, and to bewail it before the whole Congregation in the Church ; which is done in this manner: The Delinquent is to stand in the Church-porch upon some Sunday, Bare-head, and Bare-feet, in a white Sheet, and a white Rod in his Hand, there bewailing himself, and begging every one that passes by, to pray for him ; then to enter the Church, falling down and kissing the Ground ; then in the middle of the Church placed in a higher place, in the sight of all the People, and over against the Minister, who declares the foulness of his Crime, odious to God, and scandalous to the Congregation, that God can no way be satisfied, but by applying Christ's Sufferings, nor the Congregation, but by an humble acknowledging of his Sins, and testifying his sincere Repentance and Serrow, not in Words only, but with Tears, and promising there in the sight of God,  
and.

and his holy Angels, that by God's assistance, and by Prayer, Meditation, and daily Works of Piety, he will endeavour hereafter more carefully to watch against the Temptations of the World, the Allurements of the Flesh, and the Snares of the Devil: Which being done, and the Priest, in Christ's Name, pronouncing the Remission of Sins, the Penitent humbly beseeches the Congregation to pardon him in that great Scandal against them. and receive him into their holy Communion, and account him again a Member of their Church; and in testimony thereof, out of their Christian Charity, to vouchsafe to say with him aloud, the *Lord's Prayer*. And this way of the Church of *England*, appears by divers Writers, to be the ancient way used by the Primitive Churches.

Note, That it is ordained by the Canons of the Church of *England*, that, in case the Crime be not notorious and publick, the fore-named Penance may, at the Party's request, be commuted into a pecuniary Mulct for the Poor of the Parish, or some pious Uses; provided, that for the Reformation of the Delinquent. That may appear to be the more probable way: for some men will be thereby reclaimed, who, by publication of their Offence, would become more impudent and hardened, when they perceive their Reputation to be lost.

There remains one more Punishment, or Ecclesiastical Censure, which toucheth the Body, and that is denial of Christian Burial, which is inflicted, not in *pœnam mortuorum*, but in *terrorem viventium*, who naturally desire, that after their death, their Bodies may be decently interred. A Christian Burial is wont to be denied by

by the Church of *England*, to persons dying excommunicate, to perjured persons, to such as are hanged for Felony, or that wilfully kill themselves, and to Apostates, Hereticks, and Extortioners.

To these forenamed Censures and Punishments, both Laity and Clergy are subject; but besides these, there are Punishments whereunto the Clergy only are liable; as first, *Suspensio ab Officio*, when a Minister, for a time, is declared unfit to execute the Office of a Minister.

Then *Suspensio à Beneficio*, when a Minister; for a time, is deprived of the Profits of his Benefice; and these two Censures are wont to be for smaller Crimes.

Thirdly, *Deprivatio à Beneficio*, when for a greater Crime, a Minister is wholly, and for ever deprived of his Living.

And fourthly, *Deprivatio ab Officio*, when a Minister is wholly, and for ever, deprived of his Orders, and this is *Depositio*, or *Degradatio*, and is commonly for some heinous Crime, meriting Death, and is performed by the Bishop in a solemn manner, pulling off from the Criminal his Vestments, and other Ensigns of his Order; and this is in the presence of the Civil Magistrate, to whom he is then delivered to be punished, as a Lay-man for the like Offence. And herein Bishops are to take special Care to behave themselves; Μὴ δ' ὡς κατακυριεύοντες τῷ κλήρῳ, not as Lording over God's Heritage, not as absolute Masters over Servants, to gain by their Punishments, but as Fathers over Children, for their Amendment, and as being Ministers in Spiritual Affairs, to use their power for the good of Christians, and to conduct that power by Moderation.

## CHAP. IV.

*Of the Parliament of England, and therein of the Person summoning, the manner of the Summons, the Persons summoned, their Privileges; the Place and Manner of Sitting, the passing of Bills in either House, the passing of Acts of Parliament, of Adjourning, Proroguing, and Dissolving of Parliaments.*

A Brief Account of the Ecclesiastical Government having been given, next follows the Civil Government, towards which, the first great Wheel that moves, is the Parliament of England.

Before the Conquest, the Great Council of the King, consisting only of the Great Men of the Kingdom, was called *Magnatum Conventus*, or else, *Prælatorum Procerumque Concilium*, and by the Saxons in their own Tongue, *Michel Gemer*, the Great Assembly; after the Conquest, it was called by the French word *Parlementum*, from *Parler*, to talk together, still consisting (as divers great Authors affirm) only of the great Men of the Nation, until the Reign of Henry the Third, the Commons also were called to sit in Parliament; for the first Writs to be found in Records, sent forth to summon them, bears date 49 H. 3. above 400 years ago.

None

## The Present State

None but the King hath Authority to summon a Parliament: In the King's absence out of the Realm, the *Custos Regni*, in the Kings Name, doth summon a Parliament; and during the King's Minority within the Realm, the *Protector Regni* doth the same.

No Parliament can begin without the King's Presence, either in Person, or by Representation by Commissioners.

When the King of *England* is with his Parliament in time of Peace, he is then said to be in the height of his Royal Dignity, as well as when he is at the Head of his Army, in time of War. There is then scarce any thing that the King cannot do, his Power cannot be confined for Causes or Persons within any bounds. He can, with the concurrence of his Lords and Commons, legitimate one that is born illegitimate, bastardize one that is born legitimate, that is to say, one begotten in Adultery, the Husband being then within the four Seas. He can make an Infant of full Age, make an Alien or Foreigner an *English-man*, can attain a man of Treason when he is dead, when he is no more a Man, &c.

A Parliament is summoned in manner following: About forty days before the Parliament doth assemble, the King issues out his Writ, *cum Advisamento Concilii sui*, and the Warrant is, *Per ipsum Regem & Concilium*.

The King's Writ (which is a short Letter or Epistle) is directed and sent to every particular person of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, commanding the Lords Spiritual, *in Fide & Dilectione*, and the Lords Temporal, *per Fidem & Allegiantiam*, to appear at a certain time and place to treat, and give their Advice in some certain

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certain important Affairs concerning the Church and State, &c.

Other Writs are sent to the Sheriff of each County, to summon the People to elect two Knights for each County, two Citizens for each City, and one or two Burgesses for each Burrough, according to *Statute, Charter, or Custom*.

In these Elections, anciently all the people had their Votes, and most Votes carried it; but for avoiding of Tumults and Trouble, it was Enacted by *Hen. 6.* that none should have any Suffrage in the Election of Knights of the Shire, but such as were Freeholders, did reside in the County, and had yearly Revenue, 40 s. (which, till the discovery of the Gold and Silver in *America*, was as much as 30, or 40 l. now) whence it came to pass, that the Lay-Commons were then elected as the Clergy-Commons, the *Procuratores Cleri* were, and ever have been, *viz. sine Prece, sine Pretio, sine Poculo, &c.* Yet there was then, as now, this Defect or Absurdity, that whereas all *English-men*, who have considerable Estates, ought not to be tax'd without their own Consent in Parliament by themselves or by their Representatives, yet Copy-holders in *England*, whereof there are very many, who have a thousand pounds a year, have no voice in the Elections of Knights of the Shire.

The Persons elected for each County, are to be *Milites Notabiles*, or at least, Esquires, or Gentlemen fit to be made Knights, as it is in the Statutes of *Hen. 6.* They ought to be *de discretioribus Militibus, & ad laborandum potentioribus*, as the Words in some Writs have been: They ought not to be of younger years, for then it would be *Juvenatus (si sic loqui liceat) potius quam Senatus*, not lazy Epicures, but  
Men

## The Present State

Men of years, vigorous, active, and abstemious; Men that will be content to give their constant attendance in Parliament, or else to enjoy neither Priviledge nor Expences, allowed to every Member of the Commons-House. They ought to be Native *English-men*, or at least, such as have been naturalized by Act of Parliament; no Alien or Denizen, none of the Twelve Judges, no Sheriff of a County, no Ecclesiastical Person that hath cure of Souls, may be chosen a Parliament-man to serve for any County, City, or Burrough.

Two things are said to be requisite to the legality of sitting in Parliament: First, That a man should be of full Age, that is, 21 years old at least; for if no man under that Age can dispose of his Estate, nor can make one legal Act to that purpose, then much less may he bear any power in the Supreme Power of the Nation, to judge, vote, or dispose of the Estate of the whole Realm; yet the Practice in the House of Commons (though very rarely in the House of Lords) hath oft been otherwise.

All Members of Parliament, both Lords and Commons, that they may attend the publick Service of their Countrey, are priviledg'd, with their Menial Servants attending on their persons, together with all their necessary Goods brought along with them, from all Attachments, and Imprisonments for Debts, Trespasses, Account, or Covenant, all the time that they are on the way to the place of Parliament, all the time they are on the way home again, *Eundo, Morando, ad propria Redeundo* (for so were the old words) but they are not priviledged from Arrests for Treason, Felony, or breach of the Peace.

The place of meeting for this high and honourable Assembly, is in whatsoever City, Town,



Town, or House, the King pleaseth; but of latter times it hath been usually held at the King's ancient Palace, and usual Residence at *Westminster*; all the Lords in a fair Room by themselves, and the Commons not far from them in another fair Room, which was heretofore the ancient free Chappel of *St. Stephen*.

The manner of sitting in the Lords House is thus :

The King, as oft as he comes (which hath usually been only at the opening of Parliaments, or at the passing of Bills, or at some solemn Debates, as the late King hath frequently done) is placed at the upper end of the Room in a Chair of State, under a Cloth of State, under which, on either hand, are none but the King's Children.

On the King's right hand is a Seat, anciently for the King of *Scotland*, when he was summoned to Parliament, as he sometimes was, in *Fide & Legiantia*; but now it is for the Prince of *Wales*. On the King's left hand is a Seat for the Duke of *York*.

On the King's right hand, and next the Wall, are placed on a Form, the two Archbishops; next below, on another Form, the Bishops of *London*, *Durham*, and *Winchester*; then upon other Forms on the same side, all the rest of the Bishops sit, according to the Priority of their Consecration.

On the King's left hand, upon Forms, are placed the Lords, Chancellor, Treasurer, President of the King's Council, and Lord Privy-Seal, if they are Barons, above all Dukes, except those of the Royal Family; if they are not Barons, then they sit uppermost on the Wooll-sacks.

## The Present State

On the same side sit the Dukes, Marquisses, and Earls, according to their Creations.

Upon the first Form, across the House, below the Wooll-sacks, sit the Viscounts, and upon the next Form, the Barons, all in order.

The Lord Chancellor, or Keeper (if the King be present) stands behind the Cloth of Estate, otherwise sits on the first Wooll-sack, thwart the Chair of State, his Great Seal and Mace by him: He is *Lord Speaker* of the *Lords House*. Upon other Wooll-sacks sit the *Judges*, the *Privy-Counsellors*, and *Secretaries of State*, the *King's Council at Law*, the *Masters of Chancery*. These being not *Barons*, have no Suffrage in Parliament, only sit to give their Advice when it is required. The reason why these Sages are placed upon Wooll-sacks, may probably be, to mind them of the great Importance of *Wooll and Sheep* to this Nation, that it never be neglected.

On the lowermost Wooll-sack, are placed the Clerk of the *Crown*, now *Henry Barker, Esq;* and Clerk of the Parliament, at present *John Brown, Esq;* whereof the former is concerned in all Writs of Parliament, and Pardons in Parliament; the other recordeth all things done in Parliament, and keepeth the Records of the same. This Clerk hath also two Clerks under him, who kneel behind the same *Wooll-sack* and write thereon. Without the Bar of the Lords House, sits the King's first Gentleman Usher, called the *Black-Rod*, from a black Staff he carries in his Hand, who is at present *Sir Thomas Duppa*, under whom is a Yeoman-Usher that waits at the Door within, a Cryer without, and a Sergeant at Mace, always attending the Lord Chancellor.

When the King is present with his Crown on his Head, none of the Lords are covered.

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The Judges stand till the King gives them leave to sit.

When the King is absent, the Lords at their entrance do reverence to the Chair of State, as is, or should be done by all that enter into the King's Presence-Chamber.

The Judges then may sit, but may not be covered, till the Chancellor or Keeper signify unto them the leave of the Lords.

The King's Council and Masters of *Chancery* sit also, but may not be covered at all.

The Commons in the House sit promiscuously, only the Speaker hath a Chair placed in the middle, and the Clerk of that House near him at the Table. They never had any Robes (as the Lords ever had) but wear every one what he fancieth most, which to Strangers seems very unbecoming the Gravity and Authority of the Great Council of *England*: And that during the attendance on Parliament, a Robe, or grave Vestment would as well become the Honorable Members of the House of Commons, as it doth all the Noble *Venetians*, both young and old, who have right to sit in the Great Council of *Venice*, and as it doth the Senators of *Rome* at this day, &c.

The time of sitting in Parliament, is on any day in the Morning, or before Dinner, only it hath anciently been observed, not to assemble upon some high Festival Days, but upon ordinary *Sundays* oft times, as days accounted by all Christians, less solemn than divers other Festivals, which are celebrated but once a year.

When the day prefix'd by the King in his Writs of Summons is come, the King usually cometh in person with his Crown on his Head, and clothed with his Royal Robes, declares the cause of the Summons in a short Harangue,

D

leaving

leaving the rest to the Lord Chancellor, who then stands behind his Majesty; the Commons in the mean time standing bare at the Bar of the Lords House, are afterwards in the King's Name, commanded to chuse them a Speaker, (which without the King's Command they may not do) whereupon they, returning to their own House, make choice of one of their own Members, whom afterwards, upon another day, they present to the King; and being approved of by his Majesty, sitting in his Chair, and all his Lords, both Spiritual and Temporal, in their Robes of Scarlet, he makes a modest refusal; which not allowed, he petitioneth his Majesty, that the Commons may have, during their sitting, First, *A free Access to his Majesty.* Secondly, *Freedom of Speech in their own House.* Thirdly, *Freedom from Arrests.*

Before any Affair be medled with, all the Members of the House of Commons take the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, in the presence of an Officer appointed by the King; and of late they are all, after the choice of a Speaker, to declare their Opinion against the Doctrines of Transubstantiation, Invocation, and Adoration of Saints, and the Sacrifice of the Mass, which Test the Lords also are now obliged to take in their House before they can sit and debate upon any Affair.

By the old Manuscript called *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*, though it be not so old as some Learned Men have imagined, it doth appear as afore-mentioned, that the House of Commons did anciently (as the House of Lords at this day) consist of Clergy-men as well as Lay-men; there sate the *Procuratores Cleri*, two for each Diocess, representing all the Clergy-Commons of the Diocess, as the Knights of the Shire do  
all

all the Lay-Commons of the Shire; for it was then judged expedient, that every Freeman of *England*, as well Clergy as Laity, should in passing of all Laws touching Propriety, whereunto they were to be subject, give their consent personally, or immediately by themselves, or else by some, that by their Election, should immediately undertake for them; and the words of the Writ for summoning the *Procuratores Cleri*, as aforesaid, seem to warrant the same at this day.

Besides, it is certain by an ancient Record, that in the 49th of *Henry* the III. when Writs were sent out for summoning Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, there were at the same time Writs for summoning the Dean and Chapter of *York*, to send two Prebendaries to the Parliament (not Synod) then held at *Winchester*, and probably at the same time, to all Deans and Chapters in *England*.

The Power and Priviledges of both Houses of Parliament, are divers and distinct one from another.

The Lords House hath a Power, not only in making and repealing Laws, but also in *tractando & consilium impendendo*, as the words of the Writ are; also in judging of Controversies, judging in the Arraignment of any Peer of the Realm, putting Men to their Oaths, especially in Matters of Importance, as the Corruption of Judges and Magistrates, in Error, illegal Proceedings in other Courts, in Appeals from Decrees in *Chancery*, &c.

The Lords that in their Religion conform not to the Church of *England*, no longer sit, nor have Suffrage in the Lords House.

All the Lords Spiritual and Temporal have this Priviledge, That if by reason of Sickness,

or other Business, they cannot appear, they may make their Proxies to vote in their stead, after Licence obtained by a Letter under the King's Signet, to be excused for their Absence, so that in every Parliament, every person in *England*, either by himself or Proxy, or Representative, is said to be there, and to have his Suffrage for making or repealing any Law.

The Commons have also a power in making and repealing Laws, they also have their negative Voice; for levying of any Money upon the Subject, the Bill begins in the Commons House, because from them doth arise the greater part of Moneys.

The Commons have the Priviledge to supplicate and propose Laws, to impeach publick Delinquents, even the highest Lords of the Kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal.

The House of Commons is the Grand Inquest of the Realm, summoned from all parts to present publick Grievances, Delinquents to the King and Lords, to be redressed and punished by them; and to this purpose the Lords sit in their Robes on the Bench covered, as Judges do in other Judicatories; they swear and examine Witnesses, and at length pass Sentence, whilst the Members of the Commons House stand bare at the Bar of the Lords House, produce Witnesses, manage Evidences, &c.

Note, that although every Member of the Commons House be chosen to serve for one particular County, City, or Borough, yet he serves for the whole Kingdom, and his Voice equal to any other, his Power absolute to consent or dissent, without ever acquainting those that sent him, or demanding their Assent, as the States-General of the *United Netherlands* are obliged to do in many Cases.

Yet are they to make it their special care to promote the good of that County, City, or Borough, for which they serve, and from which heretofore they usually did receive Instructions and Directions concerning their Grievances, Wants, &c.

Although the Lords of Parliament are to bear their own charges, because they represent there only themselves; yet all the Commons both Lay and Clergy, that is, the *Procuratores Cleri*, are to have *rationabiles Expensas*, (as the words of the Writ are) that is, such Allowance as the King, considering the Prizes of all things, shall judge meet to impose upon the People to pay; in the 17 *Edw. II.* it was ten Groats for Knights, and five Groats for Burgesses; but not long after it was four Shillings a day for dubbed Knights, and two Shillings for all others; which in those days, as appears by the Prizes of all things, was a considerable Sum, above twenty times more than it is now; for not only their Expences were considered, though that was great, by reason of the suitable Attendance that then every Parliament-Man had, but also their Pains, their loss of time, and necessary neglect of their own private Affairs, for the Service of their Countrey; and when the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs paid so dear for their Expences, they were wont to take care to chuse such Men as were best able, and most diligent in the speedy dispatch of Affairs, by which means, with some other, more business in those times was dispatched in Parliament in a Week, than is now perhaps in ten: So that the Protections for Parliament-Men, and their Servants from Arrests, were not then grievous, when scarce any Parliament or Session lasted so long as one of the four Terms now at *Westminster*. In the Reign of *Edw. 3.* the Parliament sate

sometimes but eight Days, and sometimes less, as may be seen in the Records of the *Tower*, and yet transacted several and weighty Affairs of the Nation, many things being prepared beforehand, ( as some think ) by the King and his Privy-Council, as they are at present in *Sweden* by the forty Counsellors of State, and as in *Scotland* by the Lords of the Articles; and that commonly they then debated only upon such things, as the King did propose, which is still done by the Convocation of the Clergy of *England*.

The afore-mentioned expences being duly paid, did cause all the petty decayed Burroughs of *England* to become humble Suiters to the King, that they might not be obliged to send Burgeses to Parliament; whereby it came to pass, that divers were unburgesed, as it was in particular granted to *Chipping*, or *Market-Torriton*, upon their Petition; and then the number of the Commons House, being scarce half so many as at present, their Debates and Bills were sooner expedited, no Faction among them, nor distinction of Parties, but altogether, by a blessed unanimity amongst themselves, and compliance with the Lords, rarely denyed any thing to the King, and as rarely were denyed any thing by the King.

The manner of Debates of passing of Bills and Acts, is thus :

It is the practice of each House, to debate, not only what the King hath proposed, but of any other Lay-Matter, unless their Sovereign shall expressly forbid the same, as heretofore hath sometimes been done.

It is free for any Man of the Parliament, or not of the Parliament, to get a Bill drawn by some Lawyer, and give the same to the Speaker,  
or



or Clerk of the Parliament, to be presented at a time convenient, and this Bill may be put first, either in the Lords-House, or the Commons-House.

Whatever is proposed for a Law, is first put in Writing, and called a Bill, which being read, commonly after nine of the clock, in a full Assembly, it is either unanimously rejected at first, or else allowed to be debated, and then it is committed to a certain number of the House presently nominated, and called a Committee. After it hath been amended, and twice read two several days in the House, then it is engrossed, that is, Written fair in a Parchment, and read the third time another day, and then if it be in the Lords House, the Lord Chancellor; in the Commons-House, the Speaker demandeth, if they will have it put to the question, whether a Law or no Law; if the major part be for it, then it is written on the Bill by the Clerk, *Soit baille aux communes*, or *Soit baille aux Seigneurs*, retaining still, in this, and some other things about making Laws, the custom of our Ancestors, who were generally skilled in the French Tongue.

Note, *That when the Speaker finds divers Bills prepared to be put to the question, he gives notice the day before, that to morrow he intends to put such Bills to the Passing, or Third Reading, and desires the special attendance of all the Members.*

Note also, *That if a Bill be rejected, it cannot be any more proposed, during that Session.*

A Bill sent by the Commons up to the Lords is usual (to shew their respect) attended with thirty or forty of the Members of the House; as they come up to the Lords Bar, the Member that hath the Bill, making three profound

Reverences, delivereth it to the Lord Chancellor, who, for that purpose, comes down to the Bar.

A Bill sent by the Lords to the Commons, is usually sent by some of the Masters of the *Chancery*, or other Person whose place is on the Woolfacks, ( and by none of the Members of that House ) and they coming up to the Speaker, and bowing thrice, deliver to him the Bill, after one of them hath read the Title, and desired it may be there taken into Consideration ; if afterwards it pass that House, then it is written on the Bill, *Les Communes ont assentex*. In Messages of great importance, the Lords make use of one or two of the Chief Judges to go to the House of Commons.

When any one in the Commons House will speak to a Bill, he stands up uncovered, and directs his Speech only to the Speaker ; then if what he delivers be confuted by another, yet it is not allowed to answer again the same day, lest the whole time should be spent by two talkative persons. Also if a Bill be debating in the House, no man may speak to it in one day above once, unless the whole House be turned into a Committee, and then every Member may reply as oft as he judges is expedient.

If any one speak words of offence to the Kings Majesty, or to the House, he is called to the Bar, and sometimes sent to the *Tower*. The Speaker is not allowed to perswade or dissuade in passing of a Bill, but only to make a short and plain Narrative, nor to Vote, except the House be equally divided.

After Dinner the Parliament ordinarily Assembles not, though many times they continue Sitting long in the Afternoon.

Committees sit after Dinner, where it is allowed to speak, and reply, as oft as they please.

In the Lords House they give their Suffrages or Votes, beginning at the *Puisne*, or lowest Baron, and so the rest *Seriatim*, every one answering apart, [*Content*, or *Not Content*.]

In the House of Commons, they Vote by *Yea's* and *No's* altogether; and if it be doubtful, whether is the greater Number, then the *Yea's* are to go forth, and the *No's* are to sit still, (because these are content with their present condition, without any such addition or alteration of Laws, as the other desire) and some are appointed to number them: but at a Committee, though it be of the whole House, as is sometimes, the *Yea's* go on one side, and the *No's* on the other, whereby they may be discerned.

If a Bill pass in one House, and being sent to the other House, they demur upon it, then a Conference is demanded in the *Painted Chamber*, where certain deputed Members of each House meet, the Lords sitting covered at a Table, the Commons standing bare with great respect, where the business is debated; if they then agree not, that business is nulled: but if they agree, then it is at last brought (with all other Bills which have passed in both Houses) to the King, who comes again with his Crown on his Head, and clothed with His Royal Robes (sometimes before his pleasure is, to Prorogue or Dissolve them) and being Seated in His Chair of State, and all the Lords in their Robes, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill, and as he reads, the Clerk of the Parliament, according to his Instructions from the King, who before hath maturely considered

each Bill, pronounceth the Royal Assent. If it be a publick Bill, the Answer is, (*le Roy le veut,*) which gives Life and Birth to that Bill, that was before but an *Embrin*. If a private Bill, the Answer is, (*Soit fait comme il est désiré.*) If it be a publick Bill, which the King likes not, then the Answer is, (*Le Roy s'avisera*) which is, taken for an absolute denial in a more civil way; and that Bill wholly nulled. So that it is as true in England, in some sence, as in any Monarchy in the World, *Quod Principi placuit legis habet vigorem*; Not that whatever the King of England Wills, becomes immediately a Law, but nothing, except what the King Wills, hath the force of Law.

Note, That the King without his personal Presence, can, by Commission granted to some of His Nobles, give His Royal Assent to any Bill that requires haste.

If it be a Bill for Moneys given to his Majesty, then the Answer is (*Le Roy remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur Benevolence, & aussi le veut*) which ancient ceremony of thanking the Subject for parting with their Money, some think might better be spared, because it intimates a distinct interest between the King and His Subjects, which is not only false, but very dangerous to be allowed of. The King is *Pater Patrie*, the Money given to him, is for our Use and Benefit; if we are niggardly to him, we injure our selves, &c. The Bill for the Kings General Pardon, hath but one Reading in either House, for this reason, because they must take it, as the King will please to give it, so the Bill of Subsidies granted by the Clergy, Assembled in Convocation for the same reason,  
When

When the Bill for the General Pardon is passed by the King, the answer is thus, (*Les Prelats Seigneurs & Communes en ce Parlement assemblez au nom de tous vos autres Sujets, remercient tres humblement votre Majeste & prient Dieu vous donner en sante bonne vie & longue.*

All Acts of Parliaments before the Reign of Hen. 7. were passed and enrolled in French, now in English.

Most of our ancient Acts of Parliament, run in this Style: *The King at the humble Request of the Commons, with the Assent of the Prelates, Dukes, Earls, and Barons, hath Ordained, or Enacted.* After, it was thus, *The King, by the Advice and Assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and with the Assent of the Commons, doth Enact.* Of latter times it hath been thus; *Be it Enacted by the Kings most excellent Majesty, by, and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the Commons:* although the words of the Writ for summoning the Commons, (which ought to be the main Rule) is only *ad Consentendum*, and not *ad concilium impendendum*, as it is in the Writ to the Lords; and it is evident that the Commons, in the late Long Parliament, made that an advantage, for justifying their Usurpations against the King in that Point. And so in another Parliament, the Commons endeavoured to maintain, that the Concurrence of the Lords was not always necessary in Acts of Parliament, because 1 Edw. 6. cap. 5. in passing that Act against Transportation of Horses, the Lords were casually omitted, yet by the Register of the Lords House, it appears, that that Bill began first in the Lords House, and there passed, before the Commons took it in debate; and therefore the Kings Council at Law is very curious in

in wording rightly all Acts, before they are brought to the King, and the Clerks of the Parliament are careful in Transcribing and Registering them; However, it is to be wished, that to prevent future mischief to this Nation, some Clauses in the late Act of *Oblivion and Indemnity*, might be amended, or at least explained, and more especially about the beginning of that, Act, these words, *That all manner of Treasons &c. since January 1637, and before June 1660. by virtue of any Authority from His Majesty King Charles the first, or His late Majesty, be pardoned, &c.*) which words might possibly be foisted in designedly, to insinuate, as if (according to that most Absurd, and Traiterous Position of some of the rebellious Members of the Long Parliament) the Kings Person, or any Commissionated by him, could be guilty of Treason against the Kings Authority, or against His Two Houses of Parliament, by pursuing of Rebels to bring them to Justice, according to the Laws of the Land. It were also to be desired, that to prevent the great dishonour of making so many additional, and explanatory Acts of Parliament, so frequently, as hath of late been done, all considerable Bills of Publick Concernment, once read in either House of Parliament, may before they be passed, be exposed to the view of all Comers, (as antiently among the *Romans* was usual) to the end, that any other Person (besides those of the Two Houses) may, within the space of certain days, freely propose in writing, or otherwise, his Exceptions, Additions, Alterations, or Amendments. *Sed hæc obiter.*

When those things, for which the Parliament was summoned, have been sufficiently treated and brought to a conclusion, then the King doth

doth usually Adjourn, Prorogue, or Dissolve the Parliament in manner following.

The Adjournments are usually made in the Lords House, by the Lord Chancellor in the Kings Name, to what other day the King pleaseth, and also to what other place, if he think fit to remove them, as sometimes hath been done, and then all things already debated and read, in one or both Houses, continue to the next meeting in the same state they were in before the Adjournment, and so may be resumed.

In the like manner the Parliament is Prorogued; but by a Prorogation there is a Session, and then the Bills that were almost ready in both Houses for the Royal Assent, not having it, must, at the re-assembling of the Parliament, begin anew.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, upon notice given, that it is the Kings pleasure that House shall also Adjourn, doth say, with the Assent of the House, *This House is Adjourned.*

When the Kings Pleasure is to Prorogue, or Dissolve the Parliament, His Majesty commonly cometh in Person, with his Crown on His Head, sendeth the *Black Rod* for all the House of Commons, to come to the Bar of the Lords House, and after the Kings Answer to each Bill signified, as afore-mentioned, His Majesty usually makes a Solemn Speech, the Lord Chancellor another, and the Speaker of the House of Commons a third. Then the Lord Chancellor by the special Command of the King, doth pronounce the Parliament Prorogued or Dissolved.

✱ Note,

## The Present State

Note that the King being Head of the Parliament, if his Death doth happen during the sitting of the Parliament, it is, *ipso facto*, Dissolved.

Antiently, after every Session of Parliament, the King commanded every Sheriff to proclaim the several Acts, and to cause them to be duly observed; yet without that Proclamation, the Law intended, that every one hath notice by his Representative, of what is transacted in Parliament: of latter times, since Printing became common, that custom hath been laid aside.

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### *The Number of Persons that have Place and Suffrage in both Houses.*

**T**Here belongs now to the HOUSE OF LORDS.

Twelve Dukes.

Two Marquesses.

Sixty six Earls.

Nine Viscounts.

Sixty six Barons.

*In all One hundred fifty five.*

Then there are two Archbishops.

And four and twenty Bishops.

*So that the Total is one hundred eighty and one.*



To the HOUSE of COMMONS  
belong,

**F**irst, for the forty Shires of *England*, two for each; in all Eighty *Knights*.

Then for each of the Twelve Counties of *Wales*, Twelve *Knights*.

For Twenty five Cities in *England*, two to each, and *London* four; in all is Fifty four *Citizens*.

For the Eight *Cinque-Ports*, Sixteen *Barons*.

For the two Universities, two *Burgesses* for each, is Four, &c.

For one hundred sixty eight Boroughs, there are three hundred thirty and two *Burgesses*; for two of those Boroughs send but one apiece.

And in the Twelve Counties of *Wales*, are just Twelve *Burgesses*.

So the total number of the House of COMMONS is Five hundred and ten, whereof generally two hundred are absent upon Business, or Sick, &c.

Note, That the Barons of the Cinque-Ports, are, at this day, only as other *Burgesses* in Parliament, but are still called Barons, after the ancient manner, because heretofore they got Renown by their Exploits at Sea, in defending the Kingdom; in Memory whereof, they have yet the Priviledge to send *Burgesses* to bear the Cloth of State over the Kings Head on the day of his Coronation, and to dine that day in the King's Presence.

A true

*A true List of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal.*

**G**eorge, Lord Jeffreys, Baron of Wem, Lord Chancellor of England.

Robert Earl of Sunderland, Lord President of the King's Council.

Henry Earl of Clarendon, Lord Privy-Seal.

Robert Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain.

Henry Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marshal of England.

James Duke of Ormond, Lord Steward of his Majesties Household.

John Earl of Mulgrave, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household.

Charles Duke of Somerset.

George Duke of Buckingham.

Christopher Duke of Albemarle.

Henry Duke of Newcastle.

Charles Duke of Richmond.

Charles Duke of Southampton.

Henry Duke of Grafton.

Henry Duke of Beaufort.

George Duke of Northumberland.

Charles Duke of St. Albans.

Charles Lord Marquis of Winchester.

George Lord Marquis of Halifax.

Aubrey Earl of Oxford.

Charles Earl of Shrewsbury.

Anthony Earl of Kent.

William Earl of Derby.

John Earl of Rutland.

*Theophilus* Earl of *Huntington*.  
*William* Earl of *Bedford*.  
*Thomas* Earl of *Rembroke*.  
*Edward* Earl of *Lincoln*.  
*James* Earl of *Suffolk*.  
*Charles* Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*.  
*James* Earl of *Salisbury*.  
*John* Earl of *Exeter*.  
*John* Earl of *Bridgwater*.  
*Philip* Earl of *Leicester*.  
*George* Earl of *Northampton*.  
*Edward* Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*.  
*William* Earl of *Devonshire*.  
*Basil* Earl of *Denbigh*.  
*John* Earl of *Bristol*.  
*Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*.  
*Oliver* Earl of *Bolinbrook*.  
*Charles* Earl of *Westmorland*.  
*Charles* Earl of *Manchester*.  
*Thomas* Earl of *Berkshire*.  
*Thomas* Earl *Rivers*.  
*Henry* Earl of *Peterborough*.  
*Thomas* Earl of *Stamford*.  
*Heneage* Earl of *Winchelsey*.  
*William* Earl of *Kingston upon Hull*.  
*Charles* Earl of *Caernarvon*.  
*Philip* Earl of *Chesterfield*.  
*Thomas* Earl of *Thames*.  
*Thomas* Earl of *Portland*.  
*William* Earl of *Strafford*.  
*Robert* Earl of *Scarsdale*.  
*Edward* Earl of *Sandwich*.  
*Algernon* Earl of *Essex*.  
*Robert* Earl of *Cardigan*.  
*James* Earl of *Anglesey*.  
*John* Earl of *Bath*.  
*Edward* Earl of *Carlisle*.

*William*

*William Earl of Craven.*  
*Thomas Earl of Alesbury.*  
*Richard Earl of Burlington.*  
*Anthony Earl of Shaftsbury.*  
*William Earl of Powys.*  
*Edward Earl of Litchfield.*  
*Thomas Earl of Danby.*  
*Thomas Earl of Sussex.*  
*Louis Earl of Feversham.*  
*Charles Earl of Macklesfield.*  
*Charles Earl of Radnor.*  
*William Earl of Tarmouth.*  
*George Earl of Berkeley.*  
*Daniel Earl of Nottingham.*  
*Laurence Earl of Rochester.*  
*James Earl of Abington.*  
*Edward Earl of Gainsborough.*  
*Coniers Earl of Holderness.*  
*Thomas Earl of Plymouth.*

*Edward Viscount Hereford.*  
*Francis Viscount Montague.*  
*William Viscount Say and Seal.*  
*Thomas Viscount Faulconberg.*  
*Charles Viscount Mordant.*  
*Francis Viscount Newport.*  
*Horatio Viscount Townsend.*  
*Thomas Viscount Weymouth.*  
*Christopher Viscount Hatton.*

*George Lord Abergavenny.*  
*James Lord Audley.*  
*Charles Lord de la Ware.*  
*Thomas Lord Morley and Monteagle.*  
*Robert Lord Ferrars.*  
*Charles Lord Fitz-Walter.*  
*Henry Lord Grey.*  
*William Lord Stourton.*

Conyers Lord Conyers.  
Vere Lord Cromwel.  
Ralph Lord Eure.  
Philip Lord Wharton.  
Thomas Lord Willoughby of Parham.  
William Lord Pager.  
Francis Lord Howard of Effingham.  
Charles Lord North and Grey of Rolleston.  
James Lord Chandos.  
Robert Lord Hunsdon.  
Thomas Lord Petre.  
Charles Lord Gerard of Gerards Bromley.  
Henry Lord Arundel of Wardour.  
Christopher Lord Tenham.  
Fulke Lord Brook.  
Ralph Lord Montague of Boughton.  
Ford Lord Grey of Wark.  
John Lord Lovelace.  
John Lord Paulet.  
William Lord Maynard.  
John Lord Coventry.  
William Lord Howard of Escrick.  
Charles Lord Mohun.  
Henry Lord Herbert of Cherbury.  
Thomas Lord Leigh of Stonely.  
Thomas Lord Germyn of St. Edmonds-Bury.  
William Lord Byron.  
Richard Lord Vaughan.  
Francis Lord Carrington.  
William Lord Widdrington.  
Edward Lord Ward.  
Thomas Lord Cu'pper.  
Jacob Lord Astley.  
Charles Lord Lucas.  
John Lord Bellasyse.  
Edward Lord Rockingham.  
Robert Lord Lexington.  
Marmaduke Lord Langdale.

John

*John Lord Berkley of Stratton.*  
*Francis Lord Holles.*  
*Charles Lord Cornwallis.*  
*George Lord de la Mere.*  
*Thomas Lord Crew.*  
*Richard Lord Arundel of Trerice.*  
*James Lord Butler of More-Park.*  
*Hugh Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.*  
*Richard Lord Lumley.*  
*George Lord Carteret.*  
*John Lord Ossulston.*  
*George Lord Dartmouth.*  
*Giles Lord Allington.*  
*Ralph Lord Stawel.*  
*Francis Lord Guilford.*  
*Sidney Lord Godolphin of Rialton.*  
*Henry Lord Dover.*  
*John Lord Churchill of Sandridge.*  
*Henry Lord Walgrave of Cheuton.*

## Archbishops and Bishops.

Doctor *William Sancroft* Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Archbishop of *York*, now vacant.

Dr. *Henry Compton*, Lord Bishop of *London*.

Dr. *Nathaniel Crew*, Lord Bishop of *Durham*.

Dr. *Peter Mew*, Lord Bishop of *Winchester*.

Dr. *Herbert Croft*, Lord Bishop of *Hereford*.

Dr. *Seth Ward*, Lord Bishop of *Salisbury*.

Dr. *Thomas Wood*, Lord Bishop of *Coventry and Litchfield*.

Dr. *Humphrey Lloyd*, Lord Bishop of *Bangor*.

Dr. *Thomas Barlow*, Lord Bishop of *Lincoln*.

Dr. *Thomas Lamplugh*, Lord Bishop of *Exeter*.

Dr. *William Beaw*, Lord Bishop of *Landaff*.

Dr. *William Lloyd*, Lord Bishop of *St. Asaph*.

Dr. *Robert Frampton*, Lord Bishop of *Glooucester*.  
 Dr. *William*

Dr. William Thomas, Lord Bishop of Worcester.  
 Dr Thomas Sprat, Lord Bishop of Rochester.  
 Dr. Thomas Smith, Lord Bishop of Carlisle.  
 Dr. William Lloyd, Lord Bishop of Norwich.  
 Dr. Francis Turner, Lord Bishop of Ely.  
 Dr. Lake, Lord Bishop of Chichester.  
 Dr. Thomas Kenn, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.  
 Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Lord Bishop of Bristol.  
 Dr. White, Lord Bishop of Peterborough.  
 Dr. Lloyd, Lord Bishop of St. Davids.  
 Dr. Samuel Parker, Lord Bishop of Oxford.  
 Dr. Cartwright, Lord Bishop of Chester.

The Lords of Parliament are in all ——— 181

*A List of the Knights, Citizens,  
 and Burgesſes of the preſent Par-  
 liament, ſummoned to meet the  
 Nineteenth of May, 1685. in  
 the firſt Year of the Reign of King  
 JAMES the Second.*

**Bedfordſhire 4.**

SIR Villiers Charnocke, Bar.

William Boteler, Eſq;

Town of Bedford.

Sir Anthony Cheſter of Litington, Bar.

Thomas Chriſtie, Eſq;

**Berks 9.**

Sir Humphrey Forſter, Knight.

Richard Southby, Eſq;

Borough

**The Present State**Borough of *New-Windsor*.*William Chiffinch*, Esq;*Richard Graham*, Esq;Borough of *Reading*.*John Breeden*, Esq;*Thomas Coats*, Esq;Borough of *Wallingford*.*John Stone*, Esq;*John Holloway*, Esq;Borough of *Abington*.*Sir John Stonehouse*, Bar.**Bucks. 14.***John Lord Brackley*.*Thomas Wharton*, Esq;Town of *Buckingham*.*Sir Richard Temple*, Bar.*Sir Ralph Verney*, Knight and Baronet.Borough of *Chipping-Wicombe*.*Sir Denis Hampson*, Bar.*Edward Baldwin*, Esq;Borough of *Aylesbury*.*Sir William Edgerton*, Knight of the Bath.*Richard Anderson*, Esq;Borough of *Agmondesham*.*William Cheney*, Esq;*Sir William Drake*, Knight.Borough of *Wendover*.*Richard Hambden*, Esq;*John Backwell*, Esq;Borough of *Great Marlow*.*Sir John Borlace*, Bar.*Sir Humphrey Wynch*, Bar.**Cambridgeshire. 6.***Sir Levinus Bennet*, Bar.*Sir John Cotten*, Kt.



University of Cambridge.

Sir Thomas Exton, Knight, Doctor of Laws, and  
the King's Advocate-General.

Robert Brady, M. D.

Town of Cambridge.

Sir Thomas Chichely, Knight.

William Wrenn, Esq;

Cheshire. 4.

Sir Philip Egerton, Knight.

Thomas Cholmondeley of Vale-Royal, Esq;

City of Chester.

Sir Thomas Grosvenor, Bar. Mayor of the said City.

Robert Werden, Esq;

Cornwal 44.

Charles Lord Lansdown.

Charles Bodvile Lord Bodmin.

Borough of Dunbivid alias Lanceston.

John Greenville, Esq;

Sir Hugh Piper, Knight.

Borough of Leskard.

Christopher Wray, Esq;

John Conocke, Esq;

Borough of Lestwithiel.

Sir Robert Southwel, Kt.

Sir Matthias Vincent, Kt.

Borough of Truro.

John Arundel of Trevis, Esq;

Henry Vincent, Esq;

Borough of Bodmin.

Hender Robarts, Esq;

Nicholas Glynn, Esq;

Borough of Helfton.

Charles Godolphin, Esq;

Sidney Godolphin, Esq;

Borough

## The Present State

Borough of *Saltaſh*.*Sir Cyril Wyche, Bar.**Edmund Waller, Eſq;*Borough of *Camelford*.*Humphrey Langford, Eſq;**Nicholas Courtney, Eſq;*Borough of *Port-Higham*, alias *Weſlow*.*Henry Trelawney, Eſq;**James Kendal, Eſq;*Borough of *Grampound*.*Sir Joſeph Tredenham, Knight.**Robert Foley, Eſq;*Borough of  *Eaſtlow*.*Charles Trelawney, Eſq;**Sir William Trumbal, Kt.*Borough of *Penryn*.*Sir Nicholas Slanning, Bar.**Henry Fanſhaw, Eſq;*Borough of *Tregony*.*Charles Trevanion, Eſq;**Charles Porter, Eſq;*Borough of *Boſſiney*.*John Cotton, Eſq;**John Mounſteven, Eſq;*Borough of *St. Ives*.*Dr. Charles D'Avenant.**James St. Amand, Eſq;*Borough of *Foway*.*Beville Greenvile, Eſq;**John Treffry, Eſq;*Borough of *St. Germans*.*Sir Thomas Higgins, Kt.**Daniel Elliot, Eſq;*Borough of *St. Michael*.*John Vivian, Eſq; the younger.**Thomas Price, Eſq;*Borough of *Newport*.*William Merice, Eſq;**John Speccot, Eſq;*

Borough

Part II. of ENGLAND.

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Borough of *St. Mawes*.

*Sir Joseph Tredenham*, Kt.

*Henry Seymour*, Junior, Esq;

Borough of *Killington*.

*Sir John Coriton*, Kt.

*William Coriton*, Esq;

**Cumberland** 6.

*Richard Vicount Preston*.

*Sir John Lowther* of *White-haven*, Bar.

City of *Carlisle*.

*Sir Christopher Musgrave*, Kt.

*James Graham*, Esq;

Borough of *Cockermouth*.

*Sir Orlando Gee*, Kt.

*Sir Daniel Fleming*, Kt.

**Derby** 4.

*Sir Robert Coke*, Bar.

*Sir Gilbert Clarke*, Kt.

Town of *Derby*.

*John Coke*, Esq;

*William Allestree*, Esq;

**Devonshire** 26.

*Sir Boucher Wray*, Bar.

*Sir Copleston Bampffield*, Bar.

City of *Exeter*.

*James Walker*, Esq; the Mayor.

*Edward Seymour*, Esq;

Borough of *Totnes*.

*Sir Edward Seymour*, Bar.

*John Kelland*, Esq;

Borough of *Plymouth*.

*Bernard Greenville*, Esq;

E

The

## The Present State

The Earl of Ranelagh.

Borough of Okehampton.

Sir Simon Leach, Knight of the Bath.

William Carey, Esq;

Borough of Barnstable.

Sir Arthur Chichester, Bar.

John Bassett, Esq;

Borough of Plympton.

Richard Strode, Esq;

Sir Christopher Wrenn, Kt.

Borough of Honiton.

Sir Thomas Putt, Bar.

Edmund Walron, Esq;

Borough of Tavistock.

Sir James Butler, Kt.

John Bear, Esq;

Borough of Ashburton.

William Stawell, Esq;

Edward Yard, Esq;

Borough of Clifton, Dartmouth, Hardnes.

Roger Pomeroy, Esq;

Arthur Farewell, Esq;

Borough of Beralston.

Sir John Maynard, Kt. one of his Majesties Ser-  
jeants at Law.

Sir Benjamin Bathurst, Kt.

Borough of Tiverton.

Sir Hugh Arkland, Bar.

William Coleman, Esq;

## Dorsetshire 20.

Thomas Strangeways, Esq;

Thomas Freke, Esq;

Town of Poole.

Thomas Chaslin, Esq;

William Entick, Esq;

Borough

Borough of *Dorchester.*

*Edward Meller, Esq;*  
*William Churchill, Esq;*

Borough of *Lime-Regis.*

*John Pool, Esq;*  
*Sir Winston Churchill, Kt.*

Borough of *Weymouth.*

*Sir John Morton, Bar.*  
*Henry Henning, Esq;*

Borough of *Melcon Regis.*

*George Strangeways, Esq;*  
*Francis Mohun, Esq;*

Borough of *Bridport.*

*Hugh Hodges, Esq;*  
*Thomas Chase, Esq;*

Borough of *Shafton, alias Shaftsbury.*

*Sir Henry Butler, Kt.*  
*John Bowles, Esq;*

Borough of *Wareham.*

*Thomas Earle, Esq;*  
*George Reeves, Esq;*

Borough of *Cort-Castle.*

*Sir Nathaniel Nappier, Knight and Baronet.*  
*Richard Fowns, Esq;*

**Durham 4.**

*Robert Byerly, Esq;*  
*William Lampton, Esq;*  
City of *Durham.*  
*Charles Montague, Esq;*  
*Sir Richard Lloyd, Kt.*

**Ester 8.**

*Sir William Maynard, Bar.*  
*Sir Thomas Fanshawe, Kt.*

**The Present State**Borough of *Colchester*.*Sir Walter Clarges*, Bar.*Nathaniel Laurence*, Esq;Borough of *Malden*.*Sir John Bramston*, Knight of the Bath.*Sir Thomas Darcy*, Bar.Borough of *Harwich*.*Sir Anthony Dean*, Kt.*Samuel Pepys*, Esq;**Gloucestershire 8.***Charles Somerset*, Marquis of Worcester.*Sir Robert Atkins*, Junior, Kt.City of *Gloucester*.*John Wagstaff*, Esq; Alderman.*John Powel*, Esq;Borough of *Cirencester*.*Thomas Masters*, Esq;*Charles Earl of Newbourg*, in the Kingdom of Scotland.Borough of *Tukesbury*.*Sir Francis Russel*, Bar.*Richard Dowdeswell*, Esq;**Herefordshire 8.***Sir John Morgan*, Bar.*Sir John Hoskins*, Knight and Bar.City of *Hereford*.*Herbert Aubery*, Esq;*Thomas Geers*, Esq;Borough of *Lempster*.*Thomas Coningsby*, Esq;*Robert Cornwaill*, Esq;Borough of *Webley*.*Henry Cornwal*, Esq;*Robert Price*, Esq;**Hertford:**

**Hartfordshire 6.**

*Ralph Freeman, Esq;*  
*Thomas Halsey, Esq;*  
 Borough of *St. Albans.*  
*George Churchill, Esq;*  
*Thomas Docwra, Esq;*  
 Borough of *Hertford.*  
*Sir Francis Boreler, Kt.*  
*Sir Thomas Bide, Kt.*

**Huntingtonshire 4.**

*Sir John Cotton, Bar.*  
*Sir Lionel Walden, Kt.*  
 Borough of *Huntington.*  
*Oliver Mountague, Esq;*  
*Lionel Walden, Esq;*

**Kent 10.**

*Sir William Twisden, Bar.*  
*Sir John Knatchbole, Bar.*  
 City of *Canterbury.*  
*Sir William Honywood, Bar.*  
*Henry Lee, Esq;*  
 City of *Rocheſter.*  
*Sir John Banks, Bar.*  
*Sir Francis Clark, Kt. dead.*  
 Borough of *Maidſton.*  
*Sir John Tuſton, Knight and Baronet.*  
*Archibald Clinkard, Esq;*  
 Borough of *Queenborough.*  
*Sir John Godwin, Kt.*  
*Caleb Banks, Esq;*

## The Present State

## Lancashire 14.

*Sir Roger Bradshaigh*, Knight and Baronet.  
*James Holt*, Esq;

Borough of *Lancaster*.

*Henry Crispe*, Esq;  
*Roger Kerbie*, Esq;

Borough or Town of *Preston* in *Amounderness*.

*Sir Thomas Chichley*, Kt.  
*Edward Fleetwood*, Esq;

Borough of *Newtown*.

*Sir John Chicheley*, Kt.  
*Peter Leigh*, Esq;

Borough of *Wigorn*.

*Charles Earl of Ancram*.  
*Charles Lord Murray*.

Borough of *Clithero*.

The honourable *James Stanley*, Esq;  
*Edmund Ashton*, Esq;

Borough of *Liverpool*.

*Sir Richard Atberton*, Kt. Mayor.  
*Thomas Leigh*, Esq;

## Leicestershire 4.

*Bennet Lord Sherrard*.

*John Varney*, Esq;

Town of *Leicester*.

*Sir Henry Beaumont*, Bar.  
*Thomas Babington*, Esq;

## Lincolnshire 12.

*George Viscount Castleton*.

*Sir Thomas Hussy*, Bar.

City of *Lincoln*.

*Sir Thomas Meers*, Kt.



Part II. of ENGLAND.

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Sir Henry *Manfon*, Bar.  
Borough of *Boston*.  
*Robert Lord Willoughby*.  
*Peregrine Bertie*, Jun. Esq;  
Borough of *Great Grimsby*.  
Sir *Edward Ayscough*, Kt.  
Sir *Thomas Bernardiston*, Bar.  
Town of *Stamford*.  
The honourable *Peregrine Bertie*, Esq;  
The honourable *Charles Bertie*, Esq;  
Borough of *Grantham*.  
*Thomas Harrington*, Esq;  
*John Thorold*, Esq;

Middlesex 8.

Sir *Charles Gerard*, Bar.  
*Ralph Hawtrey*, Esq;  
City of *Westminster*.  
*Charles Bonithon*, Esq;  
*Michael Arnold*, Esq;  
London.  
Sir *John Moor*, Kt.  
Sir *William Pritchard*, Kt.  
Sir *Samuel Dashwood*, Kt.  
Sir *Peter Rich*, Kt.

Monmouthshire 3.

*Charles Lord Marquis of Worcester*.  
Sir *Charles Keymis*, Bar.  
Borough of *Monmouth*.  
*Charles Lord Marquis of Worcester*.

Norfolk 12.

Sir *Thomas Hare*, Bar.  
Sir *Jacob Astley*, Knight and Baronet.

## The Present State

City of *Norwich*.The honourable *Robert Paston*, Esq;*Sir Nevile Cateline*, Kt.Town of *Lyn-Regis*.*Sir Simon Taylor*, Kt.*Sir John Turner*, Kt.Town of Great *Yarmouth*.*Sir William Cooke*, Bar.*John Friend*, Esq;Borough of *Thetford*.*Henry Heveningham*, Esq;*William de Gray*, Esq;Borough of *Castlerising*.*Sir Nicholas L' Estrange*, Bar.*Thomas Howard*, Esq;**Northamptonshire 9.***Sir Roger Norwich*, Bar.*Edward Mountague*, Esq;City of *Peterborough*.*Charles Fitz-Wiliams*, Esq;*Charles Orme*, Esq;Town of *Northampton*.*Sir Justinian Isham*, Bar.*Robert Rainsford*, Esq;Town of *Brackley*.*Sir Richard Wenman*, Bar.*James Griffin*, Esq;Borough of *Higham-Ferrars*.*Sir Lewis Palmer*, Bar.**Northumberland 8.***Sir John Fenwick*, Bar.*William Ogle*, Esq;Town of *Newcastle upon Tyne**Sir William Blacket*, Bar.

Sir

Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Kt.  
 Borough of *Morpeth*.  
 Sir Henry Pickering, Bar.  
*Theophilus Ogleshorpe*, Esq;  
 Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*.  
 Philip Bickerstaff, Esq;  
 The honourable Ralph Widdrington, Esq;

**Nottinghamshire 8.**

Sir William Clifton, Bar.  
*Reason Mellish*, Esq;  
 Town of *Nottingham*.  
*John Beaumont*, Esq;  
 Sir William Stanbope, Kt.  
 Borough of *East-Retford*.  
 Sir Edward Nevil, Knight and Bar.  
*John Millington*, Esq;  
 Town of *Newark upon Trent*.  
 Henry Saville, Esq;  
 Phillip D'arcy, Esq;

**Oxfordshire 9.**

Anthony Viscount Faulkland.  
*Thomas Tipping*, Esq;  
 University of *Oxon*.  
 Sir Leoline Jenkins, Kt. dead.  
 Dr. Charles Perrot, Kt.  
 City of *Oxon*.  
 Henry Bertie, Esq;  
 Sir George Pufsey, Kt.  
 Borough of *New-Woodstock*.  
 The honourable Richard Bertie, Esq;  
 Sir Littleton Osbaldeston, Bar.  
 Borough of *Bandbury*.  
 The honourable Sir Dudley North, Kt.

## Rutland 2.

The honourable Baptist Noel, Esq;  
 Sir Thomas Mackworth, Bar.

## Salop 12.

Edward Kynaston of Oatley, Esq;  
 John Walcot, Esq;

Town of Salop.

Edward Kynaston, Esq;  
 Sir Francis Edwards, Bar.

Borough of Bruges, alias Bridgnorth.

Sir William Whitmore, Bar.

Roger Pope, Esq;

Borough of Ludlow.

Sir Edward Herbert, Kt.

William Charleton, Esq;

Borough of Great Wenlock.

Thomas Lawley, Esq;

George Weld, Esq;

Town of Bishops Castle.

Edmund Waring, Esq;

Francis Charleton, Esq;

## Somersetshire 19.

Sir John Smith, Bar.

George Horner, Esq;

City of Bristol.

Sir John Churchill, Kt. Master of the Rolls, dead.

Sir Richard Crump, Kt.

City of Bath.

Sir Maurice Berkeley, Knight and Baronet.

Vicount Fitzharding.

Sir William Basset, Kt.

City of Wells.

Tho. Windham, Esq; Recorder.

Ed.

*Edward Berkeley, Esq;*

Borough of *Taunton*.

*Sir William Portman, Bar. and Knight of the Bath.*

*John Sandford, Esq;*

Borough of *Bridgewater*.

*Sir Francis Wayre, Bar.*

*Sir Haswel Tynt, Bar.*

Borough of *Minhead*.

*Francis Lutterel, Esq;*

*Nathaniel Palmer, Esq;*

Borough of *Ilchester*.

*Sir Edward Windham, Bar.*

*Sir Edward Philips, Kt.*

Borough of *Milbournport*.

*John Hunt, Esq;*

*Henry Bull, Esq;*

## Southampton or Hampshire 26.

*Wriothesly Baptist Vicount Cambden.*

*Charles Earl of Wiltshire.*

City of *Winchester*.

*Sir Roger L'Estrange, Kt.*

*Charles Hanfes, Esq;*

Town of *Southampton*.

*Sir Charles Windham, Kt.*

*Sir Benjamin Newland, Kt.*

Town of *Portsmouth*.

The honourable *William Legg, Esq;*

*Henry Slingsby, Esq;*

Borough of *Tarmouth*.

*Thomas Windham, Esq;*

*William Hewer, Esq;*

Borough of *Petersfield*.

*Sir John Norton, Bar. dead.*

*Thomas Bilson, Esq;*

Borough of *Newport, alias Medena.*

*Sir Robert Holmes, Kt.*

Sir

## The Present State

Sir William Stephens, Kt.  
 Borough of Stockbridge.  
 John Head, Esq;  
 Essex Stroud, Esq;  
 Borough of Newtown.  
 William Blaithwait, Esq;  
 Thomas Done, Esq;  
 Borough of Christ Church.  
 Sir Thomas Clarges, Kt.  
 Anthony Ettricke, Esq;  
 Borough of Whitchurch.  
 Henry Wallop, Esq;  
 The honourable James Russel, Esq;  
 Borough of Limington.  
 Richard Holt, Esq;  
 John Burrard, Esq;  
 Town of Andover.  
 Sir John Collins, Kt.  
 Robert Philips, Esq;

## Staffordshire 10.

Sir Walter Baggot, Bar.  
 Edward Littleton, Esq;  
 City of Litchfield.  
 Thomas Orme, Esq;  
 Richard Leveson, Esq;  
 Borough of Stafford.  
 Walter Cherwind, Esq;  
 Rowland Okeover, Esq;  
 Borough of Newcastle under Line.  
 Edward Mainwaring, Esq;  
 William Sneyd, Jun. Esq;  
 Borough of Tamworth.  
 Richard How, Esq;  
 Sir Hugh Gough, Kt.

**Suffolk 16.**

*Sir Robert Brook, Bar.*

*Sir Henry North, Bar.*

Borough of *Ipswich.*

*Sir John Barker, Bar.*

*Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knight of the Bath.*

Borough of *Dunwich.*

The honourable *Roger North, Esq;*

*Thomas Knyvet, Esq;*

Borough of *Orford.*

*Lionel Lord Huntingtoure.*

*Thomas Glemham, Esq;*

Borough of *Alborough.*

*Sir Henry Bedingsfield, Kt.*

*John Bence, Esq;*

Borough of *Sudbury.*

*Sir John Cordel, Bar.*

*Sir George Winneve, Kt.*

Borough of *Eye.*

*Sir Charles Gauday, Knight and Baronet.*

*Sir John Rouse, Bar.*

Borough of *St. Edmundsbury.*

*Sir Thomas Harvey, Kt.*

*William Crofts, Esq;*

**Surrey 14.**

*Sir Adam Brown, Bar.*

*Sir Edward Evelyn, Knight and Baronet.*

Borough of *Southwark.*

*Sir Peter Daniel, Kt.*

*Anthony Bowyer, Esq;*

Borough of *Blechingly.*

*Ambrose Brown, Esq;*

*Sir Marmaduke Gressam, Bar.*

Borough

**The Present State**Borough of *Ryegate*.*Sir John Werden*, Kt. and Bar.*John Parsons*, Esq;Borough of *Guilford*.The honourable *Heneage Finch*, Esq; Solicitor  
General to the King.*Richard Onslow*, Esq;Borough of *Gatton*.*Sir John Thompson*, Bar.*Thomas Sturgis*, Esq;Borough of *Haslemere*.*Sir George Vernon*, Kt.*Sir George Woodrooff*, Kt.**Suffex 20.***Sir Henry Goreing*, Bar.*Sir Thomas Dyke*, Bar.City of *Chichester*.*Sir Richard May*, Recorder, Kt.*George Gunter*, Esq;Borough of *Horseham*.*Anthony Eversfield*, Esq;*John Machel*, Esq;Borough of *Midhurst*.*Sir William Morley*, Knight of the Bath.*John Leuckner*, Esq;Borough of *Lewes*.*Thomas Pelham*, Esq;*Richard Bridger*, Esq;Borough of *Shoreham*.*Sir Edward Hungerford*, Knight of the Bath.*Sir Richard Haddock*, Kt.Borough of *Bramber*.*Sir Thomas Bludworth*, Kt.*William Bridgman*, Esq;Borough of *Steyning*.*Sir John Fagg*, Bar.*Henry*



*Henry Goring, Esq;*

Borough of *East-Grinstead.*

*Simon Smith, Esq;*

*Thomas Jones, Esq;*

Borough of *Arundel.*

*William Garway, Esq;*

*William Westbrook, Esq;*

## Warwickshire 6.

*Sir Charles Holt, Bar.*

*Richard Varney, Esq;*

City of *Coventry.*

*Sir Roger Cave, Bar.*

*Sir Thomas Norton, Bar.*

Borough of *Warwick.*

*Simon Lord Digby.*

The honourable *Thomas Coventry, Esq;*

## Westmorland 4.

*Sir John Lowther of Lowther, Bar.*

*Allen Bellingham of Lewens, Esq;*

Borough of *Apulby.*

The honourable *Sackville Tufton, Esq;*

*Philip Musgrave, Esq;*

## Wiltshire 34.

*Edward Lord Cornbury.*

*Thomas Lord Bruce.*

City of *New Sarum.*

*Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.*

*John Windham, Esq;*

Borough of *Wilton.*

*Sir John Nicholas, Knight of the Bath.*

*Oliver Nicholas, Esq;*

Borough

**The Present State****Borough of Downton.***Sir Charles Rawley, Kt.**Maurice Bockland, Esq;***Borough of Hindon.***Robert Hyde, Esq;**Thomas Lambert, Esq;***Borough of Westbury.***Richard Lewis, Esq;**James Herbert, Esq;***Borough of Heytsbury.***William Ashe, Esq;**Edward Ash, Esq;***Borough of Calme.***Sir John Erneley Kt.**Thomas Webb, Gent.***Borough of the Devizes.***Sir John Talbot, Kt.**Walter Grubb, Esq;***Borough of Chipenham.***Henry Baynton, Esq;**Sherington Talbot, Esq;***Borough of Malmesbury.***Sir Thomas Hescot, Kt.**John Fitz-Herbert, Esq;***Borough of Cricklade.***Charles Fox, Esq;**Thomas Freke, Junior, Esq; by one Indenture.**Edward Webb, Esq; by another Indenture.***Borough of Great Bedwin.***Lemuel Kingdon, Esq;**Thomas Londer, Esq;***Borough of Lugdresale.***Thomas Neal, Esq;**Henry Clarke, Esq;***Borough of Old Sarum.***Sir Eliab Harvey, Kt.**Sir Thomas Mompeyson, Kt.***Borough**

Borough of *Wooton-Basset*.

*Henry St. John*, Esq;

*John Playdel*, Esq;

Borough of *Marleborough*.

*Sir John Ernley*, Kt. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*.

*George Willoughby*, Esq;

## Worcestershire 9.

*Sir John Packington*, Bar.

*James Pitts*, Esq;

City of *Worcester*.

*William Bromley*, Esq;

*Bridges Nanfan*, Esq;

Borough of *Droitwich*.

The honourable *Thomas Windsor*, Esq;

*Samuel Sandys*, Junior, Esq;

Borough of *Evesham*.

*Henry Parker*, Esq;

*Sir. John Matthews*, Kt.

Borough of *Bewdley*.

*Sir Charles Littleton*, Kt.

## Yorkshire 30.

*Charles Lord Clifford*.

*Sir John Key*, Bar.

City of *York*.

*Sir John Reresby*, Bar.

*Sir Metcalf Robinson*, Knight and Baronet.

Town of *Kingston upon Hull*.

*Sir Willoughby Hickman*, Bar.

*John Ramsden*, Esq;

Borough of *Knaresborough*.

*Henry Slingsby*, Esq;

*William Stockdale*, Esq;

Borough of *Scarsborough*.

*Sir Thomas Slingsby* Bar.

*William*

*The Present State**William Osbaldeston, Esq;**Borough of Rippon.**Gilbert Dolben, Esq;**Sir Edmund Jennings, Kt.**Borough of Richmond.**The honourable John Darcy, Esq;**Thomas Cradock, Esq;**Borough of Heydon.**Henry Guy, Esq;**Charles Duncomb, Esq;**Borough of Boroughbrig.**Sir Thomas Maleverer, Bar.**Sir Henry Goodricke, Bar.**Borough of Malton.**Thomas Fairfax, Esq;**Thomas Worsley, Esq;**Borough of Thriske.**Sir Hugh Cholmondley, Bar.**Thomas Frankland, Esq;**Borough of Aldborough.**Sir Michael Wentworth, Kt.**Sir Roger Strickland, Kt.**Borough of Beverly.**Michael VVharton, Esq;**Sir Ralph VVharton, Kt.**Borough of North Allerton.**Sir David Fowls, Bar.**Sir Henry Marwood, Bar.**Borough of Pontefract.**John Vicount Down.**Sir Thomas Tarborough, Kt.*

BARONS

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BARONS of the Cinque-Ports 16.Port of *Hastings*.

SIR Denny Ashburnham.

John Ashburnham, Esq;

Town of *VVinchelsea*.

Charles Earl of Middleton.

Charles Creshel Draper, Esq;

Town of *Rye*.

Sir Thomas Jenner, Kt. Recorder of London.

Thomas Frewen, Esq;

Port of *New Runney*.

Sir Benjamin Bathurst, Kt.

Sir William Goulston, Kt.

Port of *Hythe*.

The honourable Heneage Finch, Esq;

Julius Deeds, Esq;

Port of *Dover*.

Arthur Herbert, Esq;

William Chapman, Esq;

Port of *Sandwich*.

John Strode, Esq;

Samuel Pepys, Esq;

Port of *Seaford*.

Sir William Thomas, Bar.

Sir Edward Selwyn, Kt.

WALES

## W A L E S 24

## Anglesey 2.

**R**obert Lord Vicount Bulkely.  
Town of Bwmoris.  
Henry Bulkeley, Esq;

## Brecon 2.

Charles Lord Marquifs of Worcester.  
Town of Brecon.  
Charles Lord Marquifs of Worcester.

## Cardigan 2.

John Lewis, Esq;  
Town of Cardigan.  
Hector Philips, Esq;

## Carmarthen 2.

John Lord Vaughan.  
Town of Carmarthen.  
Richard Vaughan, Esq;

## Carnarvan 2.

Thomas Bulkely, Esq;  
Town of Carnarvan.  
John Griffiths, Esq;

## Denby 2.

Sir Richard Middleton, Bar.

Town

Town of Denby.  
Sir John Trevor, Kt.

**Flint 2.**

Sir John Conway, Bar.  
Town of Flint.  
Sir John Hanmer, Knight and Baronet.

**Glamorgan 2.**

Sir Edward Mansel, Bar.  
Town of Cardiffe.  
Francis Gwyn, Esq;

**Merioneth 1.**

Sir John VVinne, Knight and Baronet.

**Pembrook 3.**

William Barlow, Esq;  
Town of Haverford VVest.  
William VVogan, Esq;  
Town of Pembrook.  
Arthur Owen, Esq;

**Montgomery 2.**

Edward Vaughan, Esq;  
Town of Montgomery.  
William VVilliams, Esq;

**Radnor 2.**

Richard VVilliams, Esq;  
Town of New Radnor.  
Owen VVynne, Esq;

The number of Commons are in all — 513

Of

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*Of the Executive Power in Temporal Matters.*

A Brief Account of the Legislative Power in Temporal Affairs, having been given, next may be considered the Executive Power in those Affairs, and that is generally in the King, he is the Fountain of Justice; he is the Lord Chief Justice of *England*; and therefore as all the Laws of *England* are called the King's Laws, because he is *Caput, Principium, & Finis Parliamenti*, by which the Laws are made, and that nothing can have the force of a Law, but what he wills; so all the Courts of Judicature are called the King's Courts, and all the Judges of those Courts are called the King's Judges.

The highest Court of Judicature in *England*, is the HOUSE of LORDS in Parliament; so that the Parliament is not only *Concilium*, but *Curia*, a Court of Judicature, consisting as aforementioned, of all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as Judges; and these assisted with the most grave and eminent Lawyers of *England*, both in Common and Civil Law.

To the Judicature of this Supreme and most Honourable Court, all other Courts and Persons, that are Subjects of *England*, are subject, and accountable for all Crimes, not properly tryable, remedial, or punishable in other inferior Courts of Justice; and to this Court all last Appeals are to be made, and from whose Sentence there lies no Appeal, but to a succeeding Parliament; and this supreme Judicatory, or Judicial Power, lies only in the King and House of Lords;  
and



and at the Bar of this High Court may the House of Commons, as the grand Inquest of the Nation, impeach the highest Subject of *England*, whether of the Clergy, or of the Laity, as aforesaid, and prosecuted them till it come to a Sentence, after which, there can be no farther proceeding, till the King, being informed of the whole Matter, gives his Royal Assent for the execution of the said Sentence, or grant his Gracious Pardon.

In the late LONG PARLIAMENT, which began the third of *November* 1640, the House of Commons pretended to be also a Court of Judicature, and at length usurped a most exorbitant Power; to the total Ruine of Monarchical Government; and it is worth observing, by what Gradations they arrived there-to. In the time of *Q. Elizabeth*, and not before, the Commons began to take upon them (as saith *Mr. Prin*, a learned Member of that House) to seclude one another for undue Elections, whereas formerly the King and Lords were accounted the sole Judges of all Members of the Commons House, and to have the sole power to judge of their undue Elections, Returns, Misdemeanours, breaches of Priviledges, and of all other Matters concerning their Membership; also freeing any Member from Arrests or Imprisonments, did wholly and solely belong to the Lords, and not to the Commons, unless it were by special Order referred by the Lords to the House of Commons, as heretofore some times hath been done.

*Long Parliament.*

In the time of King *Charles* the Martyr, the Commons went farther, took upon them utterly to expel out of their House, some of their fellow Members, as Projectors, and Monopolizers, although

although they had been duly elected : After this in the same King's time, they expelled all such as adhered in Loyalty to the King; next they secluded and imprisoned all such as the Officers of that rebellious Army impeached or disliked; then by the help of that Army, 50 or 60 of the Members of that House, expelled all the rest of their Fellows; and soon after, voted down the King, and the whole House of Lords, and voted themselves to be the Parliament, to be the sole Legislators, and the Supreme Authority of *England*. Into such a prodigious height of Folly and Impiety do Men run, when they once allow themselves to pass their due limits.

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### *Of the Court of Justice called the Kings-Bench.*

**F**OR the execution of Laws, after the House of Lords in Parliament, the highest Court in *England* is the *King's-Bench*, so called, because anciently the King sometimes there sat in Person on a high Bench, and his Judges on a low Bench at his Feet, to whom the Judicature belongs in the absence of the King.

In this Court are handled the Pleas of the Crown, all things that concern loss of life, or Member of any Subject; for then the King is concerned, because the Life and Limbs of the Subject belong only to the King, so that the Pleas here are between the King and the Subject. Here are handled all Treasons, Felonies, breach of Peace, Oppression, Misgovernment, &c. This Court, moreover, hath power to examine, and correct all errors *in facto*, and *in jure*, of all the

the Judges and Justices of *England* in their Judgments and Proceedings; and this, not only in Pleas of the Crown, but in all Pleas Real, Personal, and Mixt, except only in the *Exchequer*.

In this High Court sit commonly four Grave Reverend Judges, whereof the first is stiled the Lord Chief Justice of the *King's-Bench*, and is created not by Patent, but by a short Writ, thus; *Edwardo Herbert, Militi, salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus vos Justiciarium nostrum Capitale, ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, durante beneplacito nostro. Teste meipso apud Westm.*

The rest of the Judges of the *King's-Bench*, hold their Places by Letters Patents in these words; *Rex omnibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus dilectum & fidelem Franciscum WYthins, Militem, unum Justiciariorum ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, durante beneplacito nostro. Teste, &c.*

These Judges, and all the Officers belonging to this Court, have all Salaries from the King, and the chief of them have Robes and Liveries out of the great Wardrobe.

In this Court, all young Lawyers, that have been called to the Bar, are allowed to plead and practise.

This Court may grant Prohibitions to keep other Courts, both Ecclesiastical and Temporal, within their Bounds and due Jurisdiction.

The Jurisdiction of this Court is general, and extendeth to all *England*, is more uncontrollable than any other Court, (for the Law presumes, that the King is always there in Person.)

None may be judge in this Court, unless he be a Sergeant of the Degree of the Coif, that is, a Sergeant at Law, who, upon taking this

## The Present State

High Degree, is obliged to wear a Lawn Coat under his Cap, for ever after.

The Jurisdiction of this Lord Chief Justice is very great over all *England*, and even in Parliament time, the Lords, sometimes waving their own Power, have directed him to send his Warrant to seize Persons suspected of Capital Crimes.

### *A List of the several Officers of His Majesties Court of King's Bench.*

**L**ord Chief Justice, Sir *Edward Herbert*, Kt.  
The other Justices are,

*Sir Francis Wythins.*

*Sir Richard Holloway.*

*Sir Robert Wright.*

#### *Clerk of the Crown's Office.*

Clerk of the Crown, Sir *Samuel Astrey*, a Cap-Officer, sits covered in Court; his Secondary is *Jasper Waterhouse*, Esq;

There are several entring-Clerks, who have Counties assigned them, and usually are Attornies for Defendants, prosecuted at the Suit of the King, viz.

*Mr. John Goddin.*

*Mr. Richard Horton.*

*Mr. Philip Wards.*

*Mr. Seyliard*, Clerk of  
the Rules.

*Mr. Benjamin Brown.*

*Simon Harcourt*, Esq;

*Mr. Cook.*

*Mr. Weekley.*

*Mr. Fanshaw.*

These are Officers for  
Life.

*The*

*The Protonotary's Office.*

Protonotary, Sir Robert Henly, a Cap-Officer, his Secondary is William Livesey, Esq; and his Deputy for signing Writs, is John Warter, Gent.

Mr. Richard Sclater, Clerk for filing Declarations.

Mr. John Warter, Clerk of the Remembrances.

Mr. Francis Thacker, Clerk of the Bayles and Posteds. And note, that all Clerks of the Pleaside, are Clerks to the Protonotary.

*Custos Brevium's Office.*

*Custos Brevium & Recordum*, Thomas Goodwin, Esq; and Simon Folks, Esq; both Cap-Officers, who are likewise Clerks of the Effoines and Warrants of Attorney. The Clerks of which Office for sealing Records of *Nisi Prius*, for the several Circuits and Cities, are,

Mr. John Todd.

Mr. William Avery.

Mr. William Slater.

Mr. John Holyman.

Mr. Thomas Maydwell.

Mr. James Hooton.

Mr. Henry Boul.

Deputy-Clerks of the Treasury, Mr. Henry Boul, Clerk of the inner-Treasury; Mr. Joseph Tally, Clerk of the outward Treasury. All these are Officers for Life.

*Two Book-bearers, who carry the Records into Court.*

Marshal or Keeper of the King's-Bench Prison, is Henry Glover, Esq; his Deputy is Mr. —

The Clerk of the Papers, is Mr. Thomas Wigg. Clerk

Clerk of the Papers on the Plea-side, Mr. *Francis Woodward*, and Mr. *Richard Aston*.

Clerk of the Rules, Mr. *Edward Coleman*.  
These are also Officers for Life.

Deputy Clerk of the Rules, Mr. *Edward Pugh*.

Clerk of the Errors, Mr. *Godfrey Woodward*.

Deputy Clerk, Mr. *James Hooton*.

Sealer of Writs, Mr. *Thomas Walrond*.

A Head-Cryer, two under-Cryers, two Ushers, and four Tip-staves.

Then there are Filazers for the several Counties of *England*, whose Office is in this Court, to make out all Proceſs upon Original Writs, Actions personal, and mixt. They are those that follow, viz.

Mr. <i>Edward Smith</i> .	Mr. <i>Francis Caplin</i> .
Mr. <i>Robert Hastings</i> .	Mr. <i>Michael Martin</i> .
Mr. <i>James Fuller</i> .	Mr. <i>Richard Alwyn</i> .
Mr. <i>Thomas Statham</i> .	Mr. <i>John Hinde</i> .
Mr. <i>John Green</i> .	Mr. <i>Thomas Stone</i> .
Mr. <i>George Woodson</i> .	Mr. <i>Samuel Porter</i> .
<i>John Trye</i> , Esq;	Mr. <i>William Bennet</i> .
Mr. <i>William Hastings</i> .	Mr. <i>William Osborne</i> .
Mr. <i>William Ravenhil</i> .	Sir <i>John Saintloe</i> , Kt.
Mr. <i>Josias Wade</i> .	Mr. <i>Robert Hide</i> .
Mr. <i>Thomas Bathurst</i> .	Mr. <i>Silv. Harlackenden</i> .
Mr. <i>William Avery</i> .	Mr. <i>John Ayres</i> .
Mr. <i>Godfrey Wildbore</i> .	Mr. <i>Henry Ewen</i> .
Mr. <i>Basil Herne</i> .	Mr. <i>Richard Bowcock</i> .
Mr. <i>Henry Dodd</i> .	Mr. <i>John Browning</i> .

The manner of Tryals in this, and all other Common-Law Courts in *England*, being different from that of all other Countries, and peculiar to *England*, shall be at large described apart in a Chapter, with other Peculiars.

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*The Court of Common-Pleas.*

THE next Court for execution of Laws, is the Court of *Common-Pleas*, so called, because there are debated the usual Pleas between Subject and Subject. Some say, this Court, as well as other Courts, was at first held in the King's House, wheresoever he resided; but by the Statute of *Magna Charta*, it was ordained, that this Court should not be ambulatory, but be held at a certain place, and that hath ever since been in *Westminster-Hall*.

None but Sergeants at Law may plead in this Court, and so many of them as the King shall appoint, are bound by Oath to assist all that have any Cause depending in that Court:

*Note*, That Sergeants may also plead in all other Courts, as all other Baristers may.

This Court may grant Prohibitions, as the Court of the *Kings-Bench* doth.

The Chief Judge in this Court, is called the *Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas*, or of the *Common-Bench*, holdeth his Place by Letters Patent, *durante beneplacito*, and so do the other interior Judges of this Court, whereof there are commonly three.

In this Court, all Civil Causes, real and personal, are usually tryed, according to the strict Rule of the Law.

Real Actions are pleadable in no other Court, nor Fines levied, or Recoveries suffered, but only in this Court at *Westminster*.

## The Present State

The King allows to the Lord Chief Justice of this Court, a Fee, Reward, Robes, and two Tun of Wine, as is done to the Lord Chief Justice of the other Bench; also to the other Judges of this Court, and to four Sergeants, is allowed Fees, Reward, and Robes to each one.

In the 11th and 12th of *Edward 3.* there were eight Judges belonging to the *Common-Pleas*: at other times, seven, six, and five, and so in the time of *Hen. 6.* and *Edw. 4.* but since usually but four, as at this day.

Before the Reign of Queen *Mary*, these, and the rest of the Twelve Judges, rode upon Mules, and not upon Horses, as they now do in great State, at the beginning of the Term.

### *A List of the several Officers belonging to His Majesties Court of Common-Pleas.*

**T**He honourable Sir *Henry Bedingsfield*, Knight,  
 Lord Chief Justice.  
*Sir Thomas Street.*  
*Sir Edward Lutwyche.*  
*Sir John Powel.*

These are the present Judges of that Tribunal.

Then there is an Officer called *Custos Brevium*, the first Clerk of the Court, whose Office is to receive and keep all Writs returnable in that Court, to receive of the Protonotaries all the Records of *Nisi Primus*, called *Postea's*. He holdeth his Place by Patent from the King, and hath the



the Gift of the second Protonotaries Place, and of the Clerk of the Juries. The Lady *Asb* hath this Office, her Deputy in Court is *William Thursby*, Esq; and the Office is executed by Mr. *Joseph Yates*.

There are three Protonotaries, a word compounded of *Greek* and *Latine* ( which with the ancients was usual ) and signifies the first Notaries, they are Chief Clerks of this Court, and by their Office, are to enter and inroll all Declarations, Pleadings, ( which the Filazers did formerly promiscuously do ) Assises, Judgments, and Actions; to make out Judicial Writs, &c. These considerable Offices are in the hands of

*John Cook,*  
*Thomas Winford,* } Esquires.  
*Anthony Belbin,*

In whose Offices all the Attorneys of the Court of *Common-Pleas* do enter their Causes; each of the said Protonotaries hath a *Secondary*, whose Office is to draw up the Rules of Court, and to do other Matters relating to the business of the Court. These *Secondaries* are commonly the ancientest and ablest Clerks or Attorneys of the Court, and at present are, Mr. *John Coats*, Mr. *Charles Cox*, and Mr. *Geo. Walker*. The Chirographer ( also from two *Greek* words, signifying to acknowledge a Debt, by setting ones Hand ) is an Officer, who ingrosseth Fines acknowledged, &c. He holdeth his Place also by Patent, and is at present, *Francis Lane*, Esq; in Trust for Sir *William Drake*, who doth execute it by a Deputy, Mr. *John Storer*. In this Office there are several Clerks, who have their several Counties allotted them, and for which they are to in-

## The Present State

gross the Fines levied of Lands in their respective Divisions : The present Clerks are,

Mr. Edmund Grace.	Mr. Peter Storer.
Mr. John Ashton.	Mr. Bastet.
Mr. Robert Love.	Mr. Deakes.
Mr. Robert Bard.	Mr. Drake.
Mr. Thomas Newman.	Mr. Holt.

Register for this Office, is *Francis Blake*, Esq;

All these Officers aforementioned sit in the Court covered with black round Caps, according to the Mode immediately before the invention of Hats, which was since the beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. Moreover, they are all sworn, and have their Offices for Life, as a Free-hold.

There are in this Court three Officers unsworn, and hold their Places *durante beneplacito*.

1. One Clerk of the Treasury, Mr. *Tench*, who hath the charge of keeping the Records of this Court, and makes out all Records of *Nisi Prius*, and divers other things. This Office is in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice.

2. Mr. *Miles*, Clerk of the Inrolments of Fines and Recoveries, who is, by Statute, under the three Puisse Judges of this Court; and removeable at their pleasure. Note, That the Inrolment of Fines and Recoveries, or any part thereof, by *Stat. 23 Eliz. cap. 3.* is of as good force and validity in Law, to all intents and purposes, for so much of any of them so inrolled, as the same being extant and remaining, were, or ought by Law to be: the general neglect whereof in this Kingdom, hath occasioned many Law-Suits, and hath proved in process

process, of time exceeding dangerous to many Mens Estates.

3. The Clerk of the Outlawries, *Mr. Franklin*, who makes out the Writs of *Capias Utlegatum*, (after the Parties are returned Outlawed) in the Name of the King's Attorney, whose Deputy he is, *pro tempore*.

*There are five Clerks, or Offices more.*

1. Clerk of the King's Silver, *Henry Ludlow*, Esq; unto whom every Fine, or final Agreement upon Sale of Lands is brought, after it hath been with the *Custos Brevium*, and to whom Money is paid for the King's use, executed by a Deputy, *Mr. William Higford*.

2. Clerk of the Warrants, *Thomas Browne*, Esq; executed by a Deputy, *Mr. Robert Fish*, who entreth all Warrants of Attorney, for Plaintiff and Defendant, and inrolleth all Deeds acknowledged before any of the Judges of this Court.

3. Clerk of the Juries, *Sir Lumley Robinson*, who makes out the Writs, called *Habeas Corpora*, and *Destringas Juratorum*, for appearance of the Jury, either in this Court, or at the Assizes in the Countrey, executed by *Mr. Hambden* his Deputy.

4. Clerk of the Essoins, or excuses for lawful cause of Absence, *Mr. William Hall*

5. Clerk of the *Superfedeas*, *Richard Abbot*, Esq; which is held by Patent; but before King *James* the first's time, the Writs of *Superfedeas* were made by the Exigenter.

In this Court are also Filazers for the several Counties of *England*, so called from the *French*; *Fil*, a Thread, because they file their Writs. These make out all Process upon Original Writs, and do many other things, too long to

## The Present State

be here set down ; of these there are fourteen, viz. *Fabian Philips, Esq;* who hath *London, Middlesex, Huntington, and Cambridge-shires.* The rest of the Counties are divided amongst these that follow.

<i>Sir Thomas Stringer.</i>	<i>Mr. Bartholomew Canter</i>
<i>Mr. Henry Dottyn.</i>	<i>Mr. Edmund le Neve.</i>
<i>Mr. Richard Spicer.</i>	<i>Mr. John Bennet.</i>
<i>Francis Gray, Esq;</i>	<i>Mr. Guy Fuller.</i>
<i>Mr. Hodson.</i>	<i>Mr. Thomas Herbert.</i>
<i>Mr. Thomas Child.</i>	<i>Mr. Richard Midlemore.</i>
<i>Mr. Charles Clare.</i>	<i>And Mr. Lau. Alcock,</i>

who is Protonotary, Filazer, and Exigenter of *Monmouth*, by Patent ; the rest, in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice, and hold for Life.

There are also four Exigents, whose Office is to make all Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions where Process of Outlawry doth lie. This Writ is called an Exigent, because it exacteth the Party, that is; requireth his appearance to answer the Law, and lies against a Transgressor of the Law, that cannot be found, nor any of his Goods within the County ; so that after summons by the Sheriff at five several County Courts, if he appear not, he is Outlawed. The four Exigents at present are,

<i>John Dawlin, Esq;</i>	<i>Mr. Broughton.</i>
<i>Mr. Charles Clare.</i>	<i>And Mr. Tho. Goudge.</i>

All in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice, and are for Life.

There are also belonging to this Court, four Cryers and a Porter.

The Alienation Office before-mentioned, is to rate and set Fines upon Lands alienated, and Writs of Entry in the Post, according to their Value.

This

This Office is at present in the Hands of his Majesty, and executed by three Commissioners, who are at present

Sir Edmund Turner, Knight.

Peregrine Bertie, Esq;

Edward Courthope, Esq;

Mr. ——— Nichols, Receiver.

### Of the Court of Exchequer.

THE next Court for execution of Laws, is that called the *Exchequer*; so called, as some think, from a Chequer-wrought Carpet, covering the great Table in that Court, as the Court of *Green-Cloth* in the King's House is so called from the Green Carpet; or else from the French word *Eschiquier*, a Chess-board, because the Accomptants in that Office were wont to use such Boards in their Calculation. Here are tryed all Causes which belong to the King's Treasury or Revenue, as touching Accompts, Disbursements, Customs, and all Fines imposed upon any man. In this Court may sit,

The Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, the Lord Chief Baron, and three other Learned Judges, called Barons of the *Exchequer*, also one other Curfitor Baron. The present Barons are,

The honourable Sir Edward Atkins, Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*.

Sir Thomas Jenner, Kt.

Sir Christopher Milton,

Sir Richard Heath,

Sir Richard May, Curfitor Baron.

} Barons.

But:

## The Present State

But the two first seldom sit, and these five last seldom fail: The first of these five, is the Principal Judge of this Court, and answers the Bar of the Baristers, who direct their Speech to him; takes Recognizances for the King's Debts, &c. It is an high Office of high Honour and Profit, he is stiled *Lord Chief Baron*; is created by Letters Patents, to hold this Dignity, *Quam diu bene se gesserit*, wherein he hath a more fixed Estate than the Chief Justices of either Bench, for the Law intends this an Estate for Life: He alone without the other Barons, sits at *Guild-Hall* the Afternoon in Term-time, upon *Nisi Prius* in *London*; takes Audits, Accompts, Recognizances, Presentations of Offices, and many other things of importance. In the absence of the Lord Chief Baron, the other three Barons supply his place, according to their Seniority; but the fifth is said to be the Corsitor of the Court, and administers the Oath to the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Searchers, Surveyors, &c. of the *Custom-House*, but is no itinerant Judge, nor counted one of the Twelve Judges.

In the *Exchequer* are held two Courts, one of Law, another of Equity.

All judicial Proceedings according to Law, are *coram Baronibus*; but the Court of Equity, held in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, is *coram Thesaurario, Cancellario, & Baronibus*. This Court had its beginning *primo Phil & Mar.*

The Authority of this Court is of Original Jurisdiction, without any Commission.

Note also, That all the other fore-mentioned Courts were not instituted by any Statute or Written-Law, but have their Original from the ancient Custom of the Kingdom.

For a long time after the Conquest, there sat in the *Exchequer*, both Spiritual and Temporal Barons of the Realm, and in latter times there sat in their places others that were not Peers of the Realm, yet stiled *Barons*, *quia ibi sedere solebant Barones*.

All the Twelve Judges belonging to these High Tribunals, sit in Robes and Square Caps, like Doctors of Divinity, because (as some say) they were anciently most commonly Clergy-men and Doctors, Bishops or Prelates.

*A List of the several Officers belonging to His Majesties Court of Exchequer.*

After the Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Barons of the Exchequer afore-mentioned, The next Officer is the King's Remembrancer, ——— *Ayliffe*, Esquire, in trust for *EVELYN* Viscount *FANSHAWE*, in whose Office are Eight sworn Clerks, whereof

*The King's Remembrancer's Office.*

*Thomas Hall*, Esq; } The two Sec-  
*Ansel Beaumont*, Esq; } darics.

The rest are,

Mr. <i>Hugh Frankland</i> .		Mr. <i>Francis Butler</i> .
Mr. <i>Butler Buggin</i> .		Mr. <i>Gabriel Arniger</i> .
Mr. <i>George Wats</i> .		Mr. <i>William Bathurst</i> .

In this Office are entred the States of all the Accompts concerning the King's Revenue, for Customs,

Customs, Excise, Hearth-money, Subsidies, and all Aids granted to the King in Parliament, and all other Accompts of what Nature soever, except Sheriffs and Bayliffs Accompts; and also Accompts for Moneys imprested to any Person to perform Service for the King, concerning the King's Revenue, either certain or casual; all Securities, either by Bonds or Recognizances, to the King's Majesty, by Accomprants and Officers for the faithful exercising of their Offices, and many of his Debts, are taken here. All Proceedings upon any Statute by Information for Custom, Excises, or any other Penal Law. All Proceedings upon the said Bonds or Recognizances, or any other Bonds taken in the Kings Name, by Officers appointed thereunto, under the Great Seal of *England*, and transmitted into this Office for recovery thereof, are properly in this Office: From whence issue forth Procefs, to cause all Accomprants to come in and account. In the Court of *Exchequer*, there being a Court of Equity, all Proceedings touching the same, are in this Office, with many other things concerning the King's Revenue. This Office is in the King's Gift.

*The Lord  
Treasurer's  
Remem-  
brancer's  
Office.*

Next is the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Sir *John Osbourn*, Kt. whose Office is to make Procefs against all Sheriffs, Receivers, Bayliffs, &c. for their Accompts, and many other things of moment, as *Estreat-Rules*, &c. All Charters, and Letters Patents, whereupon any Rents are reserved to the King, are transcribed and sent into this Office, by the Clerk of the Petty Bag, to the end such Monies as are thereby payable to his Majesty, may be transmitted to the Clerk of the Pipe, and there by him charged in the great Roll of the Pipe, and Procefs made to recover the same, by the Comptroller.



ptroller of the Pipe. Out of this Office Process issues to levy the Twenty Pounds, per month, due from Popish Recusants, when convicted; and also to seize the two thirds of their Lands, when Schedules thereof are made by the Clerk of the Pipe, and transmitted hither. Out of this Office Process is also made to levy the Kings Fee Farm Rents, &c.

When the Auditors of the Revenue have made Schedules of such Arrears, and transmitted them to the Remembrancer, the States of all Imprest Accompts, and other great Accompts, are also entred in this Office, as well as in the Office of the King's Remembrancer. In this Office there were heretofore twelve sworn Clerks, whereof the two first were called Secondaries; and whose Names are now *John Tuthil*, and *John Tayleau*, Esquires. This also is in the King's Gift.

Clerk of the Pipe, is the Right Honourable *Hugh, Lord Clifford*.

All Accompts which pass the Remembrancer's Office, are brought to the Office of the Clerk of the Pipe, and remain there, to the end that if there be any determined Debt due by any Accomprant, or any other Person in any such Accompt, the same may be drawn down into the great Roll of the Pipe, or the Pipes thereof, and by the Comptroller of the Pipe taken into his Roll *verbatim* with the great Roll, and Process may be made by him for the Recovery thereof, by a Writ called the Summons of the Pipe, which is of the nature of a *Levare Facias*.

And if upon Summons of the Pipe, a *Nichil* be returned by the Sheriff, then a Schedule is made of such Debts as are *Nichiled*, and sent to the Treasurer's Remembrancer, who makes out a long Writ, and annexes the same to it; which

Writ

## The Present State

Writ is a *Capias*, *Fieri Facias*, & *Extendi facias*.

All Tallyes, which vouch the Payments contained in such Accompts, are examined and allowed by the chief Secondary in the Pipe, and remain for ever after in this Office.

All Accompts of Sheriffs and Bayliffs, are made up by the Clerks of the Pipe, and he gives them, and all the other Accomprants before-mentioned, their *Quietus est*, in case their Accompts be even.

The Clerk of the Pipe makes Leases of the Kings Lands and extended Lands, when he is warranted so to do by the Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, or Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. And these Leases are sometimes directed to be made under the Great Seal, but for the most part pass the *Exchequer*. He hath under him eight sworn Clerks;

*Nicholas Highmore*, Esq;  
chief Secondary.  
*Walter Wallinger*.  
*John Benner*.  
*Francis Sterne*.

*Thomas Cole*.  
*Henry Burnet*.  
*Edward Underwood*.  
*Joseph Cranmer*.

*Comptroller  
of the Pipe.*

Comptroller of the Pipe, *John Pottinger*, Esq; who writeth in his Roll all that is in the great Roll, and nothing entered in the great Roll can be discharged without his Privy. And if *Nichils* be returned, such Schedules are made to the Treasurer's Remembrancer, as before is mentioned.

He writeth out the Summons twice every Year to the High Sheriffs to levy the Debts charged in the great Roll of the Pipe.

*Clerk of  
the Pleas.*

Clerk of the Pleas, is *Richard Beresford*, Esq; in whose Office all the Officers of the *Exchequer*, and other privileged persons, as  
brothers

Debtors to the King, &c. are to have their privilege to plead, and be impleaded, as to all matters at the Common-Law. And the Proceedings are accordingly by Declarations, Pleas, and Trials, as at the Common-Law, because they should not be drawn out of their own Court, where their attendance is required. In this Office there are four sworn Attorneys, viz. *Thomas Arden, Richard Ogden, Charles Haynes, and William Forbergill.*

Foreign Opposer, is *Charles Whitaker, Esq;* *Foreign Opposer.* whose Office is to oppose all Sheriffs upon the Schedules of the *Green Wax*: This Office is kept in *Grays-Inn.*

Clerk of the *Estréats*, *Timothy Whitfield, Esq;* Clerk of whose Office is to receive every Term, the *E-the E-* *streats* or Extracts out of the Office of the *streats.* Remembrancer of the Lord Treasurer; and to write them out, to be levied for the King; also to make Schedules for such Sums as are to be discharged.

Auditors of the *Imprest*, *Brook Bridges*, and Auditors of *Thomas Done, Esquires*, who Audit the great Ac- *the Im-* *compts* of the King's Customs, Wardrobe, *prest.* Mint, First-Fruits, and Tenths, Naval, and Military Expenses, Moneys Imprested, &c.

Auditors of the Revenue, there are seven, *Auditors of the Reve-*

Sir Joseph Seymour, Kt.

John Philips, Esq;

Humphrey Morrice, Esq;

Anthony Parsons, Esq;

Sir William Godolphin *nue.*

for Wales.

John Shales, Esq;

Anthony Stephens.

These Audit all Accompts of the King's Lands, Revenue, Hearth-money, and Taxes given by Act of Parliament.

There are also several Receivers of the King's Revenues, arising from Lands and Rents, whose

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## The Present State

whose Accompts the Auditors do make up yearly.

*Remem-  
brancer of  
the First-  
Fruits.*

*Remembrancer of First-Fruits and Tenths, is William Prittiman, Esq; whose Clerks are Robert Urwin, and George Robinson. These take all Compositions for First-Fruits and Tenths, and make Process against such as pay not the same: This Office is kept in Hatton-Garden.*

There is also a Receiver of the Revenue of the First-Fruits, who is *John Laurence, Esq;* The Bishops are Collectors of the Tenths, and accompt annually for the same.

*Deputy-  
Chamber-  
lains.*

There are also two other considerable Officers, called Deputy-Chamberlains, *Mr. Cole,* and *Mr. Ady,* in whose Office at *Westminster,* are preserved all the Counterfoils of the Tallies, (whereof more anon) so exactly ranged by Months and Years, that they may presently be found out, to be joyned with their respective Stock or Tally, when thereunto required; which being done, and proving true, they deliver the same, attested for a lawful Tally, to the Clerk of the Pipe, for to be allowed in the great Roll; but in case any Corruption hath been used, the same is easily, and soon discovered, and the Offender severely punished, by Fine and Imprisonment.

*Other Off-  
cers.*

There are moreover divers other Officers, as Clerk of the Parcels, Clerk of the *Nichils,* the Marshal, the chief Usher of the *Exchequer,* whose Office is an Office of Inheritance, four under-Ushers, and six Messengers, whose Offices are all in the Gift of the chief Usher, whose Name is *William Walker, Esq;* he is also by Inheritance Proclamator of the Court of Common-Pleas, and hath the Gift of all the Ushers also.

*Of the other part of the Exchequer, called by some, the Lower Exchequer, where the King's Revenue is received and disbursed with admirable Order and Frugality.*

**T**He principal Officer is the Lord Treasurer, of whom see the *First Part of the State of England*.

This Office is now executed by the Lord Belknap, Lord Godolphin, Lord Dover, Sir John Ernle, and Sir Stephen Fox.

There is one Secretary, *Henry Guy, Esq;*

Next Officer is the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, who is also an Officer of great Account and Authority; he hath a principal Power, not only in the *Exchequer Court*, but also here, in the managing and disposing of the King's Revenue: He hath also the Custody of the *Exchequer-Seal*. He sits in the Court, not only above all the Barons of the *Exchequer*, but (as some say) above the Lord Treasurer, having a superintendency and Controullment over the Lord Treasurer's Roll.

He hath the Gift of the Comptroller of the Pipe, and of the Clerk of the *Pleas*, also of the Clerk of the *Nichils*, and of the Seal of the Court.

He is moreover Under-Treasurer, and hath the Gift of the two Praisers of the Court.

This

This Office is now enjoyed by Sir *John Ernle*, afore-mentioned.

Then there are two Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*, Sir *Nicholas Steward*, and Mr *H. Idiard*, in whose Custody are many ancient Records, Leagues, and Treaties with Foreign Princes, the Standards of Monies, Weights and Measures, those ancient famous Books called *Dooms-day*, and the *Black Book* of the *Exchequer*, whereof the former is *Liber Censualis totius Angliæ*, the *Tax-Book* of *England*, made by *William* the Conqueror, wherein is described all the Lands of *England*, with the true value, and their Owners Names; it was six years in making, viz. from the 14th to the 20th year of that King, and called at first, *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, but since named *Dooms-day Book*, because therein was set down an exact Account, not only of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages of *England*, but the number of Families, of Men, Souldiers, and Husbandmen, Bondmen, Servants, Cattel; how much Money, what Rent, how much Meadow, Pasture, Woods, Tillage, Common, Marsh, Heath, every one possessed: and when any one was cited, or any difference arose about those things and Taxes, &c. there was no place for denying or deceiving the King (whereof many men now make little Conscience, though all good Christians ever accounted it a grievous and heinous Sin) when this *Book* was opened, like as it will be at the opening of the *Book* at the great Day of *Doom*, or General Judgment of the World. This *Book* is kept under three Locks and Keys, not to be look'd into under 6 s. 8 d. and for every Line transcribed, is to be paid 4 d.

Next is the *Auditor* of the Receipts of the *Exchequer*, Sir *Robert Howard*, whose Office is to file the Bills of the Tellers, whereby they charge



charge themselves with all Money received, and to draw all Orders to be signed by the Lord High Treasurer, having a Warrant from him first so to do, for issuing forth all Monies by Virtue of Privy-Seals, which are recorded by the Clerk of the Pelis, and entered in the Office of the said Auditor, and lodged in his Office. He also by Warrant of the Lord Treasurer makes Debentures to the several Persons, who have Fees, Annuities, or Pensions by Letters Patents from the King, out of the *Exchequer*, and directs them for Payment to the Tellers. He receives every day the state of the Accompt of each Teller; and also weekly certifies the whole to the Lord High Treasurer, or Lords Commissioners, *who immediately present the Estimate or Ballance to the King*. He makes half-yearly, at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-day*, a Book called a Declaration, which contains a Methodical Abstract of all Accompts and Payments, made in the preceding half year, and delivers one of them to the Lord Treasurer, and another to the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*. By him are kept the several Registers, appointed for paying all Persons in course, upon several Branches of the King's Revenue. He is *Scriptor Tallierum*, hath five Clerks to manage the whole estate of Monies received, disbursed, and remaining.

Next, there are four Tellers, *viz.* *John Loving*, Esq; *Sir George Downing*, Bar. The Honourable *Simon Clifford*, Esq; The Honourable *Francis Villars*, Esq; Their Office is to receive all Monies due to the King, and thereupon to throw down a Bill through a Pipe into the Tally-Court, where it is received by the Auditor's Clerk, who there attends to write the words of the said Bill upon a Tally, and then deliver

## The Present State

deliver the same to be entred by the Clerk of the Pells, or his under-Clerk, who there attends to enter it in his Book ; then the Tally is cloven by the two Deputy-Chamberlains, who have their Seals ; and while the Senior Deputy reads one part, the Junior examines the other-part with the other two Clerks.

Clerk of the Pells, is *William Wardour*, Esq; whose Office is to enter every Tellers Bill into a Parchment Skin ( in *Latin*, *Pellis*, whence this Office hath its name ) all Receipts and Payments for the King, for what cause, or by whomsoever ; and is in nature of a Comptroller, hath four Clerks, whereof one is for the *Introitus*, and another for the *Exitus*. .

In the Tally-court sit the Deputies of the two Chamberlains, *John Low*, and *Matthew Lister*, Esquires, who cleave the Tallies, and examine each Piece apart ; also the Tally-cutter attends there.

A Tally in the *Exchequer*, from the *French* Verb, *Tallier*, to cut, is a very ancient, and most certain way of avoiding all cozenage in the Kings Revenue, the like no where else in Christendom, and is after this manner.

He that pays the King any Moneys, receives for his Acquittance a Tally, which is a Stick, with words written on it on both sides, containing the Acquittance proper to express what the Money received is for, which being cloven asunder by the Deputy-Chamberlains, one part thereof called the *Stock*, is delivered to the Party that pays that Money ; and the other part called *Counter-stock* or *Counterfoil*, remains with them, who afterwards deliver it over to the other Deputies to be kept till it be called for, and joyned with the Stock ; after which, they send it by an Officer of their own to the Pipe, to be applyed to the discharge of the Accomptant. This

This most ancient way of striking of Tallies hath been found, by long experience, to be absolutely the best way that ever was invented; for it is morally impossible - so to falsifie or counterfeit a Tally, but that upon rejoyning it with the Counterfoil, it will be obvious to every eye, either in the Notches, or in the cleaving, in the Longitude, or in the Latitude, in the natural growth, or in the shape of the Counterfoil: whereas Acquittances in Writing cannot be so done, but that they may be counterfeited by skilful Penmen, and that so exactly, as that he who wrote the Original, shall not be able to know his own Hand from the counterfeit, as hath been frequently seen in all the Courts of *Westminster*.

Other Officers in the Receipt of the *Exchequer* are, the Ushers of the Receipt, *Philip Packer*, and *John Packer*, Esquires, *Samuel Langford*, Esq; the Tally-cutter, and four Messengers of the Receipt: the Usher's duty is to take care to secure the *Exchequer* by day and by night, and all the Avenues leading to the same, and to furnish all necessaries, as Books, Paper, &c.

By long continuance, and the wisest contrivances that the ablest Men of many Ages could invent, the *Exchequer* of the King of *England* is become the best ordered publick Revenue in the World.

Though the number of Officers in the *Exchequer*, is far greater than in any of the King's Courts, yet not near so great as the Financers, and other Officers belonging to the Revenues of the *French* King, who are so many, that their Fees eat up a very considerable part of the whole Revenue: whereas, for rewarding all the Officers in the *English Exchequer*, whereof most are ever Persons of Estates, Parts, and great Inre-

Integrity, it costs the King a very inconsiderable Sum of Money, as will easily appear to any one who shall consider, that in case of a Gift from the King of Moneys, or Pension out of his *Exchequer*, he that receives it, pays but 5 *l. per Cent.* amongst the Tellers, Auditors, Clerk of the Pells, and their Clerks, and to all other Officers whatsoever; and, which is remarkable, there goes not amongst the said Officers and Clerks, so much as 5 *s. per Cent.* out of publick Payments, as for the Navy, Ordnance, Wardrobe, Mint, to the Cofferer, Treasurer of the Chamber, &c.

In case of Moneys paid in by any of the King's Tenants, Receivers, it costs them sometimes but 6 *d.* and at most but 3 *s.* for every Payment under a thousand Pounds, and that goes only to the Clerks for their pains in writing and attending.

The bringing in of all Moneys to the King, costs his Majesty, amongst Receivers, Collectors, and all others in the Countrey, not above 2 *s.* in the pound; and at his *Exchequer*, it costs him, in a manner, nothing at all; for the Tellers, who are bound to the King in 20000 *l.* security, for the true discharge of their great Trusts, have under 33 *l. per annum* for their Salary from the King, and the two Clerks of each Teller, who constantly attend their Offices, have nothing at all from the King.

## The Court of the Dutchy of LANCASTER.

There is another Court at *Westminster*, called the Court of the Dutchy of Lancaster, which takes cognizance of all Causes that any way concern the Revenue belonging to that Dutchy, which hath been long since annexed to the Crown.

The chief Judge of this Court, is the Chancellor of the Dutchy, who is assisted by the Attorney of the Dutchy. There are divers other Officers of this Court, a List of whose Names here follow,

Sir *Thomas Chicheley*, Chancellor; and is also one of His Majesties most Honourable Privy-Council.

Sir *John Heath*, Attorney General.

Sir *John Curson*, Receiver-General.

Sir *John Otway*, Vice-chancellor of the Dutchy.

*John Fanshaw*, Esq; }  
*Edward Webb*, Esq; } Auditors.

Sir *Gilbert Gerrard*, Kt. Clerk of the Dutchy.  
*Thomas Desborough*, Messenger.

This Court is kept at *Westminster*, by the Lower Exchequer, and the Office of Sir *Gilbert Gerrard* at *Grays-Inn*.

## Of the High Court of CHANCERY.

**N**EXT to the *King's-Bench* in *Westminster-Hall*, is wisely placed this High Court, to mitigate the Rigor of that; it is *Curia Cancellaria*, because, as some think, the Judge of this Court sat anciently *intra Cancellus*, or *Latices*, as the East end of our Churches being separated *per Cancellus*, from the Body of the Church, as peculiarly belonging to the Priest, were thence called *Chancels*.

This Court is the *Officina Justitiæ*, the Womb of all our Fundamental Laws, the Fountain of all our Proceedings in Law, the Original of all other Courts. It is as ancient as the civility of the Nation, though perhaps by another Name.

This Court proceeds, either ordinarily, according to the Laws, Statutes, and Customs of the Nation, and in *Latin*, granting our Writs Mandatory and Remedial, Writs of Grace; or else according to Equity and Conscience, and by *English Bill*: so that the *Chancery* hath two Courts in one; the equitable part is by Bills, Answers, and Decrees, to examine Frauds, Combinations, Trusts, secret Uses, &c. to moderate the Rigour of the Laws, and rescue Men out of the Hands of their Oppressors: To relieve a Man, especially in three things, *viz.* against Cheats, unfortunate Accidents, and Breaches of Trust.

Out of this Court are issued out Writs, or Summons for Parliaments, Edicts, Proclamations, Charters, Protections, Safe-conducts, Writs  
of

of *Moderata Misericordia*, when any Person hath been amerced too high, and for a reasonable part of Goods for Widows and Orphans, Patents for Sheriffs, Writs of *Certiorari* to remove Records and false Judgements in inferior Courts, Writs of *Audita Querela*, and *Scire facias*: here are sealed and inrolled Letters Patents, Treaties and Leagues with Foreign Princes, Deeds between Party and Party, touching their Lands and Estates, or Purchasers taking Recognizances, and making of Extents upon Statutes and Recognizances for Payment of Money, or securing of Contracts, Writs Remedial or Magisterial, Commissions of Appeal, *Oyer* and *Terminer*, &c. The Court of *Common-Pleas*, which are betwixt Subject and Subject, hath its Original and Commissions from the *Chancery*, and cannot hold Pleas without it.

For the *Latin* part of this Court are the twenty four *Cursitors*, and for the *English* part, are the six Clerks.

The *Court of Equity*, that proceeds not according to Law, is no Court of Record, and therefore binds only the Person, not his Lands or Goods.

The Judge of this Court, is the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*. He is here the sole Judge, whereas in other Courts there are three or four Judges: but he may, and doth often, in cases of greater weight and difficulty, in cases of Law, call some of the other Judges to his assistance; and therefore it is said, this Office may be discharged by one that is no professed Lawyer, as it was almost always anciently; and so of latter times by Sir *Christopher Hatton*, and after by Doctor *Williams*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, to their great praise and commendation.

*Court of  
Chancery.*

## The Present State

It is the highest Dignity in *England*, that a Lay-man is capable of, it is *Summum ambientis animi quasi solstitium*; and the Chancellor is *Magistratum omnium Antistes*.

Anciently the Lord Chancellor had sometimes his Vice-chancellor, commonly called *Keeper of the Great Seal*, but of later times they differ only in Name.

In *France*, he that is made Chancellor, is *durante vitâ*, his Place cannot be taken away, although the Seals may. It is said there, that he is so to attend to the sole Interest of the King and People, that he must not be sensible of any Relations, or other consideration; and therefore may not put himself in Mourning, neither for his own Father, nor for the King himself.

Chancellors have been in *England*, as the Learned Sir William Dugdale finds, as soon as Christianity was embraced by the Saxons.

The Chancellor is said to be Keeper of the King's Conscience, to judge *secundum æquum & bonum*, according to *Equity* and *Conscience*: He is to moderate the *το ἀνεγκόσινος*, the exact Rigour and Letter of the Law, whereunto other Judges are strictly tied; for the Princes of this Realm (in Imitation of the KING of Kings, governing the World by *Justice* and *Mercy*) have erected two Supreme Tribunals together, at the upper end of *Westminster-Hall*, one of *Justice*, wherein nothing but the strict Letter of the Law is observed; and the other of *Mercy*, where the Rigour of the Law is tempered with the Sweetness of *Equity*, which is nothing else but *Mercy* qualifying the sharpness of *Justice*.

This Court being a Court of Conscience, the less it is perplexed with the Quirks of Lawyers, the

Court of  
Kings-  
Bench.



## Part II. of ENGLAND.

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the more it is guided by Conscience and Equity; and therefore the Kings of *England* would have this Court superior to the other Tribunals, that so, if any thing was done amiss by those following the rigour of the Law, here, by good Conscience and Equity, it might be amended: Wherein they followed the Noble Pattern of the Great *Constantine*, *Qui omnes suas leges imperfectas esse voluit, ut inde subditi sui appellarent ad Episcopos*; and therefore in all former times, the Judges of this Court were chosen out of the Clergy, able Divines, who by their Skill in the Law of God, and of Nations, were best able to judge, according to Moderation and Equity, and most willing to execute accordingly, also fittest to dispose of the King's Spiritual Benefices.

Besides, when this High Office was given to Bishops and Clergy-men, and thereby Wealth, and a publick Spirit usually conjoyned; what great publick Acts of Piety and Charity were done by them for this Nation? To mention only in *Oxford*, what noble and rich Foundations are *Christ Church*, *Magdalens*, *New-Colledge*, and *Merton-Colledge*? All founded by Bishops that were Chancellors; and on the contrary, since the Places of Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy-Seal, &c. have been usually in the hands of Laymen, what one great Work hath been done for the Publick, but only Wealth heaped up for their own private Families?

The manner of proceeding in this Court, is much like that in the Courts of the Civil-Law, the Actions by Bill or Plaint, the Witnesses examined in private, the Decrees in *English* or *Latin*, not in *French*. No Jury of twelve Men, but all Sentences given by the Judge of the Court.

*Masters of Chancery.* The Chancellor, or Lord Keeper hath twelve Assistants, anciently called *Clerici*, or *Magistri Cancellaria*, because they were usually in Holy Orders, and all Doctors of Laws; for Master and Doctors was anciently the same, as at this day, a Doctor in the Arts, is called *Magister in Artibus*; and sometimes they were called *Co-adjutores*.

*Master of the Rolls.*

The first of these is the *Master of the Rolls*, in Latin, *Sacrorum Scriniarum Magister*, so called from the Chappel wherein the Rolls are kept; it is a Place of great Dignity, and is in the Gift of the King, either for life, or during his Majesties Pleasure; and this Officer hath, *Jure Officii*, the Gift of those considerable Offices of the Six Clerks in Chancery, hath the keeping of the Rolls, hath all the House of the *Converted Jews*, now called the *Rolls*; and, in the absence of the Chancellor, hears Causes there, and makes Orders, by vertue of a Commission, with two Masters, and that *Jure Officii*.

When he sits in the Lords House in Parliament, he sits next to the Lord Chief Justice of England, upon the second Wooll-sack.

One reason why the Masters of Chancery were ever *Civilians*, may be, because for all Causes almost imaginable, some Law, or Case conformable thereunto, may be fetched by a good *Civilian* out of that Law of Laws, called the *Civil-Law*. Another may be, because the Chancery more ancient than any other Court of England, (for all Original Writs and Commissions whereupon the other Courts do ground all their Proceedings, do ground from thence) hath probably been taken from the *Civil-Law*, divers Points of Proceedings not used in *Common-Law* Courts, as the Defendants answering to the Bill, and sometimes to the Interrogatories upon

upon Oath, though to the accusing of a man's self in divers matters ~~damnable~~, and penal; by the whole matter of Publication, the deposition of Witnesses upon Interrogatories, and in *perpetuam rei memoriam*, by the term and use of final Decree, and many other Points differing from the *Common-Law*, and wholly agreeing with the *Civil-Law*.

This Court is always open, whereas all the others are shut, but only in Term-time; so that if a man be wrongfully imprisoned in the Vacation time out of Term, the Lord Chancellor may grant his Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and do him Justice according to Law; so likewise may this Court grant Prohibitions in time of Vacation, as well as in Term-time.

### *A List of the several Officers belonging to the High Court of Chancery.*

George Lord Jeffreys, Baron of Wem, Lord High Chancellor of England.  
Sir John Trevor, Kt. Master of the Rolls.

Masters of Chancery, are,

Sir William Beversham.  
Sir Samuel Clarke.  
Sir Miles Cook.  
Sir John Francklin.  
Sir Lacon William Child.  
Sir John Hoskins.  
Sir Adam Oatley.

Sir James Astrey.

John Edisbury, L.L.D.

Sir John Methwyn.

The Salary of these Masters in *Chancery*, is one hundred Pounds to each of them, paid out of the *Exchequer* quarterly, besides Robe money. These Masters do sit at *Westminster-Hall* with the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, three at a time in Term-time, and two at a time out of Term, when the Lord Keeper sits to hear Causes at his own House. And to these Masters the Lord Keeper does often refer the further hearing of many Causes, &c. Furthermore they have a publick Office, where one or more of them do constantly attend to take Affidavits, &c.

The House founded at first for the converted *Jews*, was, after their Expulsion out of *England*, annexed for ever to the Office of Master of the *Rolls*, where he hath the custody of all Charters, Patents, Commissions, Deeds, Recognizances, which being made up in Rolls of Parchment, gave occasion for that name.

At present there are kept all the Rolls, since the beginning of *Richard the Third*: The rest are kept in the *Tower of London*.

In his Gift are, besides the Six Clerks Office, the Offices of the Examiners, three of the Clerks of the *Pettibag*, and the Six Clerks of the *Rolls Chappel*, where the Rolls are kept.

Clerk of  
the Crown.

Next, the Clerk of the Crown, *Henry Barker*, Esquire, before-mentioned: This Office is of high Importance; he is either by himself, or Deputy, continually to attend the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, for special matters of State, and hath a Place in the higher House of Parli-  
ment

ment: He makes all Writs for Election of Members of Parliament, sitting in the Parliament, upon Warrant directed to him upon the death, or removal of any Member; and also Commissions of *Oyer and Terminer*, Goal-delivery, Commissions of Peace, and many other Commissions distributing Justice to his Majesties Subjects: Which Office is executed by Mr. *Milton* as a Deputy.

Protonotary of this Court, is *Robert Pescod, Esq;* This Office is chiefly to expedite Commissions for Embassies. It is executed by a Deputy.

Clerk of the *Hamper*, or *Hanaper*, sometime stiled Warden of the *Hanaper*: whose Office is to receive all the Money due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions, and Writs, and to attend the Keeper of the Seal daily in Term-time, and at all times of Sealing, with Leather-Bags now, (but anciently probably with Hampers) wherein are put all sealed Charters, Patents, &c. and then those Bags, delivered to the Comptroller of the *Hamper*. This Office is now enjoyed by *Henry Seymour, Esq;* and executed by a Deputy, *Edward Seymour, Esquire*.

Warden of the *Fleet*, or Keeper of the *Fleet-Prison*, is an Office very considerable, and is to take care of the Prisoners there, who are commonly such as are sent thither from this Court, for contempt to the King or his Laws, or such as will not pay their Debts, &c. The late Warden of the *Fleet*, was *Thomas Bomball, Esq;* deceased, the Place is now executed by Sir *Richard Matelove, Kt.*

Sergeant at Arms, is *Thomas Chernock*, Esq; whose Office is to bear a Gilt Mace before the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, for the time being.

Six Clerks are Officers of great Account, next in Degree to the Twelve Masters in *Chancery*, whose Office is to inroll Commissions, Pardons, Patents, Warrants, &c. that are passed the the Great Seal. They were anciently *clerici*, and afterwards forfeited their Places if they did marry, till by Act of Parliament in the time of *Henry* the Eighth, they were allowed to take Wives.

They are also Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Defendants, in Causes depending in this Court.

The present Six Clerks, are,

Sir <i>William Perkins</i> , Kt.		<i>Richard Garth</i> , Esq;
Sir <i>Robert Marsham</i> , Kt.		<i>Littleton Powel</i> , Esq;
<i>Shem Bridges</i> , Esq;		<i>Arnold Brown</i> , Esq;

who keep their several Offices at a place called the *Six Clerks Office* in *Chancery-lane*, and constantly keep Commons together in Term-time.

Under the afore-named Six Clerks, there are Sixty other Clerks, viz. ten to each of the Six Clerks, and who with their under Clerks, dispatch the business of that Office. Some of these Sixty do severally get four, five, or six hundred Pounds *per annum*, or more.

Examiners in *Chancery* there are two, *Francis Twisden*, Esq; and *Thomas Read*, Esq; Their Office is to examine the Witnesses on their Oaths in any Suit on both sides.

This Office also is executed at the *Rolls*.

Clerks

Clerks of the Petti-bag in *Chancery*, are three, *Aaron Pengry, Esq; James Benier, Esq; and John Lloyd, Esq;* they are under the Master of the *Rolls*. Their Office is to make all Patents for Customers, Comptrollers, all *Conge d'Esquires*, first Summons of Nobility, Clergy, Knights, Citizens and Burgessees to Parliament, &c

The Six Clerks of the *Rolls Chappel*, are *Henry Grimston, Samuel Guilym, Jos. Haly, and Sam. Killingworth, Thomas Matthews, and Thomas Harvey, Esquires.*

The *Subpœna* Office is to issue out Writs to summon persons to appear in *Chancery*.

This Office is in the Hands of *Frances, Lady Vane, Sir Walter Vane, and Charles Vane*, and executed by their Deputy, *Mr. Nicholas Hook.*

Clerk of the Patents, or Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of *England*, is *Sir Richard Pigot, Kt.* and executed by a Deputy: This Office was erected 16 *Jacobi primi.*

The Register of the Court of *Chancery*, is *Henry Earl of St. Albans*, under whom are Deputy-Registers, viz. *Henry Devenish, Esq; and George Edwards, Esq;* Registers for the *Rolls*, are *Carew Guidott, Gent. and Thomas Champion, Gent.* This Office is kept at *Lincolns-Inn.*

Clerk of the *Reports*, Keeper of the Old Book, and of one of the Entry-Books, *John Sandford, Gent.* Keeper of one other Entry-Book, *Robert Devenish, Gent.*

The Office for filing all *Affidavits* in the said Court of *Chancery*, is an Office granted by Letters Patents, of which Office *Samuel Poynter, Esq;* is Master. This Office is now kept at *Symonds-Inn* in *Chancery-lane.*

Cursitors

## The Present State

**Cursitors Office** in the *Chancery*, is to make out Original Writs; they were anciently called *Clerici de cursu*; of these there are twenty four, whereof each one hath certain Counties and Cities allotted to them, into which they make out such Original Writs as are required. These Clerks are a Corporation of themselves, whose Names follow.

*The Names of the Cursitors are these,*

<b>John Symmons</b> , Principal. William Barker, Richard Price,	} Assistants.
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*Abraham Nelson.*  
*Richard Plumpton.*  
*Edmund Eyre.*  
*Abraham Skinner.*  
*John Shelbery.*  
*William Plumpton.*  
*Thomas Fisher.*  
*Elias Gladman.*  
*Michael Terry.*  
*Jeoffrey Elwes.*  
*Matthew Colborne.*

*James Smith.*  
*Samuel Layton.*  
*John Hawkins.*  
*Samuel Coles.*  
*George Davies.*  
*John Oades.*  
*John Hungerford.*  
*William Richardson.*  
*John Norbury, and*  
*Francis King.*

who execute these Offices by themselves, or by their Deputies. This Office is kept near *Lincolns-Inn*.

Secretary of the Presentation of Spiritual Benefices, *Henry Frederick Thynn, Esq;*

*Alienation-Office.*

There is also an Office called the *Alienation-Office*, whereunto all Writs of *Covenant* and *Entry*, whereupon *Fines* are levied, and *Recoveries* suffered, are carried to have *Fines* for *Alienation* set



set and paid thereupon. This Office is executed by three Commissioners, viz. *Peregrine Bertie*, Esq; *Sir Edmund Turner*, and *Edward Courtthop*, Esquire, who set those Fines. *Richard Courtthop*, who indorses the Value of the Lands upon those Writs. In all are counted seventy two Offices under the Lord High Chancellor of England. Mr. *Nichols*, Receiver of those Fines, and *John Brooks* Porter of the Office.

All the fore-mentioned Courts of Judicature at *Westminster*, are opened four times a year, called the four *Terms*, viz.

*Easter Term*, which beginneth always the seventeenth day after *Easter*, and lasteth twenty seven days. *Terms.*

*Trinity Term* begins the 5th day after *Trinity Sunday*, and lasteth 20 days.

*Michaelmas Term* began heretofore a little after that Feast, but now by a late Statute, begins the 23 of *October*, and lasteth 37 days.

Lastly, *Hilary Term* begins now ten days after *St. Hilary*, Bishop, or the 23 of *January*, and lasteth 21 days; so in all 105 days, from whence must be deducted about 20 Sundays and Holidays, which are as *Dies Nefasti*, wherein the Courts sit not; so that in one fourth part of the year, and that in one City, all considerable Causes of the greatest part of *England*, are fully decided and determined; whereas in Foreign Parts the Courts of Justice are open all the year except high Holidays and Harvest, and that in all great Cities. This may seem therefore strange to all Foreigners, till they know that the *English* have always been given more to peaceableness and industry, than other People, and that rather than go so far as *London*, and be at so great Charges with Attorneys and Lawyers, they

they will either refer their Differences to the Arbitration of their Parish Priests, who do, or ought to think it a principal part of their Duty to reconcile Differences within their Parishes; or to the Arbitration of honest Neighbours; or else are content to submit their Differences to Tryal before the Judges of Assizes, called also *Justices in Eyre*, or the *Itinerant Judges*, who twice a year, viz. after the end of *Hilary Term*, and after the end of *Trinity Term*, two by two of these principal Judges ride several Circuits, and at the principal Town of every County, sit to hear and determin all Causes of lesser moment, both civil and criminal; a most excellent wise Constitution begun by King *Henry the Second*, Anno 1178. who at first divided *England* into six Circuits (not the same that are now) and to each Circuit allotted three Judges. *Wales* also is divided into two Circuits, *North* and *South Wales*, for which are designed in like manner, two Sergeants at Law for each Circuit. These Judges give Judgment of the *Pleas* of the Crown, and all *Common-Pleas* within those Counties, dispatching, ordinarily in two or three Days, all Controversies in a County that are grown to issue in the fore-mentioned Courts at *London*, between Plaintiffs and Defendants, and that by their Peers, a Jury of Twelve Men, *ex vicineto*, out of the Neighbourhood, whereabout the Business lies. So that twice a year in *England* and *Wales*, Justice may be said to be rightly and speedily administered, even at our own doors.

Besides the fore-mentioned Courts at *Westminster*, *Henry the Eighth* erected, for the more ease of the Subject, a Court in the *North* of *England*, another for the Country of *Wales*, and Counties adjoyning, and intended another for *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*; and these in manner of those

those Courts called in *France*, *Parlements*, where all Cases might be decided, both according to the Laws of *England*, and according to Equity in *Chancery*: of these Courts, that for *Cornwal* was never fully erected, those People desiring rather to come to *London* for Justice: that of the *North* was by the late Long Parliament taken away, and so was that of *Wales*; but this last, since the Restauration of the late King, is again erected.

This Court consists of a Lord President, and four other Judges in Ordinary, and of such other of the Nobility, and Persons of Quality Extraordinary, as the King pleaseth from time to time to nominate and appoint, who are called to the Assistance of the Lord President, as often as occasion requires.

The Council Extraordinary are most of the Nobility of the Kingdom, and many other Persons of Quality.

*A List of the Judges and Officers.*

Lord President, *Henry Duke of Beaufort.*

The Four Judges in Ordinary.

Sir *Job Charleton*, Kt. Chief Justice of *Chester.*

*John Warren*, Esq;

*Owen Wynne*,

*Thomas Powell*,

} Sergeants at Law.

Secretary, Sir *Sackville Crow*, Baronet.

Clerk of the Council.

Clerk of the Signet.

*John Clapham*, Esq; Deputy.

King's

# The Present State

King's { Attorney, *Lewis Merick*, Esq;  
Sollicitor, *Kenrick Eyton*, Esq;

Examiner. *Roger Harsnet*, Esq;

Clerk of the Fines, *John Dolbin*, Esq;

These Places belong to the Secretary, and also the Admittance of Clerks allowed to practise as Sollicitors or Clerks in other Courts.

Register executed by *Charles Cherwind*, Gent.

Five Clerks of the Signet, who make all Process.

Clerk of the Entries.

Seal-Keeper.

Record-Keeper.

Book-Bearer.

Clerk of the Warrants, and entring Causes in hearing, *Thomas Wigmore*, Gent.

Clerk for receiving Pleadings, *William Mor-dant*, Esq;

The Attorneys of the Court are admitted to practise by the Lord President, and at present are seventeen; but there is no certain number of them appointed; his Lordship may admit as many as he pleaseth.

These Persons following attend the Lord President, whose Places are at his disposal.

Sergeant at Arms and Mace-bearer, *Francis Smith*, Esq;

Yeoman

Yeoman of the Wardrobe.  
Constable of the Castle.  
Porter of the Prison or Lodge.  
Two Pursuivants.  
Marshal and Cryer of the Court.

There are Four Terms kept every Year for hearing and trying Causes and Actions, and two Apparances for joyning Issues, and preparing Business for Tryals; and these are appointed by the Lord President, as his Lordship thinks fitting, and not fixed to certain times, as the Courts at *Westminster* are.

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*Of the Government of Counties, &c.*

HAVING given a brief Account of the civil Government of all *England* in General, next shall be described the particular Government of Counties, Hundreds, Cities, Boroughs and Villages.

For the civil Government of all Counties, *Justices of the King* makes choice of some of the Nobility, *the Peace*. Clergy, Gentry, Lawyers, Men of worth and parts, who have their usual Residence in the County, so many as his Majesty pleaseth, to keep the Peace of the County; and these, by Commission under the Great Seal, are called *Justices of the Peace*, at first stiled Wardens of the Peace, and such of them in whom the King doth more particularly confide or respect, are called *Justices of the Quorum*, from those words in the Commission, *Quorum A. B. unum esse volumus*,  
that

that is, some busin<sup>ess</sup>s of more Importance may not be transacted without the presence or concurrence of one of them.

One of the principal Justices of Peace and *Quorum*, is by the Lord-Chancellor made *Custos Rotulorum*, so called, because he hath the custody of the Rolls, or Records of the Sessions, and is to bring them to each Quarter-Sessions.

The Original of Justices of the Peace, is from the first year of *Edward* the Third.

Their Office is to call before them, examine and commit to Prison all Thieves, Murderers, wandering Rogues, those that hold Conspiracies, Conventicles, Riots, and almost all other Delinquencies that may occasion the Breach of Peace and Quiet to the King's Subjects; to commit all such to Prison, as either cannot, or by Law are not to be bailed, that is, cannot be set at liberty by Sureties, (taken for their Appearance at a place and time certain) and to see them brought forth in due time to Tryal.

Every Quarter or three Months, the Justices meet at the chief, or Shire-Town, where the Grand Inquest, or Jury of the County is summoned to appear, who upon Oath are to enquire of all Traitors, Hereticks, Conventicl<sup>ers</sup>, Thieves, Murderers, Money-coyners, Riots, &c. Those that appear to be guilty, are by the said Justices committed to Prison, to be tryed at the next Assizes, when the Judges at *Westminster* come their Circuits afore-mentioned.

For the Execution of Laws in every County, except *Westmorland* and *Durham*, the King every *Michaelmas Term* nominates for each County a Sheriff, that is, a Reeve of the Shire, *Præpositus*, or *Præfectus Comitatus*, a Governour or Guardian of the County, for the words of the Patent are, *Commissimus tibi custodiam Comitatus nostri de N.*

The

The Sheriff's Office is to execute the King's Mandates, and all Writs directed to him, out of the King's Courts, to empannel Juries, to bring Causes and Criminals to Tryal, to see the Sentences both in civil and criminal Affairs executed; to wait on, and guard the Itinerant Judges twice a year, so long as they continue within the County, which at the Assizes is performed with great Pomp, Splendor, Feasting, &c. In order to the better Execution of his Office, the Sheriff hath Attendant his Under-Sheriff, divers Clerks, Stewards of Courts, Bailiffs of Hundreds, Constables, Goalers, Sergeants or Beadles, besides a gallant Train of Servants in rich Liveries, all on Horseback at the Reception of the Judges.

He was anciently chosen as Knights of the Shire, but, to avoid tumults, it is now thus :

Every year about the beginning of *November*, the Judges Itinerant nominate six fit Men of each County, that is, Knights or Esquires of good Estates; out of these the Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy-Councillors, and twelve Judges assemble in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, and sworn, make choice of three; of which the King himself after chuseth one to be Sheriff for that year only, though heretofore it was for many years, and sometimes Hereditary; as at this day to the *Cliffords*, who, by descent from *Robert de Vipont*, are Sheriffs hereditary of the County of *Westmorland*, by Charter from King *John*.

Furthermore, the Sheriffs Office is to collect *Sheriffs.* all publick Profit, Customs, Taxes of the County, all Fines, Distresses and Amerciaments, and to bring them into the King's *Exchequer*, or Treasury at *London*, or elsewhere, as the King shall appoint.

The

The Sheriff of each County hath a double Function, first Ministerial, to execute all Processes and Precepts of the Courts of Law, and to make returns of the same. Secondly, Judicial, whereby he hath Authority to hold two several Courts of distinct nature, the one called the Sheriff's *Turn*, which he holdeth in several places of the County, enquiring of all *Criminal Offences* against the *Common-Law*, not prohibited by any Statute: The other called the *County-Court*, wherein he hears and determines *Civil Causes* of the County under 40 s. which anciently was a considerable Sum; so that by the great fall of Moneys now, the Sheriffs Authority in that part is much diminished.

He is said to be the Life of Justice, of the Law, and of the County; for no Suit begins, and no Process is served but by him; then, no Execution of the Law but by him. Lastly, he is the chief Conservator of the Peace in the whole County. Every County being subdivided into Hundreds, (so called at first either for containing an hundred Houses, or an hundred Men bound to find Arms) or Wapentakes, so called from touching a Weapon, when they swore *Allegiance*, (as the manner at this day is in *Sweden*, at their solemn Weddings, for the chief Witnesses to lay all their Hands upon a *Lance* or *Pike*) every such Wapentake or Hundred hath commonly a Bailiff, a very ancient Officer, but now of small Authority; also Officers called *High-Constables*, first ordained by the Statute of *Winchester*, 13 Ed. 1. for the conservation of Peace, and view of Armour, they disperse Warrants and Orders of the Justices of the Peace to each Petty-Constable.

*Coroners.*

There are also in every County two Officers called *Coroners*, whose Office is to enquire by a Jury



Jury of Neighbours, how, and by whom any Person came by a violent death, and to enter the same upon Record, which is matter criminal, and a Plea of the Crown; and thence they are called *Crownors* or *Coroners*.

These are chosen by the Freeholders of the County, by virtue of a Writ out of the *Chancery*. They were anciently Men of Estates, Birth, and Honour; and therefore in the Reign of *Edward the Third*, a Merchant being chosen a *Coroner*, was removed, *quia communis Mercator fuit*, whereas he ought to have been a Gentleman, which no Tradesman is reckoned to be by our Laws.

Every County also hath an Officer, called *Clerk of the Mercate*, whose Office is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures exactly, according with the King's Standard kept in the *Exchequer*, and to see that none others be used in the same County; to seal all Weights and Measures made exactly by the Standard in his custody, and to burn such as are otherwise. He hath a Court, and may keep and hold a Plea therein.

*Clerk of  
the Mar-  
ket.*

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### *Of the Civil Government of Cities, Boroughs and Villages.*

EVERY City of England by their Charters or Priviledges, granted by several Kings, is a little Commonwealth apart, governed not as the Cities of *France* and *Spain*, by a Nobleman or Gentleman placed there by the King, but wholly by themselves, they chuse among themselves their own Governour; in Cities a Mayor is cho-

*A Mayor of  
sen, a City.*

## The Present State

sen, commonly out of twelve Aldermen. In some other Corporations a Bayliff is chosen of a certain number of Burgeses.

They are not taxed, but by their own Officers of their own Corporation, every Trade having some of their own always of the Council, to see that nothing be Enacted contrary to their Profit.

Every City by Charter from the King, hath *haute moyenne*, & *basse Justice*, a Jurisdiction among themselves, to judge in all matters *Criminal* and *civil*, only with this Restraint, that all *Civil Causes* may be removed from their Courts to the Higher Courts at *Westminster*.

The Mayor of the City is the King's Lieutenant, and with the Aldermen and Common-council, (as it were, King, Lords and Commons in Parliament) can make Laws, called *By-Laws*, for the Government of the City.

He is, for his time (which is but for one year) as it were a Judge to determine matters, and to mitigate the rigour of the Law.

The next in Government of Cities, are two principal Officers, called, though improperly, *Sheriffs*, who are Judges in civil Causes within this City, and to see all Executions done, whether penal or capital, and should rather be called *Stadt-reeves*, or *Port-reeves*, (i. e.) *Urbis vel Portus Præfetti*.

*Cities.*

In Cities the People are generally made more industrious by Manufactures, and less Idleness suffered than in other places; so that in some Cities, Children of six or seven years old, are made to gain their own Expences. In the City of *Norwich*, it hath of late years been computed, and found, that yearly, Children from six to ten years of Age, have gained twelve thousand Pounds

Pounds more than what they spend, and that chiefly by knitting of fine *Jersey* Stockings.

The Government of *Boroughs*, and other *Boroughs*, Towns corporate, is much after the same manner. In some there is a Mayor, in others, one or two Bayliffs, who have equal power with a Mayor and Sheriffs; and during their Offices, they are Justices of the Peace within their Liberties, and have there the same Power that other Justices of the Peace have in the County.

For the better Government of Villages, the *Villages*. Lord of the Place hath ordinarily power to hold a *Court Baron*, so called, because anciently such Lords were called *Barons*, as they are still in many other parts of *France*: or else *Court Baron*, (i.e.) *Court of Freeholders*, as the *Barons* of *Germany* are called *Freyherren*; so the *Barons* of the *Cinque-Ports* in *England* are but the *Freeholders* of the *Cinque-Ports*: And this Court may be held every three Weeks.

Also for the Government of Villages, there is a *Petty Constable* chosen every year by every *Petty-Constables* one that is Lord of the Place: This Officer is to keep the Peace, in case of Quarrels; to search any House for Robbers, Murderers, or others that have any ways broken the Peace; to raise the *Hugh* and *Cry* after Robbers fled away, to seize upon them, and keep them in the Stocks or other Prison till they can bring them before some Justice of Peace, to whom the Constables are subservient upon all Occasions, either to bring Criminals before them, or to carry them by their command, to the common Prison.

Every little Village hath almost an *Epitome* of Monarchical Government, of Civil and Ecclesiastical Polity within it self; which, if duly main-

maintained, would render the whole Kingdom happy.

Lord of the  
Soil.

First, for the *Civil* Government, there is the Lord of the Soil, who from the Crown immediately, or mediately, holds *Dominium Soli*, and is said to have in him the Royalty, as if he were a little King, and hath a kind of Jurisdiction over the Inhabitants of the Village, hath his *Court-Leet* or *Court-Baron*, to which they owe *Suit* and *Service*, and where may be tryed smaller matters happening within the Mannor, Escheats upon Felonies, or other Accidents; custody of Infants and Lunaticks, power of passing Estates, and admitting of Tenants, Reliefs, Harriots, Hunting, Hawking, Fishing, &c. Under the Lord is the Constable or Head-borough, to keep the Peace, to secure Offenders, to bring them before the Justice &c.

Then for the Ecclesiastical Government of Villages, there is, (as before hath been mentioned) the Parson or Vicar, who hath *Curam Animarum*, the care of Souls, (as the Lord of the Mannor hath, in some measure, *Curam Corporum*) for which he hath the Tythes, Glebe, and Church-Offerings; hath under him the Churchwardens and Sides-men to take care of the Church, and Church Assemblies; the Overseers of the Poor, to take care of the Poor, Sick, Aged, Orphans, and other Objects of Charity; and lastly, the Clerk to wait upon him at Divine Service.

Thus admirable and excellent is the Constitution of the present *English* Government, above or beyond any other Government in Christendom.

*O fortunatos nimium bona si sua norint  
Angligenas — —*

If *Englishmen* did know their Bliss,  
Too great would be their Happiness.

Of

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*Of the Military Government of  
England.*

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IT was a smart *Motto* that the Great *Henry* the Fourth of *France*, Grandfather to our Gracious King now Reigning, caused to be engraven on his great Guns, *Ratio ultima Regum*: intimating thereby, that when Subjects refuse to submit to the Laws of the Land, or Neighbours to the Law of Nations; then Kings have recourse to Force and Arms, to bring them to Reason.

So long as Subjects are prone to Sedition, and Neighbour Princes and States to Ambition, there will be a necessity of a Military Power in every State, both by Land, and likewise by Sea, where the Country is any where bordering on the Sea.

Of the Military Power of *England*, both by Land and Sea, the King of *England* hath the sole Supreme Power, Government, Command, and Disposition. And neither one, nor both Houses of Parliament have any right to levy any Forces, or make any War offensive or defensive, as they have<sup>a</sup> at large declared in Parliament, *Anno 14 Car. 2.*

Besides his Majesties Guards and Granadiers of Horse, (whereof see the First Part pag. 177.) there are two Regiments of Foot Guards, the one commanded by the Duke of *Grafton*, consisting of 26 Companies of 80 private Souldiers in each Company: The Second Regiment of Guards, called the *Cold-stream* Regiment, commanded by the Earl of *Craven*, Lieutenant General

## The Present State

neral of his Majesties Forces, consisting of 13 Companies of 80 private Men in each Company.

There are also in his Majesties Pay, Nine Regiments of Horse; the first, called the Royal Regiment of Horse, is commanded by the Earl of *Oxford*, consisting of Nine Troops of 50 private Souldiers in each Troop; the other Regiments are as follow, viz,

The Queen's Regiment commanded by Sir *John Lanier*, one of the Brigadiers of the Forces.

The Earl of *Peterborough's* Regiment.

The Earl of *Plimouth's* Regiment.

Major General *Werden's* Regiment.

The Earl of *Arran's* Regiment.

The Earl of *Shrewsbury's* Regiment.

The Princess *Ann* of *Denmark's* Regiment of Horse, commanded by the Earl of *Scarsdale*.

The Queen Dowager's Regiment commanded by Sir *John Talbot*.

There are three Regiments of Dragoons, commanded as follows.

The Royal Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by the Lord Vicount *Cornbury*, consisting of Eight Troops of 50 Men in each Troop.

The Queens Regiment of Dragoons commanded by his Grace the Duke of *Somerset*.

The Princess *Ann* of *Denmark's* Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Colonel *John Berkeley*.

There are likewise, besides the Regiments of Guards, Fourteen Regiments of Foot more, viz.

The Royal Regiment of Foot, commanded by the Earl of *Dunbarton*, Lieutenant General of the Forces.

The

The Queen Dowager's Regiment, commanded by Colonel *Piercy Kirk*, one of the Brigadiers of the Forces.

Prince *George's* Regiment, commanded by Sir *Charles Littleton*.

The *Holland* Regiment, commanded by Colonel Sir *Theophilus Ogletborpe*.

The Queen's Regiment, commanded by Colonel *Charles Trelawney*.

The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, commanded by the Lord *Dartmouth*, Master-General of the Ordnance.

The Princess *Ann* of Denmark's Regiment of Foot, commanded by Mr. *Fitz-James*, now Duke of *Barwick*.

And seven Regiments more, commanded by

Colonel *Henry Cornwall*

*John* Earl of *Bath*.

*Charles* Marquiss of *Worcester*.

*Henry* Earl of *Litchfield*.

*Theophilus* Earl of *Huntington*.

*The Officers of the Earl of Huntington's Regiment of Foot.*

Lieutenant Colonel, *Ferdinando Hastings*.

Major *Charles Morgan*.

First Captain, *Wolston Dixie*.

Second Captain, *Brian Turner*.

Third Captain, *John Tidcombe*.

Fourth Captain, *Owen Machartie*.

Fifth Captain, the honourable *Charles Hatton*.

Sixth Captain, Sir *John Jacob*, Baronet.

Seventh Captain, *Thomas Condom*.

Adjutant, *Talbot Lassels*.

Hi 2

Chaplain

## The Present State

Chaplain, *Gabriel Hastings.*

Chyrurgeon, ——— *Gillart.*

The other two of the afore-said seven Regiments, are commanded by

*Sir Edward Hales.*

*Colonel Arthur Herbert.*

The rest of his Majesties established Forces that are in constant Pay, being Non-Regimented Companies, are disposed of into several Garrisons, the name of which are as follow, *viz.*

*Berwick*, whereof his Grace *Henry Duke of NEWCASTLE* is Governour, and the Honourable *Ralph Widdrington*, Deputy-Governour, and Captain of an Independant Company. There are four Companies always do Duty in this Garrison.

*Carlisle.* The Right Honourable *EDWARD Earl of CARLISLE*, is Governour and Captain of a Company there.

*Chepstow.* His Grace the Duke of *Beaufort* Governour, and Captain of a Company.

*Chester.* *PETER SHAKERLEY*, Governour. Here are five Companies do Duty in this Garrison.

*Dover*, and the *Cinque-Ports*, *Sir EDWARD HALE S*, Governour.

*Gravesend and Tilbury.* The honourable Captain *Sackville Tufton*, Governour and Captain of a Company there. *Robert St. Clare*, Esq; Lieutenant-Governour, and Captain also of a Company,



pany. Here are always five Companies on Duty.

*Guernsey.* CHRISTOPHER Lord HATTON, Governour and Captain, George Littleton, Esq; Deputy-Governour and Captain; and the Honourable Charles Hatton, Captain also of a Company there. Here are three Companies.

*Holy Island.* Sir JOHN FENWICK, Governour.

*Hull and the Block-House.* The Right Honourable, THOMAS Earl of PLYMOUTH, Governour and Captain; and Lionel Copley, Lieutenant-Governour and Captain. Eight Companies on Duty here.

*Hurst-Castle.* HENRY HOLMES, Esq; Governour.

*Jersey Island.* Sir JOHN LANEIRE, Governour and Captain; Henry Boade, Esq; Deputy-Governour and Captain, and Charles Manwaring, Captain also of a Company there; in all, three Companies here.

*Landguard-Fort.* Sir ROGER MANLEY, Governour and Captain.

*St. Mawr-Castle.* Sir JOSEPH TREDENHAM, Governour. There is one Company of the neighbouring Inhabitants to repair thither by Custom, whenever there shall be Occasion of Service. And the Castle is kept by his Majesties Gunners.

## The Present State

*Pendennis-castle.* **RICHARD** Lord **A. RUNDL** of *Trerise*, Governour and Captain; and the honourable *John Arundel* the Deputy-Governour. Here are five Companies.

*Plymouth and St. Nicholas Island*, the Right Honourable the Earl of **BATH**, Governour and Captain; and Sir *Hugh Piper*, Deputy-Governour and Captain. Here are in this Garrison in all, Thirteen Companies.

*Portsmouth.* The Right Honourable **EDWARD** Earl of *Gainsborough*, Governour, and Captain, and Major; *Henry Slingsby*, Deputy-Governour, and Captain. Other Captains there, are

Capt. *Richard Carter.*  
 Capt. *Charles Hutchinson.*  
 Capt. *Thomas Cornwallis.*  
 Capt. Sir *John Revesby.*  
 Capt. *George Fitz-James.*

There are in all Twenty three Companies of Foot, and One Troop of Horse, which do duty in this Garrison.

*Sandown-Castle*, Captain **FREEMAN**, Governour.

*Sheerness*, Sir **CHARLES LITTLETON**, Governour and Captain; and Captain *Robert Crawford*, Deputy-Governour; and two Companies more there.

*Scilly-Island.* Sir **WILLIAM GODOLPHIN**, Governour and Captain.

*Scarborough-Castle.* Sir **THOMAS SLINGSBY**, Governour.  
*Tinmouth*

*Finnmouth-Castle.* Sir **EDWARD VILLERS**, Senior, Governour; and *Henry Miller, Esq;* Deputy-Governour, and Captain of a Company there.

*Tower of London*, wherein are always Eight Companies at constant Duty; the Honourable **THOMAS CHEEKE**, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, and Captain of a Company; and the Right Honourable **GEORGE Lord DARTMOUTH**, Master General of his Majesties Ordnance, and Captain of a Company. Here are also many Gunners, and a Company of Miners.

*Upner-Castle.* **ROBERT MINORS**, Esq; Governour and Captain.

*Ile of Wight.* Sir **ROBERT HOLMES**, Governour and Captain. Here are four Companies which do Duty at *Cowes*, *Sandham-Fort*, *West-Yarmouth*, and *Carisbrooke*.

*Windfor-Castle.* His Grace **HENRY** Duke of **NORFOLK**, Earl-Marshal of *England*, the Constable and Captain of a Company; and Captain *Charles Pottes*, Deputy Governour. There are two Companies at constant Duty there, and Eight Companies more during his Majesties Residence in the Summer; also several Troops of Horse attending thereabouts, besides the Detachment of his Majesties Guards of Horse.

*North-Yarmouth.* Four Gunners, and there are many other Gunners in all other his Majesties Garrisons and Castles, to the number sometimes of Twenty or Thirty in a Place.

*Tork and Clifford's-Tower*, Sir **JOHN RERESBY**  
H 4 Governour

# The Present State

Governour, and Captain of a Company. Two Companies on Duty here.

*Calshot-Castle.* Colonel **JAMES HALSEL**, Governour. Four Gunners.

In the maintaining this small number of Land-Forces, his Majesty is at a constant great Expence, no less, according to probable conjecture, than 600000 *l. per annum*, besides many other vast contingent charges. The Pay of the Field and Staff Officers of Foot, *per diem*, is as follows, *viz.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Colonel as Colonel	—	00	12 00
The Lieutenant Colonel as } Lieutenant Colonel	—	00	07 00
The Major as Major	—	00	05 00
The Chaplain	—	00	06 08
The Adjutant	—	00	04 00
The Chyrurgeon and his Mate	—	00	04 08
Quartermaster and Marshall, } executed by one Person	—	00	04 00

The Pay of one of these Companies of Foot-Guards, when in *London*, or attending the King, *per diem*, is as followeth, *viz.*

A Captain	—	00	08 00
A Lieutenant	—	00	04 00
An Ensign	—	00	03 00
A Serjeant	—	00	01 06
A Corporal and Drummer, each	—	00	01 00
A private Souldier or Sentinel	—	00	00 10

But when they are in any other Garrison, the Souldier is allowed but Eight pence *per diem*.

The

The first General Officer is the *Pay-Master General* of all the Land-Forces, the Right Honourable Lord *Ranelagh*, whose principal Clerks are, Mr. *Roger Hewytr*, Surveyor also of the Guards, and Mr. *Roger Sizer*.

Next is the *Commissary General* of the *Musters*, the Honourable *Henry Howard*, Brother to the Earl of *Suffolk*, and his chief Deputy-Commissary in *London*, is *David Crawford*, Esquire, besides whom there are Eight other Deputy-Commissaries, viz.

<i>John Knowsley</i> , Esq;	<i>Evan Williams</i> , Esq;
<i>Francis Bowles</i> , Esq;	<i>Tho. Starsmore</i> , Esq;
<i>Charles Bowles</i> , Esq;	<i>John Cranford</i> , Esq;

*Francis Cartwright* for *Guernsey* and *Jersey*.  
*Samuel Barrow* for *Scilly*.

These have their distinct *Circuits* in the *Country*, for mustering the *Forces* which lye in the several *Garrisons*.

The *Secretary at War*, is *William Blathwait*, Esq; whose chief Clerk is Mr. *John Povey*; and Messenger to the *Secretary*, is Mr. *Richard Plumpton*.

These three considerable *Offices* are kept at the *Horse-Guard*.

The *Judge-Advocate*, is *George Clark*, Esq;  
 The *Scout-Master-General*, is Colonel *James Halsal*.

The *Adjutant-General* of all the *Horse*, is Captain *John Staples*.

The *Chyrurgeon-General*, is *James Pearce*, Esquire.

The *Marshal of the Horse*, is *Peter Smith*, Esq;  
 Besides

*Of the  
standing  
Militia.*

Besides the fore-mentioned Forces, there is a standing Militia by Land, of all *England*, settled in the King, to be governed, ordered, and enlarged from time to time, as his Majesty shall see occasion.

*Lord-Lieu-  
tenants.*

*Deputy-  
Lieute-  
nants.*

For the management of these standing Land-Forces, the King himself makes choice of divers of the principal Peers of this Kingdom, and by Commission creates them Lord-Lieutenants of the several Counties of *England*, with Power to Arm, Array, and Form into Companies, Troops, and Regiments, to conduct (upon occasion of Rebellion, or Invasions) and employ the Men so armed, within the Counties and Places, for which the said Lords are Commissionated, or into any other County, as the King shall give Order. To give Commissions to Colonels, or other commissionated Officers, to present to the King the Names of the Deputy-Lieutenants, who have, in the absence of the Lord-Lieutenant, the same Power (and these are to be of the prime Gentry of the Country) to charge any person in the County with Horse, Horsemen, and Arms, or Foot-Souldiers and Arms, within the said County, proportionably to their Estates, with Limitation, that no person be charged with a Horse, unless he hath 500 *l.* yearly Revenue, or 6000 *l.* personal Estate. No person can be charged with a Foot-Souldier, unless he hath 50 *l.* yearly Revenue, or 600 *l.* personal Estate. Those that have meaner Estates, are to joyn two or three together, to finde a Horse and Horseman, or a Foot-Souldier.

The fore-mentioned Horse and Foot are to Muster once or twice a year, and each Horse-man, during the time of the Muster, to be allowed him, for whom he serves, 2 *s.* a day, and each Foot-Souldier 12 *d.* a day. For

For furnishing Ammunition and other Necessaries, the Lord-Lieutenant or Deputy Lieutenants, may levy every year one fourth part (if they judge it expedient) of each Mans proportion in the Tax of 70000 *l.* a Month upon the whole Kingdom; and in the case of marching against an Enemy, they have power to cause every Man so charged, to allow each Souldier one Months Pay, which the King is after to Repay, before they may be charged with another Months Pay.

These Forces are always in readiness, with all things necessary, at the beat of Drum, or sound of Trumpet, to appear, muster, and be compleat with Men, Horse and Arms, and are at certain times trained and disciplined, that they become able, skilful, and useful Souldiers.

These are to be commanded only within the Kingdom, for the security of the King and Kingdom.

Subservient in the standing *Militia*, to the Lord-Lieutenant, and Deputy-Lieutenant, are the Justices of Peace of every County, who upon all occasions, according to the Orders of their Superiours, are to send their Warrants to the High Constable of the Hundred, or Petty-Constable of the Parish, &c.

These are commonly called the Trainbands of *Trained Bands*. every County, whereof the number is so great, that in only five of the bigger Counties of *England*, there are to be found well provided, Forty Thousand able, lusty Men, ready to assist the King upon all occasions; so that in all times of Peace, the King hath six or sevenscore thousand Men inrolled, and wholly and solely at his disposing, for the defence of his Kingdom of *England*.

For

*Beacons.*

For the better securing of the Kingdom from Foreign Invasion, besides the Ships of War, (whereof more anon) there are upon certain eminent Places of all parts of *England*, Mediterranean as well as Maritime, high Poles erected, whereon are fastned Pitch-Barrels, to be fired by Night, and a Smoak made by day, thereby to give notice in few hours to the whole Kingdom of the approaching Invasions; whereupon the Inhabitants in Arms, make haste to the Sea-coasts. These are called Beacons, from the *Saxon*, *Beacon*, or *Beacnian*, to shew by a sign. In all times of danger, some are set to watch at every Beacon.

Anciently there were many Castles in all parts of *England*, but In-land Castles generally have either been demolish'd in latter times, or wittingly suffered to decay, that to Rebels they might be no shelter, to Invaders no stay, nor to the Invaded any Refuge in Flight; and consequently, that there may not be any *lingring War* again in *England*, which is the greatest Misery and Calamity that can ever happen to a Nation.

In 1588. upon expectation of the *Spanish Armado*, stiled *Invincible*, there went forth from the Queen, Commissions to muster in all parts of *England*, all Men that were of perfect Sense and Limb, from the age of 16 to 60, except Noblemen, Clergy men, University Students, Lawyers, Officers, and such as had any publick Charges, leaving only in every Parish so many Husbandmen as were sufficient to till the ground. In all those Musters, there were then numbred three Millions; but of those fit for War, about six hundred thousand.

In another Muster of Queen *Elizabeth*, there were found in all *England*, fit for War, of com-

mon



mon Souldiers, about four hundred thousand, and of those armed and trained, One hundred eighty five thousand, besides Horse, near Forty thousand; and that the Nobility and Gentry were then able to bring into the Field, of their Servants and Followers, Twenty thousand Men, Horse and Foot, choice Men, and excellent Horses, and in all, fit for War and ready upon all occasions, Six hundred forty two thousand, leaving sufficient to Till the Ground, and to furnish Trades, besides Nobility, Gentry, &c.

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*A List of the Names of the Lords, and others His Majesties Lieutenants of the several Counties and Places within the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales, put in Alphabetical Order.*

**B**edford, Thomas Earl of Aylesbury.  
 Berks, Henry Duke of Norfolk.  
 Bristol, Henry Duke of Beaufort.  
 Bucks, — Earl of Bridgwater.  
 Cambridgeshire, William Lord Allington, dead.  
 Cheshire and } William Earl of Derby.  
 City of Chester }  
 Cinque-Ports,  
 Cornwall, John Earl of Bath.  
 Cumberland, Edward Earl of Carlisle.  
 Derby, William Earl of Devonshire.  
 Devon, Christopher Duke of Albemarle.  
 Dorset, John Earl of Bristol.

Durham,

## The Present State

Durham, Nathaniel Bishop of Durham.  
 Essex, { Christopher Duke of Albemarle, and  
           Aubrey Earl of Oxford.  
 Gloucester, Henry Duke of Beaufort.  
 Hereford, Henry Duke of Beaufort.  
 Hertford, — Earl of Bridgewater.  
 Huntington, Thomas Earl of Aylesbury.  
 Kent, Heneage Earl of Winchelsea.  
 Lancaster, William Earl of Derby.  
 Leiceſter, John Earl of Rutland.  
 Lincoln, Robert Earl of Lindsey.  
 Middleſex, William Earl of Craven.  
 Monmouth, Henry Duke of Beaufort.  
 Norfolk, William Earl of Tarmouth.  
 Northampton, Henry Earl of Peterborough.  
 Northumberland, Henry Duke of Newcastle.  
 Nottingham, Henry Duke of Newcastle.  
 Oxon, James Earl of Abingdon.  
 Purbeck-Iſle, Henry Duke of Beaufort.  
 Rutland, Edward Earl of Gainsborough.  
 Salop, Francis Viſcount Newport.  
 Somerſet, Charles Duke of Somerſet.  
 Southampton, Edward Earl of Gainsborough.  
 Southwark, William Earl of Craven.  
 Stafford, Charles Earl of Shrewsbury.  
 Suffolk, Henry Duke of Grafton.  
 Surrey, Henry Duke of Norfolk.  
 Suſſex, Charles Earl of Dorſet and Middleſex.  
 Tower and the Hamlets, William Lord Allington.  
           dead.  
 Wales and the Marches, }  
     excepting the Counties } Hen. Duke of Beaufort.  
     of Salop and Worceſter }  
 Warwick, George Earl of Northampton.  
 Weſtmorland, Edward Earl of Carlisle.  
 Wilts, Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.  
 Worceſter, Thomas Earl of Plymouth.

York ſhire

*York-shire East-Riding,* }  
 and Town of *Kingston* } *John Earl of Mulgrave.*  
 upon *Hull.*  
*York-shire West-Riding,* } *Richard, Earl of*  
 City of *York* and *Aynstre,* } *Burlington.*  
*York-shire North-* } *Thomas Viscount Faucon-*  
*Riding,* } *berg.*

The City of *London* is a Lieutenancy of it self, not subject to a Lord-Lieutenant, but executed by the Lord Mayor for the time being, Aldermen, and other principal Members of the City, authorized by a peculiar Commission from his Majesty.

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*A List of the said Lieutenancy.*

SIR <i>John Peak</i> , Kt.	Sir <i>John Cutler</i> , Kt.
the Lord Mayor.	Sir <i>Richard Brown</i> , Bar.
Sir <i>William Turner</i> , Kt.	Sir <i>Robert Knightly</i> , Kt.
Sir <i>William Hooker</i> , Kt.	Sir <i>Benjamin Newland</i> ,
Sir <i>Robert Viner</i> , Kt. and	Kt.
Baronet.	Sir <i>William Russel</i> , Kt.
Sir <i>James Edwards</i> , Kt.	Sir <i>John Matthews</i> , Kt.
Sir <i>John Moor</i> , Kt.	Sir <i>William Dodson</i> , Kt.
Sir <i>William Prichard</i> , Kt.	Sir <i>Robert Adams</i> , Kt.
Sir <i>James Smith</i> , Kt.	<i>John Steventon</i> , Esq;
Sir <i>Robert Jeffreys</i> , Kt.	<i>Thomas Cowden</i> , Esq;
Sir <i>Will. Ramstern</i> , Kt.	<i>Edward Beaker</i> , Esq;
Sir <i>Tho. Beckford</i> , Kt.	<i>Adrian Quynney</i> , Esq;
Sir <i>John Chapman</i> , Kt.	<i>John Wallis</i> , Esq;
Sir <i>Simon Lewis</i> , Kt.	<i>John Nichols</i> , Esq;
Sir <i>Jonathan Raymond</i> ,	<i>John Jeffreys</i> , Esq;
Kt.	<i>Hugh</i>

<i>Hugh Charleton, Esq;</i>	<i>Richard Alie, Esq;</i>
<i>Anthony Sturt, Esq;</i>	<i>Thomas Langham, Esq;</i>
<i>Jacob Lucy, Esq;</i>	<i>George Toriano, Esq;</i>
<i>William Parker, Esq;</i>	dead.
<i>William Withers, Esq;</i>	<i>Sir James Ward, Kt.</i>
<i>Henry Loades, Esq;</i>	<i>Benjamin Scutt, Esq;</i>
<i>Ralph Box, Esq;</i>	<i>William Hedges, Esq;</i>
<i>Sir John Buckwork, Kt.</i>	<i>Hugh Strode, Esq;</i>
<i>Peter Aylworth, Esq;</i>	<i>William Carpenter, Esq;</i>
<i>John Short, Esq;</i>	<i>William Butler, Esq;</i>
<i>Nathaniel Hawes, Esq;</i>	<i>William Strong, Esq;</i>
<i>Sir Peter Daniel,</i>	<i>Sir Thomas Griffith, Kt.</i>
<i>Thomas Vernon, Esq;</i>	

Or any seven or more of them, whereof  
Three of the *Quorum* to be there.

### *Of the present Maritime Power be- longing to the Crown of England.*

**T**HE Kingdom of *England* being a Peninsula, almost surrounded with the Sea, there will always be a necessity of Maritime Forces; and as next Neighbours grow potent at Sea, the King of *England* will be necessitated to augment his Maritime Forces proportionable (how great soever the charges thereof may be) or else to quit his ancient Right to the Sovereignty of the narrow Seas, and to suffer his Merchants to be abused, and their Traffique every where interrupted.

It is true, that in the 24th of *Elizabeth*, upon a general View and Muster, there were found but 13 Ships of War, and 135 Ships of considerable

able burden, belonging to all the Subjects of England. And in the year 1600 Her Majesty had but 36 Ships of War, and 13 or 14 Pinaces; the biggest Ship was then of 1000 Tun, carried 340 Mariners, 130 Souldiers, and but thirty pieces of Ordnance: the lesser Ships of War were of 100 Tun, forty or fifty Mariners, seven or eight Souldiers, and eight Guns. The Pinaces of thirty Tun, eighteen or twenty Mariners, and two or four Guns; so small was the Royal Fleet in those days, when our next Neighbour Nations were weak, and always engaged with Civil and Foreign Wars; but now, that their strength at Sea is of late so prodigiously increased, it will be most expedient for this Kingdom to be always well provided. And God be thanked, we have a King that understands better, and takes more delight in Maritime Affairs, and Ships of War, than any of his Royal Ancestors, or any Sovereign Prince now living in the World; and who hath made it his chief business that way to fortifie this Kingdom.

The Forces of Potentates at Sea, *Sont des Marques de Grandeur d' Estat*, saith a French Author, whosoever commands the Sea, commands the Trade of the World; he that commands the Trade, commands the Wealth of the World, and consequently the World it self.

Again, as he that is Master of the Field, is said to be Master of every Town, when it shall please him; so he that is Master of the Sea, may, in some sort, be said to be Master of every Countrey, at least of such as are bordering on the Sea; for he is at liberty to begin, and end a War, where, and upon what terms he pleaseth, and to extend his Conquests, even to the *Antipodes*.

To

To the Crown of *England* belongs the Dominion of all the *Narrow Seas* round about the whole Island of *Great Britain*, by ancient Right thereof it hath had Possession in all times. First, the *Aborigines*, or ancient *Britains*, were possessors thereof, (as *Mr. Selden* makes appear) and in their Right the *Romans* held it; then the *Saxons* having gotten Possession of *England*, kept that Dominion, their King *Edgar*, amongst his Royal Titles, calling himself *Sovereign of the Narrow Seas*.

Afterwards the *Normans* possessing *England*, claimed, and quietly possess the same Dominion; in Testimony whereof, the *Swedes*, *Danes*, *Hans-Towns*, *Hollanders*, *Zealanders*, &c. were wont to ask leave to pass the *Brittish Seas*, and to take Licences to fish therein, and to this day do strike Sail to all the Ships of War belonging to the King of *England*, as oft as they pass by any one of them, thereby to express, that they acknowledge the Sovereignty of the *Brittish Sea* to belong to the King of *England*, according to an Ordinance made at *Hastings* in *Sussex*, by *John*, King of *England*, about four Hundred and fifty years ago.

To maintain this Right and Title, to protect Trade, to subdue Pirates, to defend this Kingdom against hostile Invasions, and to reduce Foreign Potentates to Reason, the Kings of *England* have had (especially of latter times) a considerable number of Ships of War, for strength, for Beauty and Sailing, (if not for number) surpassing all those of our Neighbour Nations: For Strength, by reason of the most excellent *English* Timber, they are like so many floating Castles and *Barbicans*; for Beauty so proportionably and spaciouly built, and so curiously and richly adorned, that they are as so many

many Royal Palaces (amongst other Ships at Sea) they are as so many Lyons amongst other silly Beasts, or as Eagles amongst other Birds.

*Histories* mention a great Fleet of *Julius Caesar*, a Fleet of the afore-mentioned King *Edgar*, consisting of three thousand six hundred Sail; a Fleet of *Lewis*, Son to *Philip*, King of *France*, of Six hundred Sail, that arrived at *Sandwich*, to assist the *English* Barons against King *John*; but those doubtless were but as so many Cottages to Castles, in respect of the present Ships of War.

*Henry* the VIII. in the fifth year of his Reign, built a Ship, then accounted the greatest that ever had been seen in *England*, and named it *Henry Grace de Dieu*, or the *Great Henry*; it was of a 1000 Tun.

In the eighth year of King *James* the first, was built by the *Londoners*, a Ship of 1200 Tun, and called, *The Trades Increase*, which being lost in the *East-Indies*, King *James* caused another to be built of 1400 Tun, which being given to Prince *Henry*, was by him named the *Prince*.

King *Charles* the Martyr, perceiving the great increase of Shipping in our Neighbour-Nations, and that the Sovereignty of these Seas was like to be disputed, amongst other great Ships of War, built one greater than any Ship of War, either in *England*, or in any Country of *Europe*, and named it *The Royal Sovereign*; which, for a little Diversion, shall here be more particularly described.

*The Royal Sovereign* being a Ship of the first Rate or Rank, built in the year One thousand six hundred thirty and seven, is in length by the Keel, One hundred twenty seven Foot, in breadth by the Beam, Forty seven Foot, in depth, Forty nine Foot, her draught of Water,  
Twenty

Twenty one Foot, of Burden, in all, Two thousand seventy and two Tuns, and 1492 Tuns, besides Guns, Tackle, &c. This mighty moving Castle hath six Anchors, whereof the biggest weighs 6000 *l.* and the least 4300 *l.* It hath 14 Cables, whereof the greatest is 21 Inches in compass, and weighs 6000 pound, her least Cable being eight Inches in compass, weighing near 1300 pound.

To the *Royal Sovereign* belong eighteen Masts and Yards, whereof the greatest, called the *Main Mast*, is One hundred and thirteen Foot long, and thirty eight Inches Diameter; her *Main-Yard*, 105 Foot long, and 23 Inches Diameter, and her *Main-Top*, Fifteen Foot Diameter: She hath Ten several sorts of Sails of several Names, (as every Ship of every one of the first Rate hath) whereof her greatest Sail, called her *Main-course*, (together with her Bonnet) contains One thousand six hundred and forty Yards of *Canvase*, *Ipswich* double, and the least Sail, called *Fore-top-Gallant Sail*, contains One hundred and thirty Yards of *Canvals*. The charge of one compleat Sute of Sails for the *Sovereign*, is 404 *l.* Sterling-Money. The weight of the Sea-store, in point of Ground Tackle, and other Cordage, is Sixty Tuns, eight hundred and odd pounds.

She carries a long Boat of fifty Foot, a Pinnace of thirty six Foot, and a Skiff of Twenty seven Foot long.

The weight of her Rigging, three and thirty Tun.

She hath three Tires of Guns, all of Brass, whereof there are forty four in her upper Tire, thirty four in her second Tire, and Twenty two in her lower Tire; in all, One hundred Guns.

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She carries, in all, of Officers, Souldiers and Mariners, Eight hundred and fifty Men.

Finally, her whole Charges for Wages, Victuals, Ammunition, Wear and Tear, for every Month at Sea, costs the King 3500 *l.* Sterling, as hath been computed by a very skilful Person.

The Charges of building a Ship of the First Rate, together with Guns, Tackle, and Rigging (besides Victualling) doth ordinarily amount to about 62432 *l.* Those of lower Rates proportionably.

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*Here followeth a List of the greatest part of the Ships of War, whereof His Majesties Navy doth at present consist; together with the Rates, Tuns, Men, and Guns, of most of them according to the usual Estimate; wherein are included the Thirty new Ships built by Act of Parliament.*

### First Rate.

Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
Royal Sovereign	1545	815	100
Britania, New.	1540	780	100
Royal Charles.	1441	780	100
Royal James.	1441	780	100
Royal Prince.	1404	780	100
London.	1328	730	96
		St. Andrew	

## The Present State

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tuns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
<i>St. Andrew.</i>	1313	730	96
<i>Charles.</i>	1357	710	96
<i>St. Michael.</i>	1389	600	90

## Second Rate.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tuns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
<i>Royal Catharine.</i>	1050	540	84
<i>Victory.</i>	1020	530	82
<i>Henry.</i>	1020	530	82
<i>French Ruby.</i>	968	520	80
<i>St. George.</i>	900	460	70
<i>Triumph.</i>	898	460	70
<i>Unicorn.</i>	845	410	64
<i>Rainbow.</i>	817	410	64
<i>Windsor-Castle, New.</i>	1462	660	90
<i>Vanguard, New.</i>	1357	660	90
<i>Sandwich, New.</i>	1395	660	90
<i>Dutchess, New.</i>	1495	660	90
<i>Albemarle, New.</i>	1300	660	90
<i>The Duke, New.</i>	1300	660	90
<i>The Neptune, New.</i>	1300	660	90
<i>The Ossory, New.</i>	1300	600	90
<i>One at Portsmouth.</i>	1300	660	90

## Third Rate.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tuns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
<i>Ann, New.</i>	1089	460	70
<i>Berwick, New.</i>	1089	460	70
<i>Breda, New.</i>	1035	460	70
<i>Burford, New.</i>	1174	460	70
<i>Cambridge, New.</i>	941	420	70
<i>Captain, New.</i>	1164	460	70
<i>Defiance.</i>	902	400	64
<i>Dreadnought.</i>	735	360	62
<i>Dunkirk.</i>	704	340	60
<i>Expedition, New.</i>	1059	460	70
<i>Eagle, New.</i>	1047	450	70

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# Part II. of ENGLAND.

165

Guns.	Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
96	Elizabeth, New.	1000	460	70
96	Exeter, New.	1000	460	70
90	Edgar.	998	445	72
	Essex, New.	1000	460	70
	Grafton, New.	1174	460	70
Guns.	Hampton-Court, New.	1105	340	58
84	Harwich.	987	420	70
82	Henrietta, New.	763	355	62
82	Hope, New.	1058	460	70
80	Kent, New.	1000	460	70
70	Lenox, New.	1096	460	70
70	Lyon.	725	340	58
64	Monk.	696	340	60
64	Monmouth.	880	400	66
90	Mountague.	809	355	68
90	Mary.	795	365	64
90	Northumberland, New.	1000	460	70
90	Old James.	1000	460	70
90	Pendennis, New.	193	460	70
90	Plymouth.	752	340	60
90	Resolution.	885	420	70
90	Restoration.	1032	460	62
90	Revenge.	762	360	74
ms.	Royal Oak, New.	1107	478	74
70	Rupert.	813	400	66
70	Sterling-Castle, New.	1144	460	70
70	Suffolk, New.	1000	460	70
70	Swiftsure.	978	420	70
70	Warspight.	892	420	70
0	York.	734	340	60

## Fourth Rate.

Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
Adventure.	432	190	44
Advice.	545	230	48
Antelope.	576	230	48
Assistance.	555	230	48
		Assurance	

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tuns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
<i>Assurance.</i>	372	180	42
<i>Bonadventure.</i>	510	230	48
<i>Bristol.</i>	547	230	48
<i>Charles, Gally, New.</i>	526	220	32
<i>Centurion.</i>	531	230	48
<i>Crown.</i>	530	230	48
<i>Constant Warwick.</i>	374	180	44
<i>St. David.</i>	630	280	54
<i>Diamond.</i>	550	230	48
<i>Dover.</i>	544	230	48
<i>Dragon.</i>	479	220	46
<i>Faulcon.</i>	367	185	42
<i>Forefight.</i>	538	230	48
<i>Greenwich.</i>	659	280	56
<i>Golden-Horse, Prize.</i>			
<i>Hampshire.</i>	470	220	46
<i>Happy Return.</i>	623	280	56
<i>Jersey.</i>	558	230	48
<i>James Galley.</i>	433	200	30
<i>Kings-Fisher.</i>	664	220	46
<i>Leopard.</i>	676	288	54
<i>Mary-Rose.</i>	555	230	48
<i>Newcastle.</i>	625	280	54
<i>Nonsuch.</i>	345	180	42
<i>Oxford.</i>	677	280	54
<i>Portsmouth.</i>	468	220	46
<i>Portland.</i>	588	240	50
<i>Princess.</i>	620	280	54
<i>Phoenix.</i>	368	180	42
<i>Reserve.</i>	538	230	48
<i>Ruby.</i>	532	230	48
<i>Swallow.</i>	559	230	48
<i>Sweep-stakes.</i>	376	180	42
<i>Stavereene.</i>	548	230	48
<i>Tyger.</i>	457	190	44
<i>Woolwick.</i>	716	280	54
<i>Yarmouth.</i>	628	280	54
<i>Tyger, Prize.</i>			Fifth

## Fifth Rates.

Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
<i>Date-Tree, Prize.</i>	265	130	28
<i>Dartmouth.</i>	165	135	32
<i>Garland.</i>	255	130	30
<i>Guernsey.</i>	255	130	30
<i>Mermaid.</i>	294	135	32
<i>Norwich.</i>	256	130	30
<i>Orange-Tree, Prize.</i>	245	140	28
<i>Pearl.</i>	260	130	30
<i>Richmond.</i>	223	125	28
<i>Hunter.</i>	260	130	30
<i>Rose.</i>	234	125	28
<i>Swan.</i>	305	135	32
<i>Saphire.</i>	346	135	32
<i>Success.</i>	299	135	32
<i>Golden-Rose, Prize.</i>			

## Fire-ships, being Fifth Rates.

Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
<i>Ann and Christopher.</i>	250	45	8
<i>Castle.</i>	240	45	8
<i>Eagle.</i>	305	45	12
<i>Holmes.</i>	232	35	8
<i>Wivenhoe.</i>	83	25	6
<i>Young-Spragg.</i>	80	50	70
<i>John and Alexandres.</i>			
<i>Peace.</i>			
<i>Sarah.</i>			
<i>Sampson.</i>			
<i>Spanish Merchant.</i>			
<i>Thomas and Catherine.</i>			
<i>Calavasse.</i>			

# The Present State Sixth Rates.

Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
<i>Drake.</i>	151	75	16
<i>Fanfan.</i>	033	30	04
<i>Francis.</i>	145	75	16
<i>Greyhound.</i>	175	75	16
<i>Larke.</i>	199	85	18
<i>Roebuck.</i>	144	75	16
<i>Sudadas.</i>	180	75	16

## Ketches.

	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
<i>Deptford.</i>	79	50	10
<i>Quaker.</i>	79	50	10

Yachts.	T.	M.	G.	Yachts.	T.	M.	G.
<i>Ann.</i>	100	30	8	<i>Catherine.</i>	135	30	8
<i>Bezan.</i>	35	08	4	<i>Mary.</i>	166	30	8
<i>Charles.</i>		38	8	<i>Merlin.</i>	109	30	8
<i>Charlot.</i>	142	30	8	<i>Monmouth.</i>	103	30	8
<i>Cleveland.</i>	103	30	8	<i>Navy.</i>	074	30	8
<i>Deal.</i>	28	08	4	<i>Portf- mouth.</i>	133	30	8
<i>Jemy.</i>	25	04	4	<i>Quinborough.</i>			
<i>Isle of Wight.</i>	25	08	4	<i>Richmond.</i>	64	30	8
<i>Kitchin.</i>	103	30	8	<i>Fabs.</i>		30	8
<i>Quinbo- rough.</i>	29	04	4				

## Sloops and Hoyes.

	T.	M.	G.
<i>Bonata.</i>	57	10	4
<i>Chatham.</i>		10	4
<i>Dove.</i>	19	10	4
<i>Experiment.</i>	24	10	4
<i>Emsworth.</i>	39	10	4

## Sloops and Hoyes.

	T.	M.	G.
<i>Hound.</i>	50	10	4
<i>Hunter.</i>	46	10	4
<i>Invention.</i>	28	10	4
<i>Prevention.</i>	46	10	4
<i>Spye.</i>	28	10	4
			Sloops

## Sloops and Hoyes.

## Sloops and Hoyes.

	T.	M.	G.		T.	M.	G.
<i>Do. Cha- } 50</i>	10	4		<i>Loyter.</i>	65	3	0
<i>rham. } 50</i>				<i>Wolwich.</i>	57	10	4
<i>Transporter.</i>	5	0		<i>Whipster.</i>	64	10	4
<i>Unity Horsboat.</i>	4	0		<i>Brigantine.</i>			
<i>Mary-Gold.</i>	33	3	0				

## Hulks.

## Hulks.

	T.	M.	G.		T.	M.	G.
<i>Alfen.</i>	716	04	0	<i>Rotterdam.</i>	987	07	0
<i>Armes of } 516</i>	08	0		<i>Stat-House.</i>	440	04	0
<i>Horn. } 516</i>				<i>Gloster Hulk.</i>			

## Smacks.

## T. M. G.

<i>Royal Escape.</i>	34	10	0
<i>Bridget.</i>	21	02	0
<i>Little London.</i>	16	02	0
<i>Sheerenefs.</i>	18	02	0
<i>Chish.</i>	24	02	0

Besides several other Vessels for Tenders, Victuallers, &c. and many more laid by, as scarce fit for Service, and intended to be broken up, or otherwise disposed of.

Of these there are commonly 40 or 50 at Sea, even in times of Peace.

ALL His Majesties Maritime Forces are under the Command of the Lord HIGH ADMIRAL of England, touching whose Name, Titles, Power, Priviledges, &c. See the First Part.

## The Present State

The Office of High Admiral of *England*, was lately executed by Lords Commissioners, who sat at *Derby-House* in *Westminster*.

The Names of the said Lords Commissioners, who executed the Office of Lord High Admiral of *England*, were, as recited in their last Patent,

*Daniel* Earl of *Nottingham*.  
*Sir Humphrey* *Winch*, Kt.  
*Sir Thomas* *Meers*, Bar.  
*Sir Edward* *Hales*, Bar.  
*Sir John* *Chicheley*, Kt.  
*Henry* *Savill*, Esq;  
*Arthur* *Herbert*, Esq;  
*The Vaughan*.

*Lord High  
Admiral.*

In this Great Office his late Majesty was pleased to re-establish his Royal Highness *JAMES*, then Duke of *Tork*, who executed again the said Place of Lord High Admiral of *England*; and since being come to the Crown of *England*, his Majesty hath not yet disposed thereof.

The Lord High Admiral hath under him many Officers of high and low Condition, some at Sea, others at Land; some of a *Military*, some of a *Civil* Capacity; some *Judicial*, others *Ministerial*; so that the Dominion and Jurisdiction of the Sea, may justly be stiled another *Commonwealth*, or *Kingdom* apart. In *Mari sunt Regna distincta*, idque *jure Gentium*, sicut in *arrida terra*, saith *Baldus*, that Learned Oracle of the *Civil-Law*; and the Lord High Admiral of *England* may fitly be stiled, or at least reputed, as a *Viceroy* of the *Maritime Kingdom* of *England*.

Vice



Vice-Admiral of England is his Grace Henry Duke of Grafton, who holds that Office by Patent *durante beneplacito* of the King, and is Lieutenant of the Admiralty, Navies, and Seas of England, with Wages and Fee of Twenty Shillings *per diem*, and Ten Shillings *per Month*, for Sixteen Men to each of them, accounting Twenty eight Days to the Month.

Arthur Herbert, Esq; was lately Rere-Admiral of England, and of the Admiralty thereof, &c. His Fee was 16 s. *per diem*, and Twelve Servants at 10 s. *per mensem* each.

The Lord High Admiral of England doth, by vertue of his place, appoint in divers parts of the Kingdom his several Vice-Admirals, with their Judges and Marshals by Patent, under the Great Seal of the High Court of Admiralty. These Vice-Admirals and Judges do exercise Jurisdiction in Maritime Affairs, within their several Limits; and in case any person is aggrieved by any Sentence or Interlocutory Decree, that hath the force of a definitive Sentence, he may appeal to the High Court of Admiralty.

At present the chief Management of the Admiralty is in the Hands of that most expert Gentleman, Mr. Samuel Pepys, Secretary of the Admiralty.

*The Vice-Admiralties of England and Wales. And Names of the several Vice-Admirals.*

<b>C</b> ornwal North parts.	Sir John Molesworth, Kt.
Cornwal South parts.	Mr. Scawen, Judge.
Chester, and City and County of the same.	Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bar.
Devonshire.	William Earl of Derby.
Dorset, and Town and County of Pool.	Sir Tim. Baldwin, Judg.
Durham, Bishoprick, Northumberland, Westmorland, Cumberland, and New-Castle.	Sir Edw. Seymour, Bar.
Essex.	Doctor Masters, Judg.
Gloucester.	The Earl of Bristol.
Kent.	
Lincoln and Aquis angustis.	Edward Earl of Carlisle.
Lancaster.	
Norfolk.	Sir John Brampston.
Suffolk.	Thomas Chester, Esq;
	Heneage Earl of Winchelsea.
Suffex.	George Viscount Castleton.
	William Earl of Derby.
	The Earl of Yarmouth,
	Major Thomas Allen.
	Dr. Falconberg, Doctor of Laws, Judge.
	Sir John Pelham, Bar.
	Sir Edward Low, Kt.
	Dr. of Laws, Judge.
	South-

Southampton or Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight.	Sir Robert Holmes, Kt. Sir Richard Lloyd, Kt. Dr. of Laws, Judge.
Somerset, and City, and County of Bristol.	} Sir Thomas Bridges, Kt.
York.	
Wales South parts.	The Earl of Mulgrave. Mr. Hen. Wilkinson, Judg. Sir Edward Mansel, Bar. Mr. Walter Mansel, Judg.
Wales North parts.	Robert Viscount Buckley.

For transacting of Maritime Affairs, the Lord High Admiral hath Courts of his own, whereof that at London is the Principal or Supreme, where all Process and Proceedings runs in his Name, and not in the Kings, as it doth in all Common-Law Courts. In this Court, usually called the Court of Admiralty, he hath a Lieutenant, called Judge of the Admiralty, who is commonly some Learned Doctor of the Civil-Law, and is at present Sir Thomas Exton. Kt.

The Proceeding in this Court, in all Civil Matters, is according to the Civil Law, because the Sea is without the Limits of the Common Law, but under the Admirals Jurisdiction, therefore the Civil Law only (all Common Law seclued) is made use of, and by Libel they proceed to the Action, the Plaintiff giving caution to prosecute the Suit, and to pay what shall be judged against him, if he fail in the Suit: the Defendant on the contrary, securing the Plaintiff, by sufficient Surety or Caution, as the Judge shall think meet, that he will appear in Judgment, and pay that which shall be adjudged against him; and that he will ratifie and allow all that his Proctor shall do in his Name, whereby the Clients are well-assured, to obtain that

## The Present State

which by Law shall be adjudged to them, let the Cause fall on which side soever.

In the *Admiralty Court of England*, use is made, not only of the *Civil Laws*, but the Laws of *Rhodes* and *Oleron*, whereof the former is an Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, about Twenty Miles distant from the Continent of *Asia Minor*, and is now under the *Turk*; the ancient Inhabitants whereof, by their mighty Trade, and Power at Sea, grew<sup>th</sup> to expert in the Regulation of all *Maritime Matters* and Differences, and their Determinations therein were esteemed so just and equitable, that their Laws in such Affairs, have ever since been observed for *Oracles*. Those Laws were long ago incorporated into the Volumes of the *Civil Law*; and the *Romans*, who gave Laws to other Nations, and excelled all Nations in making of good Laws, yet for their Sea-Affairs, referred all Debates and Controversies to the Judgment of these *Rhodian Laws*.

*Oleron* is an Island anciently belonging to the Crown of *England*, seated in the Bay of *Aquitane*, not far from the Mouth of the *Garonne*, where our famous Warrior, King *Richard the First*, caused to be compiled such excellent Laws for Sea-matters, that in the *Ocean-Sea* Westward, they had almost as much repute as the *Rhodian Laws* in the *Mediterranean*; and these Laws were called *La Rool d'Oleron*.

King *Edward the Third*, ( who first erected this Court of *Admiralty*, as some hold ) made at *Quinborough*, 1375. very excellent Constitutions, concerning *Maritime Affairs*, and many Statutes and Ordinances have been made by other Princes and People, as at *Rome*, *Pisa*, *Genoa*, *Marceilles*, *Barcelona*, and *Messina*, yet that fragment of the *Rhodian Law*, still extant,  
with

with the Comments thereon, by the old *Jurifconsults*, inserted in the *Pandects* and the Constitutions made by the *Roman Emperors*, contained in the *Code*, and in the *Novelles*, still holds the Pre-eminence.

The Customs and former Decrees of the *English Court of Admiralty*, are there of force for deciding of Controversies. Under this Court there is also a Court of *Equity*, for determining Differences between Merchants.

In Criminal Affairs, which is commonly about Piracy, the Proceeding in this Court was by Acculation and Information, according to the *Civil Law*, by a Mans own Confession, or Eye-witnesses, found guilty, before he could be condemned; but that being found inconvenient, there were two Statutes made by *Henry the Eighth*, That Criminal Affairs should be tryed by Witnesses, and a Jury, and this by special Commission of the King, to the Lord *Admiral*; wherein some of the Judges of the Realm are ever Commissioners, and the Tryal according to the Laws of *England* directed by those Statutes.

Between the *Common Law* of *England* and the *Admiralty*, there seems to be *Divisum Imperium*; for in the Sea, so far as the Low-water-Mark is observed, that is counted, *infra corpus Comitatus adjacentis*, and Causes thence arising, are determinable by the *Common Law*, yet when the Sea is full, the *Admiral* hath Jurisdiction there also, (so long as the Sea flows) over matters done between the Low-water Mark, and the Land, as appears in *Sir Henry Constables Case*, 5 Report, *Coke*, p. 107.

## The Present State

For regulating and ordering his Majesties Navies, Ships of War, and Forces by Sea, see those excellent Articles and Orders in *Stat.* 13 Car. 2. Cap. 9.

*Of the NAVY-OFFICE, where the whole Business concerning the King's NAVY ROYAL is managed.*

**T**HE Management of the *Navy-Royal* under the Lord *HIGH ADMIRAL* of *England*, is entrusted with the Principal Officers, and Commissioners of the Navy.

*The Principal Officers are four.*

*Treasurer.*

The First is the Lord Viscount *Faulkland*, Treasurer of the *Navy*, whose Office is to receive out of the *Exchequer*, by Warrant from the Lord Treasurer of *England*, or Lords Commissioners executing that Place; and to pay all Charges of the *Navy*, by Warrant from the Principal Officers of the *Navy*, for which he had formerly a Salary of 220 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* per annum, besides 3 *d.* per Pound out of all Moneys paid by him; but hath now an Honourable Allowance certain from his Majesty in lieu thereof, viz. 3000 *l.* per annum, and 800 *l.* per annum more for his Instruments.

*Comptroller.*

The Second is the Comptroller of the *Navy*, Sir *Richard Haddock*, whose Office is to attend and comptrol all Payments of Wages; to know the Market Rates of all Stores belonging

to

to Shipping; to examin and audit all Treasurers, Victuallers, and Store-keepers Accompts, &c. his Salary is 500 *l.* yearly. To this Office of Comptroller, is lately added an Assistant, viz. *Thomas Hayter*, Esquire, at the yearly Salary of 400 *l.*

The Third is the Surveyor of the Navy, Sir *Sureyor. John Tippets*, Kt. whose Office is generally to know the state of all Stores, and see the wants supplied, to survey the Hulls, Masts, and Yards, and estimate the Value of Repairs; by Indenture, to charge all Boatswains, and Carpenters of his Majesties Navy, with what Stores they receive, and at the end of each Voyage, to state and audit their Accompts: His Salary is 490 *l.* per annum.

The Fourth is Clerk of the Acts, *James Clerk of Sothorn*, Esq; whose Office is to record all Orders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, and other Businesses transacted by the Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy, at the Salary of 500 *l.* per annum.

*The Commissioners of the Navy are Four.*

First is Sir *John Norborough*, who executes that part of the Comptroller of the Navy's Duty, which relates to the Comptrolling of the Victuallers Accompts; Salary 500 *l.* per annum.

Second is Sir *Pheneas Pett*, who executes another part of the said Comptrollers Duty, relating to the Comptrol of the Accompts of the Store-keepers of the several Yards; his yearly Salary is 500 *l.*

Third is Sir *Richard Beech*, who resides at *Portsmouth*, and has the care of managing of his Majesties Navy at that Port; his Salary 500 *l.* per annum.

Fourth

Fourth is Sir *John Godwin*, who resides at *Chatham*, and has the same charge of Affairs in the Kings Yard there; his Salary 500 *l.* per annum.

The aforesaid Principal Officers and Commissioners, do hold their Offices by Patent, under the Great Seal of *England*: And since the great increase of his Majesties Navy, have several Clerks under each of them, with Salaries allowed by the King, for the dispatch of the Business of the Navy, under their respective Managements.

Commissioners for  
Vitualling  
the Navy.

The Vitualling of his Majesties Navy, hath formerly been undertaken by Contract, but is now managed by Commission, and entrusted to,

Sir *Richard Haddock*, | *John Parsons*, } Esquires  
Alderman *Sturt*, | *Nicholas Fenn*, }

with the yearly Salary of 400 *l.* per annum each.

Yards.

There are belonging to his Majesties Navy, five great Yards, viz. at *Chatham*, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Portsmouth*, and *Sheereness*, where his Majesties Royal Ships are laid up in Harbour; which Yards are fitted with several Docks, Wharfs, Lanches, and Graving-places, for the Building, Repairing, and Cleaning of his Majesties Ships; and therein are lodged great quantities of Timber, Masts, Planks, Anchors, and other Materials. There are also convenient Store-houses in each Yard, in which are laid up vast quantities of Cables, Rigging, Sails, Blocks, and all other sorts of Stores needful for his Majesties Navy Royal.

In these Yards are employed divers Officers, the Principal whereof, with their yearly Salaries are as follow;

At



## At Chatham.

	Salaries.	l.
Clerk of the Cheque, <i>Edward Gregory.</i>	245	
Store-keeper, <i>Baldwin Duppa.</i>	260	
Master-Attendant, <i>Richard Wätler.</i>	124	
His Assistant, <i>Simon Duning</i>	080	
Master Shipwright, <i>Robert Lee.</i>	133	
His Assistants { <i>Daniel Huzzer.</i>	070	
<i>Phineas Pett.</i>	070	
Clerk of the Survey, <i>Edward Honnywood.</i>	160	

## Deptford.

Clerk of the Cheque, <i>Kend. Edisburg,</i>	181	
Store-keeper, <i>Francis Hosier.</i>	305	
Master-Attendant, <i>Thomas Wiltshaw.</i>	124	
Master Shipwright, <i>John Shish.</i>	133	
His Assistant, <i>Fisher Harding.</i>	070	
Clerk of the Survey, <i>John Sheere.</i>	114	

## Woolwich.

Clerk of the Cheque, <i>Stephen Bunte.</i>	155	
Store-keeper, <i>Robert Smith.</i>	176	
Master-Attendant, <i>Anthony Smith.</i>	124	
Master Shipwright, <i>Thomas Shish.</i>	161	
Clerk of the Survey, <i>John Pelham.</i>	080	

## . Portsmouth.

Clerk of the Cheque, <i>Robert Shales.</i>	195	
Store-keeper, <i>Theodore Curtis.</i>	259	
Master-Attendant, <i>Robert Small.</i>	124	
Master Shipwright, <i>Isaac Betts.</i>	161	
His Assistant, <i>William Stigant.</i>	056	
Clerk of the Survey, <i>Edward Battin.</i>	102	
Sheerness.		

## Sheerness.

	Salaries.	l.
Clerk of the Checque, <i>Richard Barber.</i>	115	
Store-keeper, <i>John Davies.</i>	131	
Master-Attendant, <i>Edward Alford.</i>	131	
Master Shipwright, <i>Joseph Lawrence.</i>	131	
Clerk of the Survey, <i>William Downs.</i>	082	

Note, That the Charges of the Clerks and Instruments, are included in the Salaries before-mentioned.

The King hath also another Yard at *Harwich*, which is chiefly made use of in the times of some great Sea-War; and there are also Officers to take care of the Stores there.

Besides the afore-mentioned Yards, his Majesty hath divers great Rope-Yards, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, &c. wherein are made Cables, and all sorts of Cordage for his said Navy.

All the said Officers, and whole Navy-Office, are governed by the Lord High-Admiral of *England*, now by the King himself, whose Secretary is *Samuel Pepys*, Esq; he hath from the King the yearly Salary of 500 l.

All the other Under-Officers, as well those in the several Yards, as those belonging to any of his Majesties Ships, hold their Places by Warrant from the Lord High Admiral *durante beneplacito*.

*A years  
Charge of  
the Navy.*

The ordinary Charge of his Majesties Navy for a year, in times of Peace, continuing in Harbour, is so well regulated, that it amounts to scarce 130000 l. besides all Charges of building

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building of Ships, &c. and besides the setting forth of Fleets, which even at the time when we had only a War with *Algiers*, amounted at least to 300000 *l. per annum*, as may be easily computed by the number of Men at Sea in Pay, which were at fewest, supposed to be 6000, and are always reckoned to stand the King in 4 *l. per mensem* each Man, including all Charges, as Victuals, Wages, Wear and Tear. So that the *English* Subjects need not long wonder how their former large Contributions and Aids have been spent, but rather how this Kingdoms necessary Expences should be discharged with so much less than our Neighbour-Nations can with all their Frugality defray theirs, where the daily Complaints are, That by Customs and Excises, by Tailles and Gabels, more Money is every year squeezed from the Subject, than was done in twenty years together in their Ancestors days.

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OF

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OF THE  
CITY  
OF  
LONDON.

**L**ONDON being the *Epitome of England*, the Seat of the *British Empire*, the Chamber of the King, and the chiefest *Emporium*, or Town of Trade in the World, the largest and most populous, the fairest and most opulent City at this day in all *Europe*, perhaps in the whole World, surpassing even *Paris* and *Rome* put together, as hath lately been made manifest by an ingenious Gentleman; it will not be impertinent to give some account thereof.

To describe particularly all things in this City worthy to be known, would take up a whole Volume; therefore according to the intended Brevity of this Treatise, here shall be inserted only τὰ μεγαλῆα τῆ πόλεως, *Magnalia Londini*, such things as Strangers and Foreigners commonly count remarkable.

Take then a summary account of the Name, Antiquity, Scituation, Magnitude, Streets, Houses, Number of Inhabitants, Parish-Churches, Cathedral, Royal Exchange, River, Conduits, Aqueducts,

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Aqueducts, Trade, Government, Publick Halls of Companies, of the Tower, Bridge, Custom-House, Publick Officers, Colledges, Schools, Hospitals, Work-houses, &c.

*LONDON*, so called, as some conjecture, *Name.*  
from *Llongdin*, the *British* word, signifying in the *Saxon* Tongue, *Shipton*, or Town of Ships, was built, as some write, 1108 years' before the Birth of our Saviour, that is now above 2779 years ago, in the time of *Samuel* the Prophet, and about 350 years before the building of *Rome*. *Antiquity.*

In the most excellent Situation of *LONDON*, *Situation.*  
the profound Wisdom of our Ancestors, is very conspicuous and admirable; it is seated in a pleasant ever-green Valley, upon a gentle rising Bank, in an excellent Air, in a wholesome Soil mixt with Gravel and Sand, upon the famous Navigable River *Thames*, at a place where it is cast into a *Crescent*, that so each part of the City might enjoy the benefit of the River, and yet not be far distant one from the other, about sixty Miles from the Sea; not so near, that it might be in danger of Surprisal by the Fleets of Foreign Enemies, or be much annoyed by the boisterous Winds, or moist Vapours of the Sea; yet not so far, but that, by the help of the Tide, every Twelve hours, Ships of great Burden may be brought into her very Bosom; nor yet so far, but that it may enjoy the milder, warmer Vapours of the *Eastern*, *Southern*, and *Western Seas*; yet so far up in the Countrey, as it might also easily partake even of all the Countrey Commodities; in an excellent Air, upon the *North* side of the River, (for the Villages seated on the *South* side are noted to be unhealthy, in regard of the Vapours drawn upon them by the Sun) burroughed by gentle Hills,  
from

from the *North* and *South* Winds : it lies in 51 Degree, 30 Minutes Latitude.

The High-ways leading from all parts to this Noble City, are large, streight, smoothe and fair ; no Mountains, nor Rocks, no Marishes nor Lakes, to hinder Carriages and Passengers ; so that as Corn may easily be brought, and Cattel commodiously driven unto it by Land ; so those heavy, though necessary Commodities, Hay and Fuel, are more cheaply conveyed by Water. In a word, all the Blessings of Land and Sea near about, and by the Benefit of Shipping, all the Blessings of the Terrestrial Globe may be said to be here more easily enjoyed, above any City of the World.

*Magnitude.* The City of *LONDON*, with its Suburbs and Places adjacent, is of a vast Extension : From *Lime-house*, measured to the end of *Totbil*, or *Tuttle-street*, from *East* to *West*, is above 7500 Geometrical Paces, that is, above seven *English* Miles and a half ; and from the farther end of *Blackman-street* in *Southwark*, to the end of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*, is 2500 Paces, or two Miles and an half.

In this great City the Streets, Lanes, and Alleys, as they are called, are in number above 500. and yet some of them above half a measured Mile in length. Dwelling-houses, before the late dreadful Fire, were computed only within the Walls, above Fifteen thousand, and that was accounted but a Fifth part of the whole City, as may be judged by the Weekly Bills of Mortality.

*Houses.* The Buildings, especially of late years, are generally very fair and stately, but within the City,

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City, the spacious Houses of Noblemen, rich Merchants, the Halls of Companies, the fair Taverns, are hidden to Strangers, by reason that they are generally built backward, that so the whole room toward the Street might be reserved for Tradesmens Shops. If they had been all built towards the Street, as in other Countries, no Foreign City would, even in this particular, much surpass *London*: Yet if a Stranger shall view the several magnificent Piazza's or Squares, as that of *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, *Covent-Garden*, *St. James's Square*, *Leicester-Fields*, *Southampton-Square*, and that excellent new Structure, called *The King's Square*, near *St. Giles's in the Fields*. The several streight and spacious Streets, as *Cheapside*, *Cornhill*, *Lombard-street*, *Fleetstreet*, *Hatton-Garden*, *Great Queen-street*, the *Pall-Mall*, and divers others. The many curious and uniform Piles of late Buildings and Streets, as those near *St. James's*, *Bloomsbury*, *Tor*, *Effex*, *Arundel*, and *Worcester-House*, or *Beaufort Buildings*. Also the beautiful Churches, stately Palaces of Noblemen; the Inns of Court, Exchanges, publick Halls, Theatres, Market-places, the new *Bedlam* in *Morefields*, with many admirable Buildings elsewhere, as well in *London* as in *Westminster* and *Southwark*; he must confess, that for fair Piazza's, stately uniform Buildings, streight and spacious Streets, there is not the Parallel in *Europe*.

That the Reader may the better guess at the Number of number of Inhabitants, or human Souls within this great City, he must know, that in one year there were computed to be eaten in *London*, when it was less by half, 67500 Beefs, ten times as many Sheep, besides abundance of Calves, Lambs, Swine, all sorts of Poultry, Fowl, Fish, Roots, Milk, &c. Also that *communibus*

*munibus annis* to supply *London* with *Newcastle* Coal, there is brought into the River of *Thames*, two hundred and eighty thousand Chaldron, and every Chaldron is Thirty six Bushels.

Again, the number of Inhabitants may be guessed at by the Burials and Births in *London*, which in ordinary years, when there is no Pestilence, amount of late to 20000 in a Year; and in the year 1681. which was not accounted a sickly year, there dyed, according to the General Bill of Mortality, 23971. three times more than in *Amsterdam*, and now more than in *Paris* and *Rome*, or *Paris* and *Rouen* put together, as may be seen by the Bills of these three Cities.

Drink  
brewed in  
London in  
a year.

As also by the quantity of Beer drank in *London* in a year, which to all Foreigners will be incredible; for in the year 1667. when the greatest part of the Buildings within the Walls, and some without, lay in Ashes, and very many of the Inhabitants forced to retire into the Countrey for Habitation, according to exact computation, there were brewed within that year in *London*, Four hundred fifty two thousand five hundred sixty three Barrels of Strong Beer, sold at 12 s. 6 d. the Barrel, and Five hundred and eighty thousand and four hundred twenty one Barrels of Ale, sold at 16 s. the Barrel; and four hundred eighty nine thousand seven hundred ninety seven Barrels of Table Beer, or Small Beer, sold at 6 s. 6 d. the Barrel: The Beer Strong and Small, is 36 Gallons to the Barrel, and the Ale 32 Gallons to the Barrel, and now since the Pestilence and the Fire, that this City is again fully peopled, there is much more Liquor Brewed.

It is true, that some hereof is transported beyond the Seas, but that is scarce considerable. Besides

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Besides all this Beer and Ale, there is consumed in *London*, a vast quantity of *French* and *Spanish* Wines, much *Rhenish* Wine; Sider, Mum, Coffee, Chocolate, Brandy, and other Drinks.

The Excise only of Beer and Ale for the City of *London* (though it be a very moderate Imposition) is Farmed or Rented of the King at above One hundred and twenty thousand pounds a year, and about one fourth part of all that Excise throughout all *England*.

Parish Churches, besides Chappels, there were *Churches*. in all One hundred and thirty, that is double the number of Churches Parochial to be found in any City of Christendom, the Mother Church whereof, is dedicated to the Memory of *St. Paul*, (the only Cathedral of that Name in *Europe*) and founded by *Segbert* a *Saxon* King, about the year 610, in a place where had stood a Temple dedicated to *Diana*, and afterward enlarged by *Erdenwald*, the fourth *Saxon* Bishop thereof; and that old Fabrick being almost destroyed by Fire, *Mauritius*, another Bishop of *London*, in One thousand eighty three, began and finished a great part of the late magnificent Pile, in the space of Twenty years, but the Quire and Tower were not finished till 1221, and then it was dedicated in a most solemn manner (as was the Temple of *Solomon*) the King, the Bishops, and a vast number from all parts of the Nation assisting thereat.

It is seated on the highest part of all the City, and was more conspicuous perhaps than any Cathedral Church in the World; it was a Structure for Length, Height, and Antiquity, surpassing all other Churches; the length of it was 690 Foot, (therein excelling by twenty Foot *St. Peters* in *Rome*, which for Beauty, Proportion,

*St. Paul's Church.*

portion, and divers other things, excels all other Temples) it was in height 102 Foot, and in breadth 130, and stood upon so much Ground as contained above three Acres and a half. The Church was built as other Cathedrals, in a perfect Cross, and in the midst of the Cross, upon mighty high Arches, was a Tower of Stone 260 Foot high, and on that a Spire of Timber covered with Lead, in height 260 Foot more, in all from the Ground 520 Foot, above which was a Bole of Copper gilt, of nine Foot in compass, whereon stood the Cross 15 Foot and a half high, and almost five Foot across, made of Oak, covered with Lead, and another Cover of Copper over the Lead, above all stood the Eagle, or Cock of Copper gilt, four Foot long, and the breadth over the Wings three Foot and a half.

In the year 1561. a part of this magnificent Pile was much wasted, and the rest endangered, by a Fire begun in that stately Timber-Spire, by the negligence of a Plummer, who left his Pan of Fire there whilst he went to Dinner, as he confess'd of latter years on his Death-bed: But by the great Bounty and Piety of Queen Elizabeth, of the Citizens of London, and of all the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, it was again repaired in the space of five years. After which, the Stone-work decaying apace, by reason of the corroding quality of the abundance of Sea cole Smoke; the Learned and Pious Martyr Doctor Laud, coming to be Bishop of London, and after of Canterbury, was so zealous and vigorous for upholding this most ancient Church, stately Monument of England, and Glory of the City of London, that by the King's Favour, and liberal Contribution of godly People (maugre all opposition of the Puritans)

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the Work was so easily pursued, that before the year 1640. the whole Body was finished with *Portland Stone*, excellent against all Smoke and Weather, and the Tower scaffolded up to the top, with purpose to take it all down, and to rebuild it more fair, and of a greater height, with a stately Pinnacle at each Corner, because the Arches were not thought strong enough to support another Steeple; and to place in that Tower the biggest, and most tuneable Bells in the World; for Performance whereof, and for adorning the Church, there was in the Chamber of *London*, above One hundred and seventy thousand Pounds, all taken out soon after, and employed in an unnatural War, by a stiff-necked People against the best of Kings, in which single Act, a great part of the Citizens of *London*, and of the Long Parliament, became deeply guilty of a horrid Rebellion, and detestable Sacrilege.

After the Murder, or rather Martyrdom of the fore mentioned Archbishop, the Scaffolds were taken away and sold, with some of the Lead which covered this famous Structure, and this House of God made a Stable for Horses by the disloyal Army, and almost all suffered to decay, till the Restauration of the late King; who having a pious intent to set upon the Repair thereof again, it was all ruined by the late dreadful Conflagration in 1666. which yet did not so discourage our late Gracious Sovereign, but that in the year 1673. having already with vast Charges, pulled down the huge burnt Walles, removed the Rubbish, and cleared the Foundations, his Majesty, like another *Solomon*, there laid a new Foundation, and carried on a great part of such a Fabrick, as for Magnificence, Splendor, Solidity, Figure, and  
curious

curious Architecture, the World perhaps never saw the like ; the Model whereof hath been designed by that Prince of Architects, Sir *Christopher Wren*, and approved of by the King ; and now this present year 1687. the *East* end thereof, together with the most vast *Cupola* or *Dome*, and the *Cross*, seems to be almost built ; so that they who have seen the old *Temple*, shall have no occasion, ( as the People in *Ezra*, Chap. 3. 12. ) to weep with a loud voice, but rather to shout for Joy, when they shall see, by what is already done and farther designed, that it is like to surpass the Old, as much as the present King doth surpass in Dominions, in Power and Revenue, that King, in whose Reign the Old Church was erected : For the speedy promoting whereof, to the Glory of God, to the Memory of the Prince of the Apostles, *St. Paul*, to the great Renown of King *Charles* the Second, and now of King *James* the Second, and to the Honour of this City and Nation, both King and Parliament, City and Countrey, Clergy and Laity, High and Low, seem to stand engaged to lend their utmost Aid and Assistance ; amongst other things, considering that probably it may be a lasting Monument, to evidence to all Posterity, that in the midst of a crooked and perverse Generation, in the midst of many thousands, who had openly forsaken the Community of the Church of *England*, there wanted not a *David* to raise Money, and provide Materials, nor a *Solomon* to begin and finish such a mighty Work of Piety, nor a *Bezaleel* and an *Aholiab*, curious Workmen, nor a People willing-hearted and liberal in bringing in their Plate and Jewels in such abundance, till their Liberality ( as theirs, *Exod.* Chap. 35. 36. ) was thought fit to be restrained.

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Of the fore-mentioned Fire, that was able to destroy such a vast solid Structure, as the Cathedral of *St. Pauls*, a brief Account may here be acceptable, especially to Foreigners, who have had imperfect Relations thereof.

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*A short Account of the dreadful Fire of LONDON, which began the Second Day of September, 1666. and in three days space consumed the greatest part of the City.*

THE City of *LONDON* within the Walls, *The Fire of* contains Four hundred forty and eight *London.* Acres of Ground, whereof the Buildings on Three hundred seventy and three, were utterly consumed by that late dreadful Conflagration; also Sixty three Acres without the Walls, in all, 436 Acres, 89 Parish Churches, 1320 Houses, besides that vast Cathedral of *St. Paul*, and besides divers Chappels, Halls, Colledges, Schools, and other publick Edifices, whereof the whole damage is hardly to be computed or credited.

In that one Commodity of Books only, where-with *London* abounded, was lost, as judicious Stationers have computed, One hundred and fifty thousand Pounds; for the Loss fell most upon that, and three or four other cumbersome Commodities, not easie on a sudden to be removed, viz. Wines, Tobacco, Sugar, and Plums, wherewith this City was furnished beyond any City in the World; insomuch that one Person, Alderman *Jeffreys*, lost of Tobacco, to the

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value

value of Twenty thousand Pounds: yet in this vast Incendy, not above six or eight Persons were burnt. Of this dreadful Fire, there were many concurrent occasions.

*First*, Either the Drunkenness, or supine Negligence of the Baker and his Servants, in whose House it began.

*Next*, The dead time of the Night, wherein it began, viz. between one and two of the Clock after Midnight, when some were wearied with working, others filled with Drink, and all in a dead Sleep.

*Thirdly*, The dead time of the Week, being Saturday Night, when Traders were retired to their Countrey-Houses, and none but Maid-Servants, or young Apprentices left to look to their City-Houses.

*Fourthly*, The dead time of the year, being then the long Vacation, on the second of September, when Tradesmen were generally abroad in the Countrey; some in the remotest parts of England to fetch in their Debts.

*Fifthly*, The closeness of the Buildings in that place, facilitating the Progress of the Fire, and hindring the usual Remedy, which was by Engines to shoot Water.

*Sixthly*, The matter of the Buildings thereabouts, which was generally wooden, and of old Timber.

*Seventhly*, The long continued Drought of the preceding Summer, even to that day, which had so dried the Timber, that it was never more apt to take fire.

*Eighthly*, The matter of Wares in those parts, where were the greatest Magazines and Store-Houses of the City, of Oyls, Pitch, Tar, Rosine, Wax, Butter, Brimstone, Hemp, Cordage

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Cordage, Cheese, Wine, Brandy, Sugars, &c.

*Ninethly*, An Easterly Wind, the driest of all other, that had continued long before, and then did blow very strongly.

*Tenthly*, The unexpected failing of the Water, the *Thames* Water-Tower near to the Place where the Fire began, then out of order, and burnt down immediately after the beginning of the Fire, so that most Water-pipes were soon dry.

*Lastly*, An unusual Negligence at first, and a Confidence of easily quenching the Fire, on a sudden changed into a general Consternation and Despondency, all People chusing rather by flight to save their Goods, than by a vigorous Opposition to save their Houses and the City.

These Causes thus strangely concurring, (to say nothing of God's just Indignation for the notorious Impenitency of the Citizens, for their great Abominations in abetting, and instigating the shedding of the precious innocent Blood, both of God's Anointed, and of their other chief Governours, both in Church and State, for their still going on in their old heinous Sins of *despising Dominions, and speaking evil of Dignities*, till there be no remedy) those fore-mentioned Causes, so wonderfully concurring, by a general prodigious Conflagration, did make greater spoil in the space of three days, *viz.* from Sunday Morning to Wednesday Morning, than three or four Armies, unresisted, could easily have done in twice the time; for (to give the Reader some little Prospect of the huge Damages done by this Fire) it hath been computed by an ingenious Person, that there being burnt in all, about Thirteen thousand two hundred Houses, which valued one with another, at no more

## The Present State

than 25 L. yearly Rent, which at the low rate of twelve years Purchase, will amount in the whole to Five millions, two hundred, and eighty thousand Pounds Sterling: The eighty seven Parish Churches, wherein is included *Christ-Church*, besides the most spacious Cathedral-Church of *St. Paul*, six consecrated Chappels, the *Royal Burse* or *Exchange*, the *Great Guild-Hall*, the *Custom-House*, the many magnificent Halls of Companies, the several principal City-Gates, with other publick Edifices, have been valued at Two millions and 800000 L.

The Wares, Householdstuff, Moneys, and other moveable Goods, lost and spoiled by the Fire, may probably amount to Three Millions of Pounds, some say, much more.

The Money spent in a general removing of Wares and Goods, during the Fire, and bringing them back afterward, in the hire of Boats, Carts, and Porters, may be well reckoned at the least, at Two hundred thousand Pounds; the total whereof, is Eleven Millions, Two hundred and eighty thousand Pounds Sterling, which reduced into *French Money*, will amount unto One hundred forty three Millions six hundred and forty thousand *Livers Tournois*. And yet notwithstanding all these huge Losses by Fire, notwithstanding that most devouring Pestilence in the year immediately foregoing, and the then very chargeable War against three Potent Neighbours, the Citizens recovering after a few Months, their Native Courage, have since so chearfully and unanimously set themselves to rebuild the City, that (not to mention whole Streets built, and now building by others in the Suburbs) within the space of Four years, they erected in the same Streets, ten thousand Houses, and laid out for the same, three Millions of

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of Pounds *Sterling*, counting but 300 *l.* a House, one with another ; besides several large Hospitals, divers very stately Halls, Nineteen fair solid Stone-Churches, that did cost above One hundred thousand Pounds, were all at the same time erecting, and soon after finished ; and now in the year 1687. above twenty Churches more of various, beautiful, and solid Architecture, are rebuilt ; which is here the rather mentioned, to stop the Mouths of our *Romish* Adversaries, who oft alledge, that since our Reformation, scarce one solid Structure hath been erected for God's Worship, by the *English* Protestants ; and that although they have done divers considerable Works of Charity, in founding of Hospitals and Alms-Houses, yet they have been very deficient in Works of pure Piety, for advancing the Worship, the Praise, and the Glory of our Creator, which ought to be regarded in the first place. Moreover, as if the late Fire had only purged the City, the Buildings are become infinitely more beautiful, more commodious, and more solid, ( the three main Vertues of all Edifices ) than before ; nay, as if the Citizens had not been any way impoverished, but rather enrich'd by that huge Conflagration, they may be said to be even wanton in their Expences upon the stately *Italian Facciata's* or Fronts of their new Houses, Churches, and Halls, ( many of *Portland* Stone, as durable almost as Marble ) upon their richly adorned Shops, Chambers, Balconies, Signs, Portals, &c. Their publick Halls are so richly set off with curious Architecture, carved Work in Stone and Wood, with Pictures and Wainscot, not only of Firr and Oak, but some with the sweet-smelling Cedar : Their Churches beautified with excellent various Towers and Fronts

of true Roman Architecture. They have made their Streets much more large and streight, paved each side with smooth hewn Stone, and guarded the same with many massy Posts, for the benefit of Foot-passengers; and whereas before they dwelt in low, dark, wooden Cottages, they now live in lofty, lightsome, uniform, Brick-Buildings: so that although our Gracious King cannot say of this his Capital City, as one of the Emperors said of Rome, *Lateritiam inveni, Marmoream reliqui*; yet he may say of it, what is almost equivalent, *Ligneam inveni, Lateritiam reliqui*; and of a principal Structure of this City, the Royal Exchange, His Majesty might have said, *Lateritiam inveni, Lapideam reliqui*; whereof take here this following brief Account.

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*Of the City of LONDON since  
its re-building.*

*The Royal  
Exchange.*

THE former Burse began to be erected in the year 1566. just one hundred years before it was burnt: It was built at the Cost and Charges of a Noble Merchant, Sir Thomas Gresham, and in a solemn manner by a Herald, and sound of Trumpet, in the Presence, and by the special Command of Queen Elizabeth, proclaimed and named, the *ROYAL EXCHANGE*: It was built most of Brick, and yet was the most splendid Burse (all things considered) that was then in Europe, (before the building whereof, the Burse for Merchants was kept in Lombard-street.)

Now it is built within and without of the fore-mentioned excellent Stone, with such curious  
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and admirable Architecture, especially for a Front, a high Turret or Steeple, wherein are a harmonious Chime of twelve Bells; and for Arch-work, that it surpasseth all other Burfes.

*Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cupressi.*

It is built Quadrangular, with a large Court, wherein the Merchants may assemble, and the greatest part, in case of Rain, or hot Sun-shine, may be sheltered in Side Galleries or Portico's. The whole Fabrick cost above 50000 *l.* whereof one half is disbursed by the Chamber of London, or Corporation of the City, and the other half by the Company of Mercers; and to reimburse themselves, there is Lett to hire 190 Shops above-Stairs, at 20 *l.* yearly Rent each, and 30 *l.* Fine. besides the several Shops below, on the East and West sides, and the huge vaulted Cellers under Ground; so that it will be the richest piece of Ground perhaps in the whole World; for, according to exact Dimensions, the Ground whereon this goodly Fabrick is erected, is but 171 Foot from North to South, and 203 Foot from East to West, (for it is *Quadratum oblongum*) so that it is but very little more than three quarters of an Acre of Ground, and will produce above 4000 *l.* yearly Rent.

The River whereon is seated this great City, River of for its breadth, depth, gentle, streight, even *Thames.* Course, extraordinary wholesom Water and Tides, is more commodious for Navigation, than perhaps any other River in the World. The Sea flows gently up this River fourscore Miles, that is, almost to Kingston, 12 Miles above London by Land, and 20 by Water, bringing the greater Vessels to London, and the smaller

beyond; then against the Stream, Boats are drawn about 200 Miles to *Oxford*, and higher many Miles. ●

It is high-water at this City, as oft as the Moon comes to the *North-East*, and *South-West* Points of Heaven, the one in our Hemisphere, and the other in the other Hemisphere. The highest Tides are upon a Land-flood, the Wind *North-West*, at the Equinoctial, and the Moon at Full: when these four Causes concur, (which is very rare) then the *Thames* swells in some places over its Banks, and *Westminster* is a little endamaged in their Cellers, not in their Chambers and Upper-Rooms, as the City of *Rome* sometimes is by the over-flowing of the *Tiber*, and *Paris* by the *Seyne*.

This River opening *Eastward* towards *Germany* and *France*, is much more advantageous for Traffick than any other River of *England*. To say nothing of the variety of excellent Fish within this River, above all, of the incomparable Salmon, the fruitful fat Soil, the pleasant rich Meadows, and innumerable stately Palaces on both sides thereof: In a word, the *Thames* seems to be the very Radical Moisture of this City, and in some sense, the natural heat too; for almost all the Fuel for Firing, is brought up this River from *Newcastle*, *Scotland*, *Kent*, *Essex*, &c. or else down the River from *Surrey*, *Middlesex*, &c.

From this River, the City, by Water-Engines, is in many places supplied with excellent wholesome Water; also from almost twenty Conduits of pure Spring-water, so commodiously placed, that they serve all the chiefest parts of this City; and moreover, by a *New River*, brought at a vast Charge, and exquisite Skill (by Sir *Hugh Middleton*, who deserves his Statue in  
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Brass ) from *Amwel* and *Chadwel*, two Springs near *Ware* in *Hertfordshire*, from whence in a turning and winding Course, it runs threescore Miles before it reaches this City : in some places the Channel is necessarily thirty Foot deep, in other places it is carried over Valleys, more than twenty Foot high above Ground, in open Troughs. Over this *New River* are made Eight hundred Bridges, some of Stone, some of Brick, and some of Wood : Six hundred Men have been at once employed in this great Work. It was begun in 1608. and finished in five years. It serves the highest parts of *London* in their lower Rooms, and the lower parts in their highest Rooms. Moreover, this City is so situated, that in all parts, (though on the highest ground) it is abundantly served with Pump-water, and those Pumps in many places, not six Foot deep in the Ground.

The vast Traffick and Commerce, whereby *Trade* this City doth flourish, may be guessed at, chiefly by the Customs which are paid for all Merchandise Imported or Exported, which are but very moderate Impositions, in comparison of the Imposts of most other Countries of *Europe*, and yet the Customs of the Port of *London* only, (without counting the Customs of other Cities) did lately amount to above three hundred thousand Pounds a year, and are now risen to a much greater Sum, by the infinite number of Ships, which by their Masts, resemble a Forest, as they lie along this Stream, besides many that are sent forth every year, to carry and fetch Commodities, to, and from all parts of the known World ; whereby it comes to pass, that no small number of Merchants of *London*, for Wealth, for stately Houses within the City for Winter, and without for Summer, for rich Furniture, plentiful

## The Present State

plentiful Tables, honourable Living, for great Estates in Money and Land, &c. excel some Princes in divers of our Neighbour-Nations. Moreover, one may conjecture at the huge Commerce, by the infinite number of great well-furnished Shops; which a Spaniard once observing, together with the great number of Law-Suits in Term-time, made this Report of London to his Countreymen, That it was a great City, but made up of nothing but *Tiendas y Contiendas*, Shops and Suits: whereas he might rather have said more truly, in a few more words, *viz.* That London is a huge Magazine of Men, Money, Ships, Horses and Ammunition, of all sorts of Commodities necessary or expedient for the Use or Pleasure of Mankind; That London is the mighty Rendezvous of Nobility, Gentry, Courtiers, Divines, Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, Seamen, and all kind of excellent Artificers, of the most refined Wits, and most excellent Beauties: For it is observed, that in most Families of England, if there be any Son or Daughter that excels the rest in Beauty or Wit, or perhaps Courage or Industry, or any other rare Quality, London is their North-Star, and they are never at rest till they point directly thither.

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### Of the Government of the City of LONDON.

THE Government of this City, considering the greatness and populousness thereof, is very admirable, and might take up a Volume in the description thereof.

The

The Ecclesiastical Government is by a Bishop; *Ecclesiastical* was in the time of the *Britains* by an Arch-*cal Govern-* bishop, but when it became subject to the *Saxons*, ment. the Archiepiscopal See was placed at *Canterbury*, not because that was the more worthy City, but for the sake of *St. Augustine*, who first preached the Gospel there to the Heathen *Saxons*, and was there buried. Since which time it hath been under a Bishop above ten Centuries and a half, in a continual Succession: In which space there are reckoned 92 Bishops of *London*, to the present worthy Bishop thereof, the Learned Pious Divine, Doctor *Henry Compton*, Son to the late valiant Earl of *Northampton*, consecrated Bishop of *Oxford*, 1674. and translated to *London*, 1675. To this Cathedral also belongs a Dean, a Chapter, a Treasurer, and Thirty Prebendaries, all Persons of worth.

For the Ecclesiastical Government of the several Parishes, there are placed many excellent Divines that have the Cure of Souls, a Rector or Vicar for every Parish, and these have for a long time had the most excellent way of Sermonizing in *Chistendom*; inasmuch, as divers Divines of foreign Reformed Churches have come hither on purpose to learn their manner of haranguing in the Pulpit.

For maintaining these Divines, with their Families, there is in every Parish a Parsonage or Vicarage-House, and in most a competent Allowance in Tythes. Anciently the Parsons due in *London*, besides the Tythes of the Tradesmens Gains, and Mortuaries, Obits, &c. was 3 s. 5 d. in the Pound of the yearly Rent of all Houses and Shops; and this was paid as Offerings on *Sundays* and *Holidays*, only a Halfpenny for each Pound, whereby the Parishioners did hardly feel it, although the *Sundays* and *Holidays* were

so many, that in a whole year it amounted to 3 s. 5 d. in the Pound. Afterwards many Holidays being taken away, and the Clergy-Means thereby abated, it was ordained, 25 Hen. 8. that 2 s. 9 d. in the Pound of all Rents of Houses and Shops, should be paid yearly to the Parson; whereunto the *Londoners* did not only consent (as they had good reason, it being much less in the Pound than before) but bound themselves by an Act of Common-Council to perform the same: And the said Ordinance was confirmed in Parliament, 27 Hen. 8. and again 37 Hen. 8. with a Power given to the Lord Mayor, to commit to Prison any Citizen that should refuse to pay his Tythes and Dues, according to that proportion. But since the Reformation, many Men willing to think Tythes a Rag of Popery, or else making no Conscience of Robbing God, have devised many base and fraudulent ways, by double Leases, by great Fines and small Rents, and several other ways to cheat the Law, and rob their God, *Mal.* 3. 8. complaint whereof being made to King *James* the First, 1618. it was declared in his Court of *Exchequer* by the Barons there, that the Inhabitants of *London*, and of the Liberties thereof, ought still (according to the afore-mentioned Acts) to pay 2 s. 9 d. in the Pound, according to the true yearly value of the Rent of their Houses and Shops, from time to time: But the Citizens (who think 2000 *L. per annum* not enough for an Alderman, or for a Lawyer, and yet 200 *L.* too much for a Pastor of a Parish) opposing the same, the business lies yet unestablished, to the great Dishonour of the Reformed Religion.

Civil Government.

The Civil Government is not (as it is at *Paris*, *Rome*, *Madrid*, *Vienna*, and other Capital Cities) by a chief Magistrate, some Nobleman or

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or Lawyer set over the City, by the King, as Supreme Governour; or as it was here in the time of the *Romans*, when the chief Magistrate was called (as it is still in *Rome*) the *Prefect of London*; or as it was in the time of the *Saxons*, when he was called the *Portgreeve*, that is, *Custos*, or *Guardian*, and sometimes *Provost of London*: but after the coming in of the *Normans*, the Chief Magistrate was called *Bailivus*, from the *French* word *Bailler*, *tradere*, *committere*, that is, *Commissarius*, or one that hath Commission to govern others; and there were sometimes two Bayliffs of *London*, till King *Richard the First*. Anno 1189. changed the name of *Bayliff* into *Mayor*, which also being derived from the *French*, hath continued ever since, a Citizen chosen by the Citizens annually, unless sometimes for the Disloyalty of the Citizens, their Priviledges and Franchises have been taken from them, and a Guardian set over them, as was done by *Hen. III.* and *Edw. I.* The former of these Kings in the fiftieth year of his Reign, was so enraged with the *Londoners*, for siding with the Rebels against him, that he was once resolved to raze the City to the Ground, but the Citizens thereupon wholly submitting both Lives and Fortunes into that King's Hands; who after he had given the Mayor and four Aldermen to Prince *Edward* his Son, to do with them according to his Pleasure, and had given to others of the Loyal Party, about sixty Houses and Families, to redeem themselves at the discretion of these Loyal Men, his Majesty was at length pacified: Which may be a warning to all Cities in these mutinous times.

Lord  
Mayor.

Of latter years, the Mayor of *London*, though always a Citizen and Tradesman, hath been of such high Repute and Esteem, that in all writing and speaking to him, the Title of Lord is pre-  
fix'd,

## The Present State

fix'd, which is given to none others, but either to Noblemen, to Bishops, Judges, and of latter times to the Mayor of *York*, or to some of the highest Officers of the Realm. He is also for his great Dignity, usually Knighted by the King, before the Year of his Mayoralty be expired; unless he had received that Honour before, whilst he was Alderman, as of late hath been usual.

His Table is, and also the Table of each Sheriff, such, that it is not only open all the year to all Comers, Strangers and others, that are of any Quality, but so well furnished, that it is always fit to receive the greatest Subject of *England*, or of other Potentate; nay, it is recorded, that a Lord Mayor of *London* hath feasted four Kings at once at his Table; and the present King and Queen have been by some of the late Lord Mayors treated at their Table.

Also for the Grandeure of the Lord Mayor, there is allowed above 1000*l.* a year for his Sword-bearers's Table, in the House of the Lord Mayor.

*His Domestick Attendants.*

His Domestick Attendance is very Honourable, he hath four Officers that wait on him, who are reputed Esquires by their Places, that is,

The *Sword-bearer*.

The *Common Hunt*, who keepeth a gallant Kennel of Hounds for the Lord Mayors Recreation abroad.

The *Common Cryer*.

The *Water-Bayliff*.

There is also,

The *Coroner*.

Three *Sergeant-Carvers*.

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Three *Sergeants* of the *Chamber*.

A *Sergeant* of the *Chammel*.

Four *Teomen* of the *Water-side*.

One *Under-Water-Bayliff*.

Two *Teomen* of the *Chamber*.

Three *Meal-weighers*.

Two *Teomen* of the *Wood-Wharfe*.

Most of which have their *Servants* allowed them, and have *Liveries* for themselves.

His *State* and *Magnificence* is remarkable, *His State*, when he appears abroad, which is usually on Horseback, with rich *Caparison*, himself always in long *Robes*, sometimes of fine *Scarlet Cloth* richly *Furred*, sometimes *Purple*, sometimes *Puke*, and over his *Robes* a *Hood* of black *Velvet*, which some say is a *Badge* of a *Baron* of the *Realm*, with a great *Chain* of *Gold* about his *Neck*, or *Collar* of *SS's*, with a great rich *Jewel* pendent thereon, with many *Officers* walking before, and on all sides of him, &c. but more especially on the 29th of *October*, when he goes to *Westminster* in his *Barge*, accompanied with all the *Aldermen*, all his *Officers*, all the several *Companies* or *Corporations*, in their several stately *Barges*, with their *Arms*, *Colours*, and *Streamers*; and having there in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, taken his solemn *Oath* to be true to the *King*, returns in like manner to *Guild-Hall*, that is, the great *Common-Hall* of *Guilds*, or *Incorporated Confraternities*, where is prepared for him and his *Brethren*, a most sumptuous *Dinner*, to which many of the great *Lords* and *Ladies*, all the *Judges* of the *Land*, and oftentimes the *Lords* of his *Majesties* most *Honourable Privy-Council*; also *Foreign Ambassadors* are invited, and of late years, the late *King* and *Queen's Majesty* hath been pleased to honour that *Feast* with their *Presence*. This

This great Magistrate, upon the death of the King, is said to be the Prime Person of *England*; and therefore when King *James* the First was invited to come and take the Crown of *England*, *Robert Lee*, then Lord Mayor of *London*, subscribed in the first place, before all the Great Officers of the Crown, and all the Nobility.

*His Election.*

He was usually chosen on *Michaelmas*-day by the Livery-Men, or Members of the several Companies within the said City, out of the Twenty six Aldermen, all Persons of great Wealth and Wisdom; in which Election the Senior Alderman that had not been Mayor, had usually the Precedence; yet in this particular the said Electors were at their Liberty.

The Lord Mayor on the day of the King's Coronation claims to be chief Butler, and bears the King's Cup amongst the highest Nobles of the Kingdom, which serve on that day in other Offices.

*His Authority.*

His Authority reaches, not only all over this great City, and a part of the Suburbs, but also on the famous River of *Thames*, Eastward, as far as *Tendale* or *Tenleet*, and the Mouth of the River *Medway*; and Westward as far as *Colony-Ditch*, above *Stanes-Bridge*. He hath a Privilege by Charter, to hunt in *Middlesex*, *Essex* and *Surrey*; and for this purpose is always maintained an excellent Kennel of Hounds, as aforementioned. He hath Power to punish or correct all that shall annoy the Stream, Banks, or Fish; and for that end he yearly keeps several Courts in the Counties adjacent to the *Thames*, for Conservation of the River, and Punishment of Offenders: Only, the Strength and Safety of the River against an Invasion, and securing Merchandizing and Navigation, by Block-houses, Forts, or Castles, is the Care of the King.

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The two Sheriffs of this City, are also Sheriffs *The two*  
 of the County of *Middlesex*, and are annually *Sheriffs*.  
 chosen by the Citizens, from among themselves,  
 in the *Guild-Hall*, upon *Midsummer-day*, a high  
 Privilege, among many other, anciently granted  
 to this City by several Kings and Queens of this  
 Kingdom; but they are not sworn till *Michaelmas-*  
*Even*, and then are also presented at the *Exche-*  
*quer*, to be allowed by the Barons, and sworn;  
 after which, they enter upon their Office. If  
 the Persons so chosen, refuse to hold, they in-  
 cur a Penalty, unless they will take a Solemn  
 Oath, that they are not worth Ten Thousand  
 Pounds.

The Twenty six Aldermen did preside over *Aldermen*.  
 the Twenty six Wards of the City. When any  
 of these die, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen did  
 chuse another out of the most substantial Men  
 of the City; if any so chosen refused to hold, he  
 was usually fined 500 l.

All the Aldermen that have been Lord May-  
 ors, and the three Eldest Aldermen that have  
 not yet arrived to that Honourable Estate, are,  
 by their Charter, Justices of the Peace of this  
 City. But since their Charter was seized, the  
 Government hath been devolved into the King's  
 Hands, and so continues during his Majesties  
 pleasure.

To the Lord Mayor and City of London be- *Lord May-*  
 long divers Courts of *Judicature* of high impor- *or's Courts*  
 tance. *of Judica-*

The highest and most ancient Court, is that *ture*.  
 called the *Hustings* (i. e.) *Domus Causarum*,  
 which doth preserve the Laws, Rights, Franchi-  
 ses, and Customs of the City.

There is a Court of *Requests* or *Conscience*.

The Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen,  
 where also the Recorder and Sheriffs (who are  
 usually

## The Present State

usually Aldermen, or else constantly chosen up on the next Vacancy ) sit : Two Courts of the Sheriffs, one for each Counter.

The Court of the City Orphans, whereof the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have the Custody.

The Court of *Common-Council*, consisting ( as the Parliament of *England* ) of two Houses, one for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and the other for the Commoners ; in which Court are made all Bye-Laws, which bind all the Citizens of *London* ; for every Man, either by himself, or by his Representative, gives his Assent thereunto, wherein consists the great happiness of the *English* Subject, above all the Subjects of any other Prince in the World, that neither in Laws, nor Bye-Laws, neither in Taxes, or Imposts, any man is obliged, but by his own Consent.

There is another Court of the *Chamberlain* of the City, to whom belongs the Receipts of the Rents and Revenues of the City ; and to his Court belongs the business of Apprentices, over whom he hath a great Authority.

To the Lord Mayor also belong the Courts of Coroner, and of Escheater, and another Court for the Conservation of the River of *Thames*.

Lastly, the Court of Goal-Delivery, held usually eight times a year at the *Old-Baily*, both for the City and *Middlesex*, for the Tryal of Criminals, whereof the Lord Mayor is the Chief Judge, and hath the Power of Reprieving condemned Persons.

There are other Courts called *Wardmote*, or the meeting of Wards, whereof there are 26 in the whole City : In which Court, inquiry is made into all things that can conduce to the regulating and well-governing of the City. Also the

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the Court of the Guild or to each

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the Court of *Halmote*, or Assembly of every *Guild* or *Fraternity*, for regulating what belongs to each Company in particular.

The Traders of *London* are divided into Companies or Corporations, and are so many Bodies politic: Of these there are Twelve, called the Chief Companies, and he that is chosen Lord Mayor, must be free of one of these Companies, which are,

*The Twelve Companies.*

- |                        |                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Mercers.</i>     | 7. <i>Merchant-Taylors.</i> |
| 2. <i>Grocers.</i>     | 8. <i>Haberdashers.</i>     |
| 3. <i>Drapers.</i>     | 9. <i>Salters.</i>          |
| 4. <i>Fishmongers.</i> | 10. <i>Woolmongers.</i>     |
| 5. <i>Goldsmiths.</i>  | 11. <i>Vintners.</i>        |
| 6. <i>Skinner.</i>     | 12. <i>Clothworkers.</i>    |

And if it happen that the Lord Mayor Elect, is of any other Company, he presently removes to one of the Twelve; all which Companies have Assembly-places, called *Halls*, which are so many Basilikes or Palaces, and many of them worthy to be viewed by all Strangers. It hath been the custom of some of our Kings, to Honour some of these Companies, by taking their Freedom thereof; and the present King was pleased to be made Free of the Company of *Grocers*, and the present Prince of *Orange* chose to be made Free of the Company of *Drapers*.

Each Company or Mystery hath a Master annually chosen from among themselves, and hath other subordinate Governours, called Wardens or Assistants. These do exactly correspond to the General Government of the City, by a Lord Mayor and Common-Council; who are selected out of these several Companies; so excellent an harmony there is in that Government.

There

There are besides, near sixty other Companies or Corporations, all enjoying large Priviledges, by the King's Gracious Charter granted unto them, and fair Halls to meet in.

But since the late Seifure of the Liberties and Franchises of this City, for the unwarrantable management of its Government, by certain Men of ill Republican Principles then in Power, the King has been pleased to take a more especial Care of the City, and such Persons as were disaffected to his Majesties Government, have been removed from their Offices, and other Able and Loyal Men been appointed in their steads. Yet all things in effect run still in the same Current, till a new Charter be granted them by the King.

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*A List of the present Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of the City of London, for this year 1687. with the several Wards under their respective Jurisdictions.*

Aldermen above the Chair.

**S**IR John Peak, Kt. Lord Mayor, Billingsgate Ward.

Sir William Turner, Kt. Castlebaynard Ward.

Sir William Hooker, Kt. Cornhil Ward.

Sir John Moor, Kt. Walbrook Ward.

Sir

Part I

Sir William Ward

Sir Henry

Sir James

Sir Robert

Sir John

Sir Simon

Sir John

Ward

Sir Peter

Sir Simon

Sir Benjamin

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Sir Thomas

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Mr. L

Henry

William

Joseph

and



Sir William Pritchard, Knight, Bridge without Ward.

Sir Henry Tulse, Kt. Breadstreet Ward.

Sir James Smirh, Kt. Portsoken Ward.

Sir Robert Jeffrey, Kt. Cordweyner Ward.

Aldermen below the Chair.

Sir John Chapman, Kt. Tower Ward.

Sir Simon Lewis, Kt. Bassishaw Ward.

Sir Jonathan Raimond, Knight, Bishops-Gate Ward.

Sir Peter Daniel, Kt. Bridge within Ward.

Sir Simon Dashwood, Kt. Cheapside Ward.

Sir Benjamin Newland, Kt. Vintry Ward.

Peter Parravicine, Esq; Queenhithe Ward.

Sir Benjamin Thorowgood, Kt. Farringdon within Ward.

Sir William Gostlin, Kt. Candlewick Ward.

Sir Peter Vandeput, Kt. Limestreet Ward.

Sir Thomas Kensley, Kt. Dowgate Ward.

Sir Matthias Vincent, Kt. Algate Ward.

Sir William Russel, Kt. Langborne Ward.

Joseph Herne, Esq; Broadstreet Ward.

Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Kt. Sheriff, Farringdon without Ward.

Sir Thomas Fowle, Knight, Sheriff, Cripplegate Ward.

Thomas Hartopp, Esq; Coleman-street Ward.

Sir Thomas Griffith, Kt. Aldersgate Ward.

Sir Thomas Holt, Kt. Recorder.

Mr. Loades, Chamberlain.

Henry Crispe, Esq; Common Serjeant.

William Wagstaff, Esq; Town-Clerk.

Joseph Lane, Esq; Comptroller of the Chamber, and Vice-Chamberlain.

Something

*Military  
Govern-  
ment of the  
City.*

Something of the Military Government both Ancient and Modern, of this mighty populous City, is also well worthy to be known, both to *English* and Foreigners. In the XXIII. of *Henry* the Eighth, 1532. at a General Muster in *London*, were first taken the Names of all Men within this City and Liberties only, (which reach not far without the Walls) from the age of Sixteen to Sixty; also the number of all Harneſſes, and of all sorts of Weapons for War; then they drew out of these, only such able Men, as had white Harneſſes, and caused them all to appear in white Coats, with Breeches, and white Caps and Feathers; and because Notice was given, that the King himself would see them muster, they all prepared to appear as splendidly as they could; and to that end, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, and all who had been Sheriffs, had all white Harneſſes, and over that Coats of black Velvet, with the Arms of the City Embroidered thereon, each one with a great Gold Chain, and mounted on a goodly Horse, with rich Trappings; on their Heads Velvet Caps, in their Hands Battle-Axes gilt: Each Alderman and the Recorder had four Halberdiers in white Silk; or else Buff Coats, waiting on them, with Gilt Halberds; and the Lord Mayor had Sixteen tall Men appa- relled in white Sattin Doublets, Caps and Feathers, Chains of Gold, and other Gorgeous Attire, with long Gilt Halberds following his Lordship at a distance; but next to him he had four Footmen in white Sattin, then two Pages clothed in Crimson Velvet and Cloth of Gold, riding on gallant Horses richly furnish'd, one of them carrying the Lord Mayors Helmet, and the other his Pole-Ax, both richly gilt and adorned. Most of the Citizens of any Quality or

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or Office, were in white Sattin, or white Silk Coats, with Chains of Gold, and some with rich Jewels. What was the number then of Men in Arms, was not recorded, but that may be guessed at by what follows: They mustered in *Mile end Fields*, and before Nine of the Clock in the Morning began to march, entring at *Aldgate* in excellent Order, down to *Westminster*, where the King and Court stood to view them passing by; thence they marched about *St. James's Park*, so through *Holborn* up to *Leaden-Hall*, and there disbanded immediately, and yet this was not done till Five of the Clock in the Evening, which was eight hours continual March. *Stow* says the number of the Souldiers then mustered, were Fifteen thousand.

At the time of the happy Restauration of his *City Train*  
late Majesty, there were in *London* and the *Bands*.  
*Liberties*, six Regiments of Train-Bands, and six  
Regiments of Auxiliaries, and one Regiment of  
Horse. These thirteen Regiments, about six  
Weeks before his Majesties Arrival, mustered  
in *Hide Park*, being then drawn out for pro-  
moting and securing his Majesties Return. These  
Twelve Regiments of Foot were 18000 com-  
pleat. Eight of these Regiments had seven  
Companies in each, and the other Four had  
six Companies in each, in all, eighty Compa-  
nies. The Regiment of Horse of six Troops, and  
a hundred in each Troop. This considerable  
Army drawn together before the 29th of *May*,  
the day of his Majesties Return, was judged to  
be highly useful for facilitating that happy  
Work. Some Months after, his Majesty sent to  
the City a Commission of Lieutenancy, appoint-  
ing several Persons to act as his Lieutenants in  
*London*, giving them the same Power that the  
Lords

Lords-Lieutenants have in their respective Counties; and in pursuance of that Commission, the Regiments were new settled. There were six Regiments of Train-Bands, commanded by five Citizens, Knights, and their Lieutenant Colonels were all Knights, and there were six Regiments of Auxiliaries. In all these Twelve Regiments were Twenty thousand Men; then were listed two Regiments of Horse, each consisting of Five Troops, in all, eight hundred Horse. These were all drawn into *Hide Park*, where his Majesty was pleased to take a view of them: But in case of need, it is certain, that in *London*, and within the Liberty, there may in few days be raised forty thousand Men. Besides *Southwark* one Regiment of Train-Bands, Fifteen hundred Men; the Hamlets of the *Tower*, Two Regiments, in all, Three thousand Men: Then *Holborn* Regiment, and *Westminster* Regiment, Two thousand each; and in case of necessity they can raise Twenty thousand more.

Artillery-  
Company.

Besides these Train Bands and Auxiliary Men, there is the Artillery-Company, which is a Nursery of Souldiers, and hath been so above three-score years. The late King listed himself there when he was Prince of *Wales*, and so did the present King at the same time; who since his late Majesties Return, hath taken the Command thereof, and owned it as his Company. Under his Highness there was a Leader, who exercised this Company every *Tuesday*-fortnight, and the other *Tuesday* the Exercise was performed by the several Members of the Company, who are there trained up to command. Of this Society are many of the Nobility, also the Lord Mayor and most of the Aldermen. All the Commanders of the Train Bands and Auxiliaries

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aries here exercise Arms. This Company consists of Six hundred Men. Their Officers are, a Leader, two Lieutenants, two Ensigns, two Serjeants, a Provost-Marshal, three Gentlemen of Arms, &c. They have also a Court-Marshal, consisting of a President, Sir William Prichard; Vice-President, Sir James Smith; Treasurer, Sir Matthew Andrews; Colonel, Col. John Monck, and Twenty four Members of the Company. On the second Tuesday in February, is a general Rendezvous every Year, the Officers are elected.

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### Of the Tower of LONDON.

FOR the Security and Defence of this famous *Tower.* City and River, there have been anciently divers Fortresses, but that called the *Tower* of London, hath been eminent above all others. It is not only a Fort or Cittadel, to defend and command both City and River, but a Royal Palace, where our Kings with their Courts have sometimes lodged; a Royal Arsenal, where are Arms and Ammunition for 60000 Souldiers; the Treasury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the *English* Crown; the only Mint for coining of Gold and Silver; the great Archieve, where are conserved all the ancient Records of the Courts of *Westminster*; the chief Prison for the safe custody of great Persons that are Criminals in Matters of State: In short, if the great Extent thereof within the Walls be considered, and its Authority over the several Hamlets without, and the many high Priviledges and Liberties belonging

I.

Constable.

longing thereto, it may rather be reputed a City than a Cittadel.

The Government of this great and important Fortrefs, is usually intrusted in the Hands of one or more Persons of great Worth and Fidelity, with the honourable Titles of Constable, or Lieutenant of the *Tower*. Anno Dom. 1679. the Right Honourable *William Lord Allington*, Baron *Allington of Wymondley in England*, and *Hillard in Ireland*, had that Dignity and Office of Constable of the *Tower*, and Liberties thereof, conferr'd upon him, in the room and place of the Right Honourable *James Earl of Northampton*, with the Fee or Allowance of one thousand Pounds per Annum. A Person truly Honourable, and worthy the highest Trust, who had the chief Command of the *Tower*, the Garrison whereof being very considerable: He was Lord Lieutenant of the *Hamlets*, in number 21, lying in several Parishes of large extent, belonging to the *Tower*, whose Trained-Bands, being two intire Regiments of Foot, of Eight Companies in each Regiment; and about two hundred well appointed Men in each Company, one with another, do form a Body of between three and four thousand Men, who are to attend the King's Person in time of Need, and are to march no farther than the King; they were sometimes the Guards of the *Tower*, and are, if there be occasion, ready to re-inforce the Garrison by Command of the Constable, who *virtute Officii*, is to be in the Commission of the Peace for the City of *London*, Counties of *Middlesex*, *Kent* and *Surrey*.

By the late Death of the afore-mentioned Lord *Allington*, that considerable Office became vacant, and is not yet filled up.

The

The next Officer in Command, is the Lieute-  
nant of the *Tower*, who at present is the Ho-  
nourable *Thomas Cheek*, Esq; a worthy Person,  
and of known Fidelity; he is also, by Virtue  
of his Office, to be in Commission for the Peace  
of the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Kent* and *Surrey*,  
and is to act under, and be subordinate to the  
Constable for the time being, in all things touch-  
ing the Execution of the said Office of Con-  
stable; and during his absence, to do, perform,  
and execute all Powers and Authorities, Acts,  
Matters, and Things whatsoever, relating to the  
Execution of the Office of Constable, in as  
ample manner as if the Constable were personal-  
ly present. He hath for the Execution of his  
Office, a Salary of 200 *l. per annum*, with all  
the Fees and Perquisites, which Sir *John Robin-*  
*son*, or any other of his Predecessors ever had;  
he hath as appurtenant to his Office, by Grants  
of divers of the former Kings of *England*, the  
Priviledge of taking *unam Lagenam*, two Gallons  
and a Pint *ante Malum & retro*, and a certain  
quantity out of every Boat laden with Lobsters  
and Oysters, or any other Shell-fish, which pas-  
seth by the *Tower*; and takes double the quan-  
tity out of every *Aliens* Boat to what he takes  
out of the Natives. Every Person of the Quality  
of a Duke, being sent Prisoner to the *Tower*,  
pays him 200 Pounds as his Fee; every Baron  
under the Degree of a Duke, 100 Pounds; and  
every Commoner, 50 Pounds. He hath also as a  
further Perquisite, the Disposall of the 40 Yeom-  
men-Warders Places, as they die off.

Under the Command of the Constable (and  
in his Absence of the Lieutenant) are the  
Gentleman-Porter, the 40 Yeomen-Warders,  
and the Gunners of the *Tower*.

Gentleman  
Porter.

The Gentleman-Porter, Captain *Thomas Hawley*, ( who holds his Place by Patent ) hath the Charge of the Gates, to lock up, and open, and to deliver the Keys to the Constable ( and in his absence to the Lieutenant ) every Night, and to receive them of him in the Morning; he Commands the Warders that are upon the days wait, and at the entrance of a Prisoner, hath for his Fee, *Vestimenta superiora*, or else a Composition for the same, which is usually 20 *l.* for a Peer, and 5 *l.* apiece for others.

Warders.

The Yeomen-Warders of the *Tower* are 40 in number, who are accounted the King's Domestick Servants, and are sworn by the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesties Household, or by the Clerk of the Checque; their Duty is to attend Prisoners of State, and to wait at the Gates, ten of them are usually upon the days wait, to take an account of all Persons that come into the *Tower*, to enter their Names, and the Names of the Persons they go to, in a Book, to be perused by the Constable or Lieutenant. Two of them are upon the Watch every Night.

Gunners.

The Gunners of the *Tower* ( *Mr. James Rothwell* being Master ) are to manage and look after the Ordnance mounted on the Lines and Batteries, which are all fixed and ready with Cartouches and Ball for Service on the shortest warning; one or more of them are upon Duty Day and Night, to attend what Orders shall be given them.

The ancient Allowance from the King to a Duke, Prisoner in the *Tower*, was 12 *l.* a Week, now but 4 *l.* the like to a Marquis; to all other Lords anciently 10 *l.* a Week, now Two Pounds four Shillings and five Pence: To Knights and Gentlemen heretofore 3 *l.* a Week, now a Mark; to indigent Prisoners now 10 *s.* a Week.

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In the *Tower* is an ancient Court of Record, Court of held every *Munday* by Prescription for the Liberty of the *Tower*, of Debt, Trespass, and other Actions of any Sum greater or lesser; whereof you may read in the 4th of *Eliz* 4. f. 36. a. b. Sir *Thomas Stringer*, Knight, the Kings Serjeant at Law, is Chief Steward of the said Court, and *Edward Farneham*, Esq; Deputy-Steward; besides the ancient Liberty of the *Tower*, which adjoyns to it the Old Artillery-Garden by *Spittle-Fields*, and the Little *Minories*, are within the *Tower* Liberty; the Gentleman-Porter of the *Tower*, for the time being, hath the same Power and Authority in the said Liberty, as Sheriffs have within their respective Counties, and he constituteth Bayliffs thereof, to execute all such Process and Warrants, as are directed to them by the Steward of the Court, and hath all Escheats, Deodands, and Goods of all *Felmes de se*.

In what County the *Tower*, is ( or whether it be in any ) is not determined; part of it, some hold, to be in *Middlesex*, and part in the Liberty of the City: Those that were tryed for the Murder of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, 'twas the Judges opinion they must be tryed in the City, the Fact being done in that part of the *Tower* held to be in the City Liberties.

Within the *Tower* is one Parochial Church, and a Royal Chappel, called *Cesar's* Chappel, but this now out of use; the Church is called *S. Petri ad Vincula infra Turrim*, exempt from all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Archbishop, and is a Donative bestowed by the King without Institution and Induction.

The *Tower* and Liberties thereof hath a Royal Jurisdiction for Ecclesiastical Causes and Probate of Wills; the present Rector of the

## The Present State

Church, *Francis Hawkins*, D. D. is Commissary, from whom, if any will appeal, it must be to the King in his Court of Chancery, who thereupon issueth out a Commission under the Great Seal, as in Appeals from the Arches or Prerogative.

Office of  
Ordnance.

Within the *Tower* is kept the Office of his Majesties Ordnance, which hath been always an Office of great Account and Importance, as being the only standing and grand Magazine of the Principal Preparatives, Habiliments, Ustensils and Instruments of War, as well by Sea as Land, for the Defence and Safety of the Kingdom; and consequently hath Influence in the Navies, Forts, Castles, and Armies thereof; having the Superintendence, ordering and disposing, as well of the Grand Magazine lodged in the *Tower*, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, *Upner-Castle*, *Plymouth*, *Hull*, *Berwick*, and elsewhere; wherein, generally in times of Peace, there is Powder to the quantity of about fourteen or fifteen thousand Barrels, with Arms for Horse and Foot, Ordnance, Shot, and other Stores proportionable, as well for Sea as Land, lodged in their several Store-houses apart, with great Order and Care, for the better preserving, and more speedily dispatch in delivering out the same, as the King's occasions shall require; which may not only defend *England*, but be formidable to all our Neighbours. It is under the Government in Chief, of the Master of the Ordnance, who is commonly a Person of great Eminence and Integrity; and is in *France* called, *Le Grand Maître d' Artillerie*; which word *Artillerie*, is either *ab arte telorum mittendorum*, or else it denotes all manner of Ordnance, and may possibly be derived from the *Italian*, *Artiglio*, signifying the Talons or Claws of *Vultures*, *Eagles*, and such rapa-

rapacious Birds of Prey; as also of *Dragons*, *Basilisks* and *Griffons*, by which they not only defend themselves, but tear and rend in pieces all that oppose them. Hence the several sorts of Cannon seem to be denominated from such kind of Creatures, as *Falkons*, *Falkonets*, *Sakers*, *Culverines*, from the *Latin*, *Coluber*, signifying a *Serpent* or *Dragon*, and *Basilisks*, &c.

The Place of Master-General of the Ordnance, after the laying down thereof by Sir *Thomas Chicheley*, was sometime executed by Three Commissioners, viz. Sir *John Chicheley*, Sir *Christopher Musgrave*, and Sir *William Hickman*; but hath lately been conferred on *George Lord Dartmouth*, under whom the Administration and Management of the said Office of Master-General of the Ordnance, is committed to these principal Officers following, viz.

The *Lieutenant-General*.

*Surveyor*.

*Clerk* of the Ordnance.

*Keeper* of the Stores.

*Clerk* of the Deliveries.

And the *Treasurer* and *Paymaster*, who all hold their Places by Patent under the Great Seal.

*Lieutenant* of the Ordnance, is Sir *Christopher Musgrave*, whose Duty is, (being the next principal Officer of the Ordnance) to receive all Significations, Orders, &c. from the Master, at the Board, with the rest of the principal Officers, to see them duly executed, to make Orders as the Kings's occasion shall require for things of such Importance, which the King's Warrants or Warrants from the Lord High Admiral, are not needful, the Master in former times being not

*Master-General of the Ordnance.*

*Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance.*

## The Present State

so often there ; but of late years, the Master is for the most part present at the Board, with the principal Officers, for the acting of most things ; three days a Week being appointed by them for their Sitting, whereat they seldom fail, if any Business of consequence requires their Presence. The Lieutenant of the Ordnance is also to give Orders for the discharging the great Ordnance, when required, upon Coronation-days, Festivals, Triumphs, and the like ; as also to see the Train of Artillery, and all its Equipage fitted for motion upon any occasion, when it shall be ordered to be drawn into the Field.

### *Surveyor.*

The Surveyor is Sir *Bernard de Gommi*, Kt. which Office was conferred on him since the Death of young Sir *Jonas Moor*, whose charge is to survey all his Majesties Ordnance, Stores, and Provisions of War, in the custody of the Store-keeper, which he is to see so distinguished and placed, as shall be best for their preservation and safety, for a decent View, and a ready Accompt. To allow all Bills of Debt, and to keep Checque upon all Labourers and Artificers works, and to see that all Provisions received, be good and serviceable, and duly proved with the Assistance of the rest of the Officers, and the Proof-Masters, and marked with the King's Mark, if they ought so to be.

### *Clerk of the Ordnance.*

The Clerk of the Ordnance, is that most ingenious and learned Gentleman, Sir *Edward Sherburn*, Kt. whose Place is to record all Orders and Instructions given for the Government of the Office ; as likewise all Patents and Grants, and the Names of all Officers, Clerks, Artificers, Attendants, Gunners, Labourers, and others, who

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who enjoy the said Grants, or any other Fees from the King for the same; to draw all Estimates for Provisions and Supplies to be made, and all Letters, Instructions, Commissions, Deputations, and Contracts for his Majesties Service; to make all Bills of Imprest, and Debentures for the Payment and Satisfaction of the respective Artificers and Creditors of the Office, for Work done, or Provisions received; and Quarter-Books for the Salaries, Allowances, and Wages of all Officers, Clerks, and other Ministers belonging to the said Office; as also to keep Journals and Leigers of the Receipts and Returns of all his Majesties Stores, that nothing be bought, borrowed, given, received, lent, or employed, without due Record thereof, to serve as a Checque between the two Accomprants of the Office: The one for Money, the other for Stores.

The Store-keeper is *William Bridges*, Esq; who *Store-* is to take into his Charge and Custody, all his *keeper.* Majesties Ordnance, Munitions, and Stores thereunto belonging; and to Indent, and put in Legal Security for the safe keeping thereof, and for making just and true Accompt from time to time; to receive no Provisions whatsoever that are manifestly unserviceable, or before they have been surveyed by the Surveyor; nor to issue any Proportion of Ordnance, Munition, and Stores, except the said Proportion be agreed upon, and signed by the Officers, according to the signification and appointment of the Master of the Ordnance, grounded upon Order of his Majesty, or six of the Privy-Council, or the Lord Admiral, for Matters concerning the Navy. Nor to receive back any Stores formerly issued, until they have been reviewed by the Surveyor, and

registred by the Clerks of the Ordnance in the Book of Remains, to look that all his Majesties Store-houses be well repaired, and well accommodated, and the Stores kept in such Order and Lustre, as is fit for the Service and Honour of the King.

*Clerk of  
the Deliveries.*

The Clerk of the Deliveries since the Death of that worthy Gentleman, *Samuel Fortrey*, Esq; is now Mr. *Gardner*, whose Duty is to draw up all Proportions or Orders for delivering any Stores or Provisions whatsoever, either at the Tower, or any other of his Majesties Magazines, to see them duly executed; and by Indenture or Receipt, to charge the particular Receiver of his Majesties said Stores, and to register as well Copies of all Warrants for Deliveries, as the Proportions delivered, for the better discharging of the Store keeper.

*Pay master*

The Treasurer, or Pay-master, is the Honourable *Charles Bertie*, Esq; Brother to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Lindsey*, through whose Hands the Money of the whole Office of the Ordnance runs, as well for Payment of Salaries, as Debentures; by which method all Money, but Salaries, is disposed of, whether for Fortifications, building, buying in of Stores, &c. and no Money to be by him allowed to any Person, without being listed or appointed to be paid by the Master under his Hand.

*Master-Gunner.*

There are other subordinate Officers, who likewise hold their Places by Patent; as,  
*First*, The Master-Gunner of *England*, Captain *Richard Leak*, who is to teach and instruct all such as desire to learn the Art of Gunnery, and to administer to every Scholar an Oath, which, besides the Duty of Allegiance, bindeth him not to serve any Foreign Prince or State, (without leave) nor to teach the Art of Gun-

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nery unto any, but such as have taken the said Oath; and to certifie to the Master of the Ordnance the sufficiency of any Person recommended to be one of his Majesties said Gunners, and his Ability to discharge the Duty of a Gunner.

*Secondly*, The Keeper of the small Guns, Mr. *Charles Beaumont*, who hath the charge and custody of his Majesties small Guns, as Musquets, Harquebuzes, Carabines, Pistols, &c. with their Furnitures. *Keeper of the small Guns.*

There are divers other inferiour Ministers, Attendants, and Artificers, as the Clerks, Proof-Masters, Messenger, Master-Smith, Master-Carpenter, Master-Wheelwright, Master-Gunsmith, Furbusher, and the like, which for brevity-sake shall be passed over.

Yet it may not be here omitted, that there is a further Superintendency and Jurisdiction peculiar to the Master of the Ordnance, over all his Majesties Engineers, employed in the several Fortifications of this Kingdom, most of whom have their Salaries and Allowances payable in the said Office, to which they are accountable, and from whence they receive their particular Orders and Instructions, according to the Directions and Commands given by his Majesty, and signified by the Master of the Ordnance.

His Majesties Principal Engineer at present, is *Sir Bernard de Gommi*, Kt.

The Train of Artillery within the Tower, is *The Train of Artillery* very considerable, and worthy of particular observation, consisting of fifty Peeces of Brass-ry. Ordnance, mounted on Trauling Carriages, with all its Furniture necessary and fit for Marching, besides several Mortar-Peeces, some whereof are of an extraordinary bigness. The greatest Peeces of Cannon are Cannons of Eight, weighing

ing about Seventeen hundred Weight each, and so of most natures to a Saker, or Mignion, being the lowest. There are other Trains of Artillery in his Majesties Magazines abroad, as at *Portsmouth* a very considerable one, at *Plymouth*, *Windsor*, &c.

### Of the MINT.

**M**oreover, in the *Tower* is kept the Office of the Mint, where only of latter times, is minted all the Bullion that is minted in *England*, although the King hath power to set up a Mint in any other place of his Kingdom. The Mint is a Corporation, consisting of the Warden, Master, Workers, Moneyers, &c. 'Twas so settled by Charter of King *Edward* the Third, and confirmed by the several Kings since.

*Warden of  
the Mint.*

In this Office are divers Persons of Quality and Worth, whereof the Principal is called the Warden and Keeper of the Exchange and Mint; whose Office is to receive the Silver and Gold brought in by the Merchants, Goldsmiths, or others, to pay them for it, and to oversee all the rest, and is at present executed by Sir *Thomas Wharton*, Knight of the *Bath*, and *Philip Wharton*, Esq; the Fee 400 *l. per annum*.

*Master and  
Worker.*

Next is the Master and Worker of his Majesties Money of Gold and Silver, who receives the Bullion from the Warden, causes it to be melted, delivers it to the Moneyers, and when it is minted, receives it again from them. His Allowance formerly was not any set Fee, but according to the Pound weight; as by an Indenture under the Great Seal. The Persons executing



curing this Office, by Commission at present, are, Sir *John Buckworth*, Kt. *Charles Duncomb*, and *James Hoar*, Esquires. The Fee of this Office now, is 500 *l. per annum*.

The *third* Officer is the Comptroller, who *Comptrol-* sees that the Money be all made according to the *ler*. just Assize, to oversee the Officers, and comptrol them, if the Money be not as it ought to be: his Fee is 300 *l. per annum*, and is now *James Hoar*, Esq;

The *Fourth* is the Assay-Master, who weighs *Assay-Ma-* the Bullion, and sees that it be according to the *ster*. Standard; whose Fee is 250 *l. per annum*, and is *Sir John Brattle*, Kt.

The *Fifth* is the Auditor, to take the Ac- *Auditor*. counts, and make them up, *Brook Bridges*, and *Thomas Donn*, Esquires. Their Fee is 20 *l. per annum*, each.

The *Sixth* is the Surveyor of the Melting, who *Surveyor of* is to see the Bullion cast out; and not to be al- *the melt-* tered after it is delivered to the Melter; which *ing*. is after the Assay-Master hath made Trial thereof; *George Evans*, Gent. the Fee 100 *l. per annum*.

The Office of Weigher and Teller, is executed *Weigher* by *Lancelot Perot*, Gent. Fee 100 *l.* and his As- *and Teller*. sistant *Mr. William Taylor*; his Fee is 40 *l.*

There is also the King's chief Clerk, *Mr. Tho. Chief* *Hall*, and four other Clerks for the Office of *Clerk*. Receipt.

The present Engineer of the Mint, is *Thomas Engineer*. *Doyley*, Gent. Fee 100 *l. per annum*.

The Gravers of the Mint, are those two ad- *Gravers*. mirable Artists, *John* and *Philip Rotiers*. The Fee to both is 350 *l. per annum*.

The Provost of the Company of Monyers, *Provost*. which Company consists of above Forty Persons, for

for working and coyning of Gold and Silver Money, is *Nicholas Harris, Gent.*

*Melters.*

There belong also to the Mint many Officers and others, as Melters, Smiths, viz. *Edward Sylvester* and *Peter Johnson*; Blanchers, Moulders, and Labourers, &c. *Philip Dallow* is Porter of the Mint.

These Officers and Monyers of the Mint, have always been exempted from all publick Offices, and their Estates free from all Taxes and Parish-Duties.

Touching the Moneys there minted, the Gold and Silver Coyn, a large Account hath been given in the First Part of *The Present State of ENGLAND.*

*The Office and Keeper of the Records in the Tower.*

The Office of his Majesties Records, kept in the Tower of London, is of venerable Antiquity, and the Place or Keeper, and Deputy of the same, dignified with special Trust, whereof Sir *Algernon May, Kt.* is at present the Keeper; Salary 500 l. per annum; and *Lawrence Halsted, Esq;* of the Inner-Temple, is Deputy thereof.

This Place is properly in the Master of the Rolls his Gift, and then his Majesty by his Letters Patents hath usually confirmed it.

As the Chappel of the Rolls in *Chancery-Lane*, and *Petti-Bag Office*, doth fill with Records out of other Offices, they are transmitted into the Tower after some years; for it hath been the Wisdom and Care of former Ages, to send the Records of several Courts to the Tower, for their Preservation and Safety, not only as a Policy of State, but the particular Interest of all Men, having Estates, requiring it, there being many Precedents for it remaining in the Records

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cords of the *Tower*, and a particular Form of a Writ to send the Records in the Chappel of *The Rolls* to the *Tower of London*. The Records of the *Tower* ( amongst other things ) contain the Foundations of Abbeys, and other religious Houses; and the Records in the *Rolls* contain the Dissolution of those Abbies, and the Donation of the Lands, of which many Families are now possess; and if those Records were all in one place, the People might have access unto them, all under one and the same search and charge, which would be a great Ease and Benefit to the People, and a Safety to the Records of this Nation.

Besides these Records at the *Rolls*, being joyned to those in the *Tower*, will make a perfect continuance of all the ancient Rights of the *English Nation*, which are now set forth in the Records of the *Tower*, whereof these following are a few Heads or Particulars of them, viz.

The Leagues of Foreign Princes, and the Treaties with them. *Contents of some of the*

And all the Achievements of this Nation in *France*, and other Foreign Parts. *Records.*

The Original of all the Laws that have been Enacted or Recorded, until the Reign of *Richard the Third*.

The Homage and Dependency of *Scotland* upon *England*.

The Establishment of *Ireland*, in Laws and Dominions.

The Dominion of the *British Seas*, totally excluding both the *French* and *Hollander* to Fish therein, without Licence from *England*, proved by Records before the Conquest.

The Interest of the *Isle of Man*, and the *Iles of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney*, which four last are the remaining part of the *Norman Possession*. The

## The Present State

The Title of the Realm of *France*, and how obtained.

And all that the Kings or Princes of this Land, have, until that time done abroad, or granted or confirmed unto their Subjects at home or abroad.

Tenures of all the Lands in *England*, Extents, or Surveys of Mannors and Land, Inquisitions *post mortem*, of infinite advantage upon Trials of Interest or Descent.

Liberties and Priviledges granted to Cities and Towns Corporate, or to private Men, as Court-Leets, Waiffs, Estrays, Mercats, Fairs, Free-Warren, Felons Goods, or what else could come to the Crown, or pass out of it.

Several Writs, Pleadings, and Proceedings, as well in *Chancery*, as in all the Courts of *Common-Law* and *Exchequer*.

*Inspeximus's* and Inrollments of Charters and Deeds made and done before the Conquest, Deeds and Contracts between Party and Party, and the just Establishment of all the Offices in the Nation.

The Metes and Bounds of all the Forrefts in *England*, with the several respective Rights of the Inhabitants therein to Common of Pasture, &c. Besides many other Priviledges and Evidences, which are too long to be here repeated or inserted.

And are therefore in the Petition of the Commons of *England* in Parliament, *Anno 46 Edw. 3. Numb. 43.* said to be the perpetual Evidence of every Mans Right, and the Records of this Nation, without which, no Story of the Nation can be written or proved.

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These Records are repositied within a certain Place or *Tower*, called *Wakefield Tower*, adjoyn- ing to the *Bloody Tower*, near *Traitors-Gate*. There is another place called *Julius Caesar's Chappel*, in the *White Tower*: The going up to this Chap- pel is in *Cold Harbour*, Eighty four Steps up, with six or eight great Pillars on each side, and at the upper end thereof, there was a Marble Altar, which in the late times of Rebellion was caused to be beaten down as a Monument of Tyranny and Superstition.

There are many Cart-loads of Records lying in this Place, out of which, *William Prynne*, Esq; late Keeper of the same, with indefatigable la- bour, collected and printed many of publick Utility, Anno 1655, 1660, 1662, 1664. in four several Volumes, beginning *Primo Regis Johan- nis*; for before that time there were no Rolls, but only *Chartæ Antiquæ*, or ancient Transcripts made and done before and since the Conquest, until the beginning of King *John*. Then follows his Son *Henry the Third*, where the first Office *Post mortem* begins. Then there is *Edward the First*, *Second* and *Third*; *Richard the Second*, *Henry the Fourth*, *Henry the Fifth*, *Henry the Sixth*, and *Edward the Fourth*; and Inquisi- tions *Post mortem* of *Richard the Third*, who reigned only three years. The Rolls of that King are in the Chappel of the Rolls in *Chan- cery-Lane*.

The Rolls of the *Tower* are variously distin- The several  
guished, viz. *Rotuli Patentium Cartarum Par-* Marks on  
*liamentorum*, *Clausarum finium Scotiæ, Vasconie, the Presses*  
*Franciæ, Hiberniæ, Walliæ, Normaniæ, Aleman-* which con-  
*niæ, Oblatæ, Liberatæ, Extracta Perambulationes,* tain the  
*Foreste Scutag. Rotul. Marechal. Rome, de Records.*  
*Treugis Chart. & Patent. fact. in partibus trans-*  
*marinis. Patent. de Domibus Judæorum, Protection.*  
de

*de Pardonation. &c. Stapula, cum multis aliis* which are lately depicted upon the out-side of every Press in the Repository belonging to each King's Reign, and very easily to be brought forth for the use of the Client, by a Table of Orders hanging up in the said Office, and subscribed by the Keeper hereof.

The same is to be kept open, and constantly attended for all Resorters thereto, from the Hours of Seven to Eleven of the Clock in the Morning, and from One till Five in the Afternoon, every day of the Week, except in the Months of *December, January, and February*, and in them from Eight till Eleven in the Morning, and from One to Four in the Afternoon, except on Holy-days, publick Fasting, and Thanksgiving-days, and Times of great Pestilence.

*Ancient  
Power of  
the Constable of the  
Tower.*

The *Tower of London*, till the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, was governed by a Constable, and sometimes by a *Custos Turris*, and in his absence by his Lieutenant or Deputy. They had the Government of the *Tower* sometimes during life, and sometimes *durante beneplacito*, were Privy-Counsellors, and had their Residence in the Royal Palace within the *Tower*, and sometimes had the Custody of the Armories, Stores, and Victuals; these were also oft-times Lieutenants or Conservators of the City of *London*, Sheriffs of *Middlesex* and other adjacent Counties, had the Power to inspect all Offices within the *Tower*, and to report to the King all Misdemeanours or Neglects. And in Stat. 28 of *Edw. 3. Chap. 10.* to declare the Penalty of the Mayor and Sheriffs, &c. of the City of *London*, for neglecting to redress Errours, Misprisions, &c. and the Tryals of Defaults, shall be by Enquests of Foreign Counties, as *Essex, Kent, &c.* that the

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the Constable or his Lieutenant shall in such case receive and execute the King's Writs. Many other Powers and Priviledges did anciently belong to the Constable of the Tower of London.

Near the Tower is *St. Katharines*, which hath a Royal Jurisdiction for the Ecclesiastical Causes, and Probate of Wills, and belongeth to the Queen; Dr. *Bud* is Commissary, from whom, if any will appeal, it must be to the King in his Court of *Chancery* only, who thereupon issueth out a Commission under the Great Seal, as in Appeals from the *Arches* or *Prerogative*. *St. Katharines.*

The next thing remarkable in the City of *London*, may be the *Bridge*, which for admirable Workmanship, for vastness of Foundation, for all Dimensions, and for solid stately Houses, and rich Shops built thereon, surpasseth all other in *Europe*; it hath nineteen Arches, founded in a deep broad River, and some say, on a soft Ozy Ground; Eight hundred Foot in length, Sixty high, and Thirty broad; hath a Draw-Bridge almost in the middle, and Twenty Foot between each Arch; it was built, Anno 1209. in the Reign of King *John*. The first Stone-Bridge in *England* having been built above One hundred years before, by Queen *Maud*, Wife to *Henry* the First, at *Stratford* on the River *Lee*, Three Miles from *London*, so called from the High-way there passing over a Ford, and since called *Stratford-Bow*, from the Arched-Bridge, a piece of Architecture then new to the *English* Nation.

The building of this Bridge of *London*, was an exceeding difficult and costly piece of Work, and to those that consider the constant great Flux

Flux and Reflux at that Place, it seems almost impossible to be done again. The Charges of keeping it in repair, is so great, that it hath been thought fit by our Ancestors to have a large House, a vast Revenue in Lands and Houses, divers considerable Officers, &c. to be set apart for the constant Care and Repair thereof; the principal whereof are the two Bridge-Masters, chosen out of the Body of the Liveries upon *Midsummer-day*, after the Sheriffs and the Chamberlain.

Concerning this *Bridge*, and the stupendous Site and Structure thereof, take here the Fancy of an Ingenious Person deceased.

**W**hen Neptune from his Billows London  
spy'd,  
Brought proudly thither by a High-Spring Tide:  
As through a floating Wood he steer'd along,  
And moving Castles cluster'd in a throng;  
When he beheld a mighty Bridge, gave Law  
Unto his Surges, and their Fury awe;  
When such a shelf of Cataracts did roar,  
As if the Thames with Nile had chang'd her Shore,  
When he such Massie Walls, such Towers did eye,  
Such Posts, such Irons on his Back to lie:  
When such vast Arches he observ'd, that might  
Nineteen Rialto's make, for depth and height.  
When the Cerulean God these things survey'd,  
He shook his Trident, and astonish'd, said,  
Let the whole Earth now all her Wonders count,  
This Bridge of Wonders is the Paramount.

The Monu-  
ment.

Not far from this wonderful Bridge, is the fatal Place where the dreadful Fire afore-mentioned first began, near which is now erected (as was ordered by an Act of Parliament, immediately

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mediately after the Fire ) a Pillar in perpetual Memory thereof. It is of the *Doric* Order, 202 Foot high from the Superficies of the Ground, and 15 Foot Diameter, all of solid *Portland-Stone*, with a fair Stair-Cafe in the middle, of Black Marble, and an Iron Balcony on the top, not unlike those two ancient White Marble Pillars at *Rome*, erected in Honour of the Emperors, *Trajan* and *Antoninus*, those two excellent Princes ; they were there built above 1500 years ago, and are still standing entire. The Pedestal of this our Pillar, is also all of *Portland Stone* ; and is 21 Foot square, and 40 Foot high, the Front whereof is curiously adorned with ingenious Emblems ; the Work of that admirable Sculptor and Carver in Stone, Mr. *Gabriel Cibber*, another *Praxiteles* ; and on the sides thereof are these following large Inscriptions.

### *The Inscriptions of the* MONUMENT.

On one side.

**A** Nno Christi CIO DCLXVI. Die IV. Nonis Septembris, hinc in Orientem, pedum CCII. intervallo, ( quæ est hujusce Columnæ Altitudo ) erupit de mediâ Nocte Incendium, quod vento spirante hausit etiam longinqua & partes per omnes populabundum ferebatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili. XXXIX Tempia, Portas, Prætorium, Ædes publicas, Ptoctrophia, Scholas, Bibliothecas, Insularum magnum numerum, Damum CCIOO OO OO CC, Vicos CD absumpsit. De XXVI. Regionibus XV. funditus delevit, alias VIII. laceras &

& semivivas reliquit. Urbis Cadaver ad CDXXXVI jugera, Hinc ab Arce per Tamisis ripam ad Templorum fanum, Illinc ab Euro aquilonali Porta secundum muros ad fossæ Fletanæ Caput, perrexerunt adversus opes Civium & fortunas infestum, ergo vitas innocuum: ut per omnia referret supremam illam Mundi exustionem.

Velox Clades fuit; exiguum tempus eandem vidit Civitatem florentissimam & nullam.

Tertio die; cum jam plane evicerat humana Consilia & Subsidia omnia, Cœlitus, ut par est credere, jussus stetit fatalis Ignis, & quaquaversum elanguit,

On the other side is.

CAROLUS II. C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Rex, Fid. D. Princeps Clementissimus, miseratus luctuosam rerum faciem, plurima humanitibus jam tum ruinis in solatium Civium & Urbis suæ Ornamentum providit, Tributum remisit, Preces Ordinis & Populi Londinensis retulit ad Regni Senatum; qui continuo decrevit uti publica Opera Pecuniâ publicâ, ex vestigali Carbonis fossilis oriundâ, in meliorem formam restituerentur: utique Aedes Sacre & D. Pauli Templum a Fundamentis omni Magnificentiâ extruerentur; Pontes, Portæ, Carceres noxi fierent; Emundarentur Alvei, Vici ad regulam responderent, Clivi complanarentur, aperirentur Angiportus, Fora & Macella in Areas sepositas eliminarentur: Censuit etiam uti singula Domus muris intergerinis concluderentur, universe in frontem pari altitudine consurgerent, omnesque Parietes saxo quadrato aut cœsto latere solidarentur: Utrique nemini liceret ultra septennium adificando im.

Part  
immor  
Lege lat  
annuas  
C. P. C.  
Festi  
celerita  
absolvit

*immorari. Ad hæc, lites de Terminis orituræ  
Lege latâ præcidit; adjecit quoque Supplicationes  
annuas, & ad æternam posterorum memoriam H.  
C. P. C.*

*Festinatæ undique. Resurgit Londinum majori  
celeritate an splendore incertum. Unum triennium  
absolvit, quod sæculi Opus credebatur.*

## Incepta

Richardo Forde Equ.

Prætoræ Lond.

A. D. CIOCLXXI.

Perducta altius

Geo. Waterman Eq. Præ.  
Roberto Hanson Eq. Præ.  
Guliel. Hooker Eq. Præ.  
Roberto Viner Eq. Præ.  
Josepho Sheldon Eq. Præ.

## Perfecta

Thomas Davies Eq. Præ.

Urb.

Anno Dom.

MDCLXXVII.

The

## The same Inscriptions in ENGLISH.

**I**N the year of Christ, 1666. *The Second day of September, Eastward from hence, at the distance of two hundred and two Foot, ( the height of this Column ) about midnight, a terrible Fire broke out, which driven on by a high wind, not only wasted the adjacent Parts, but likewise Places very remote, with incredible noise and Fury. It consumed Eighty nine Churches, the City-Gates, Guild-Hall, many publick Structures, Hospitals, Schools, Libraries, a vast number of stately Edifices, Thirteen thousand two hundred Dwelling-Houses, four hundred Streets; of the Six and twenty Wards, it utterly destroyed Fifteen, and left Eight others shattered and half burnt. The Ruines of the City were Four hundred thirty and six Acres, from the Tower by the Thames side to the Temple Church, and from the North-East-Gate, along the City-Wall to Holborn-Bridge. To the Estates and Fortunes of the Citizens it was merciless, but to their Lives very favourable, that it might in all things resemble the last Conflagration of the World.*

*The Destruction was sudden, for in a small space of time the same City was seen most flourishing, and reduced to nothing.*

*Three days after, when this fatal Fire had baffled all human Counsels and Endeavours, in the opinion of all, as it were, by the Will of Heaven, it stopt, and on every side was extinguished.*

CHARLES

**C**HARLES the II. Son of **C**HARLES the **M**ARTYR, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, a most just Prince, commiserating the deplorable state of things, whilst the Ruines were yet smoking, provided for the Comfort of His Citizens, and Ornament of His City; Remitted their Taxes, and referred the Petitions of the Magistrates and Inhabitants to the Parliament, who immediately pass'd an Act, that publick Works should be restored to greater Beauty with publick Money, to be raised by an Imposition on Coals; That Churches, and the Cathedral of St. Pauls should be rebuilt from their Foundations, with all Magnificence; That Bridges, Gates and Prisons should be new made; the Shoars cleansed; the Streets made streight and regular, such as were steep, levelled; and those too narrow, made wider; Markers and Shambles removed to separate Places; They also Enacted, that every House should be built with party Walls, and all in Front raised of equal height, and those Walls all of squared Stone, or Brick; and that no man should delay building beyond the space of Seven years. Moreover, Care was taken by Law to prevent all Suits about their Bounds; also anniversary Prayers were enjoyned; and to perpetuate the Memory hereof to Posterity, they caused this Column to be Erected.

The Work was carried on with diligence, London is restored, but 'tis uncertain whether with greater Speed or Beauty. A three years time finished what was supposed to be the Business of an Age.

This was begun, Sir Richard Ford, K<sup>t</sup> being Lord Mayor of LONDON, Anno Dom. 1671.

M

Carried

Carried on,

Sir George Waterman, Kt.	}	Lord Mayors.
Sir Robert Hanson, Kt.		
Sir William Hooker, Kt.		
Sir Robert Viner, Kt.		
Sir Joseph Skeldon, Kt.		

And finished, Sir Thomas Davies being Lord Mayor, Anno Dom. 1677.

### Of the Custom-House:

**N**OT far below the famous Bridge of London, is placed the *Custom-House*, where is received and managed all the Impositions laid on Merchandise, Imported or Exported from this City, which are so considerable, that of all the Customs of England, divided into three parts, the Port of London pays two Thirds, that is, above 330000 *l.* yearly.

In this Office are employed a great number of Officers, whereof divers are of considerable Quality and Ability.

As first the *Commissioners*, who have the whole Charge and Management of all His Majesties Customs (the *Petty-Farms* excepted) in all the Ports of England, and likewise the Oversight of all Officers thereunto belonging. The present *Commissioners* are Five, and are allowed by the King, Salary 1200 *l.* to each per annum, viz.

The

The Five Commissioners are,

Sir <i>Dudley North</i> , Kt.	}	In all——5000 l.
Sir <i>Nicholas Butler</i> , Kt.		
Sir <i>John Buckworth</i> , Kt.		
Sir <i>John Worden</i> , Kt.		
<i>Thomas Chudley</i> , Esq;		

These Commissioners hold their Places by Patent from the King, as these other Officers also do, whose Names follow, viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Hon. <i>Robert Bertie</i> , Secretary	400	00	00
<i>Charles Osborn</i> , Esq; Surveyor Gen.	666	13	04
<i>George Nicholas</i> , Esq; Gen. Surveyor	500	00	00
<i>Richard Kent</i> , Esq; Receiver General and Cashier.	1000	00	00
<i>Giles Litcot</i> , Esq; Comptroller-General of the Accompts.	500	00	00
<i>Sir Nicholas Crisp</i> , Bar. Collector of the Subsidy, outwards.	275	13	04
Esq; Customer of the Cloth and Petty Customs.	277	06	08
<i>Sir John Shaw</i> , Knight and Baronet, Collector of the Subsidy inwards.	466	13	04
<i>Randolph Wilmore</i> , Esq; Customer of the Petty-Customs inwards.	62	06	08
<i>Edward Bertie</i> , Esq; one of the Customers of the great Customs.	50	00	00
<i>John Needler</i> , Esq; Comptroller of the great Customs.	30	00	00
<i>Edward Backwell</i> , Esq; Comptroller of the Customs and Subsidy inward and outward.	255	00	00

M 2

*Richard*

## The Present State

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Richard Breton</i> , Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty Customs. } 100	00	00	
<i>George Porter</i> , Esq; Surveyor of the Customs and Subsidies, } 300	00	00	
inward and outward.			
<i>Will. Culliford</i> Register for Seizures. 200	00	00	
<i>Col. Will. Clough</i> , Chief Searcher. 120	00	00	
<i>Sir John Shaw</i> , Kt. Collector of the Duties of the Act of Navigation. } 500	00	00	
<i>Richard Prowse</i> , Solicitor ——— 300	00	00	
<i>William Dinkenson</i> , Esq; to take care about Coast-Bonds, and other Services. } 200	00	00	
<i>Henry Fanshaw</i> , Esq; Register in the King's Remembrancer's Office for Clerks, &c. in looking after Coast-Bonds. } 240	00	00	
<i>John Haliley</i> , Usher of the Custom-House. } 004	00	00	
<i>Timothy Thornbury</i> , one of the Customers of the great Customs. } 50	00	00	
<i>George Nicholas</i> , Surveyor Gen. 500	00	00	
Seven under-Searchers at 12 <i>l.</i> } 084	00	00	
each per annum. In all			
Nineteen King's Waiters at 52 <i>l.</i> } 988	00	00	
each per annum. In all			
<i>Officers appointed by Warrant from the Lords Commissioners of His Majesties Treasury.</i>			
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One Assistant to the General Surveyor. } 160	00	00	
One Examiner outwards. 030	00	00	
			One



# Part. II of ENGLAND.

243

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One Receiver outwards ———	080	00	00
One Copying-Clerk outwards	030	00	00
One Examiner inwards ———	060	00	00
One Receiver from the Plantations	100	00	00
One Receiver for the Grand Re- ceipts inwards.	100	00	00
Sir <i>John Shaw</i> for the Wines and Currans.			
One Copying-Clerk inwards.	040	00	00
One Wine-Taster, and Examiner of the Sufficiency of Officers Securities, and others	140	00	00
One Wine-Taster and Gager ———	080	00	00
One Clerk of the Coast Business	040	00	00
One to assist him ———	020	00	00
One Assistant to the Clerk of the Ships Entries.	030	00	00
One Assistant to the Comptrol- ler General.	070	00	00
Mr. <i>Lytcot's</i> Clerk ———	050	00	00
<i>Giles Lytcot</i> , as Clerk of the Plan- tation Accompts.	050	00	00
One Clerk to the Accomptant	050	00	00
One Assistant to the Secretary	120	00	00
One Northern Clerk ———	080	00	00
One Plantation Clerk ———	056	00	00
One Copying-Clerk ———	060	00	00
One Examiner of the out-Port Books	100	00	00
Three Jerquers at 100 <i>l.</i> each ———	300	00	00
One Clerk of the Coast Business, and making Bills of Store	050	00	00
Two Appraisers, each 30 <i>l.</i> is	060	00	00
Two Watermen for the Coast Business, each 25 <i>l.</i> is	050	00	00
One Waterman and his Mate for the Coasting Boat, 30 <i>l.</i> each	060	00	00

M 3

Two

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Two Pay-masters of the Incidents	40	00	00
One Examiner and Computer of Wines and Currans	40	00	00
A Door-keeper 10 <i>l.</i> and a Mes- senger 30 <i>l.</i>	40	00	00
In all	40	00	00
Four Watchmen at 6 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> each, is	27	00	00
<i>Sam. Clark</i> Surveyor of the Warehouse	200	00	00
Warehouse-keeper for a Clerk	30	00	00
Assitant to the Surveyor of the Warehouse	40	00	00
Six Coast-Waiters at 30 <i>l.</i> each. Their business is to go on board Merchants Ships as they come up the River <i>Thames</i> , till their Officers take them in charge.	180	00	00
In all	180	00	00
Four more Coast-Waiters at 40 <i>l.</i> each, In all	160	00	00
One Surveyor of the Coast- Waiters.	60	00	00
One Clerk to the Tyde-Sur- veyors, and to set the weigh- ing Porters on work.	50	00	00
Twenty five weighing Porters at 25 <i>l.</i> each, In all	625	00	00
Gager, _____	30	00	00
Cooper, _____	10	00	00

Six Surveyors of the Land-Waiters  
at 150 *l.* each, *viz.*

*George Talbot,*  
*John Cook,*  
*Daniel Ford,*

} *Hugh Chudley,*  
} *Peregrine Bertie,*  
} *Edward Wardour.*

makes in all — 900 00 00

*Th.*



## The Present State

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Blackwall</i> , one Surveyor ———	40	00	00
<i>Gravesend</i> , one Searcher ———	40	00	00
Two pair of Oars there at 30 <i>l.</i> each	60	00	00
<i>Leigh</i> , one Surveyor, Waiter and Searcher. } 20	00	00	00
Two Persons to clean the Custom-House. } 24	00	00	00
<i>Greenwich</i> , one Waiter and Searcher	50	00	00
<i>Barkin</i> , one Surveyor ———	40	00	00

## In the Receiver General and Casheers Office.

<i>John Kent</i> , Assistant ———	100	00	00
Three Clerks, ———	140	00	00
One to get Bills of Exchange accepted	50	00	00
Another Clerk for Bills of Exchange	50	00	00
The <i>Gravesend</i> Smack, & 5 Men, &c.	246	00	00
The <i>Quinburgh</i> Smack, and Men, &c.	80	00	00
The <i>Margate</i> Smack, and Men, &c.	246	00	00
The <i>Downs</i> Smack, and Men, &c.	174	08	00
<i>New England</i> . One Collector, and Surveyor, and Searcher of his Majesties Duties in the several Colonies of <i>New England</i> . } 100	00	00	00

## Patent-Officers in the Out-Ports.

<i>Sir Edw. Turner</i> , Surveyor General.	366	13	04
<i>Sandwich</i> , <i>Richard Breton</i> and <i>Thos. Wheel</i> , Esquires, Customers. } 72	04	00	00
One Comptroller ———	15	06	08
One Searcher ———	10	00	00
<i>Chichester</i> . Two Customers ———	61	00	00
One Comptroller at 13 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> one Searcher at 10 <i>l.</i> } 23	10	00	00
<i>Southampton</i> . 1 Customer inward. ———	62	13	04
1 Customer			

# Part II. of ENGLAND.

247

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>1</i> Customer outward. ————	62	13	04
<i>1</i> Comptroller, 45 <i>l.</i> Searcher 10 <i>l.</i>	55	00	00
<i>Pool.</i> <i>1</i> Customer ————	48	00	00
<i>1</i> Comptroller, 10 <i>l.</i> Searcher, 8 <i>l.</i>	18	00	00
<i>Exon.</i> <i>1</i> Customer ————	83	06	08
<i>1</i> Comptroller, 10 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Searcher, 20 <i>l.</i>	30	06	08
<i>Barnstable.</i> <i>1</i> Customer ————	50	00	00
<i>Plymouth.</i> <i>1</i> Customer ————	38	13	04
<i>Lewes.</i> <i>1</i> Comptroller, 10 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Searcher, 30 <i>l.</i>	40	16	08
<i>Gloucester.</i> <i>1</i> Customer ————	06	13	04
<i>1</i> Searcher, 8 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	08	13	04
<i>Bristol.</i> <i>1</i> Customer outward ————	57	00	00
<i>1</i> Customer inward ————	57	00	00
<i>1</i> Comptroller ————	31	13	04
<i>1</i> Searcher ————	34	00	00
<i>Bridgewater.</i> <i>1</i> Customer ————	28	00	00
<i>1</i> Comptroller, 5 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Searcher,	05	06	08
<i>Milford Haven.</i> <i>1</i> Customer ————	15	05	00
<i>1</i> Comptroller, 10 <i>l.</i> Searcher 10 <i>l.</i>	20	00	00
<i>Cardiffe.</i> <i>1</i> Customer ————	16	06	08
<i>1</i> Comptroller, 10 <i>l.</i> Searcher, 10 <i>l.</i>	20	00	00
<i>Ipswich.</i> <i>1</i> Customer ————	55	06	08
<i>1</i> Comptroller, 15 <i>l.</i> Searcher, 8 <i>l.</i>	23	00	00
<i>Tarmouth.</i> <i>1</i> Customer ————	38	00	00
<i>1</i> Comptroller, 10 <i>l.</i> Searcher, 8 <i>l.</i>	18	00	00
<i>Lynn Regis.</i> <i>1</i> Customer ————	62	07	10
<i>1</i> Comptroller, 15 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Searcher, 12 <i>l.</i>	27	04	04
<i>Carlisle.</i> <i>1</i> Customer ————	32	00	00
<i>1</i> Comptroller, 10 <i>l.</i> another, 20 <i>l.</i>	30	00	00
<i>Boston.</i> 2 Customers ————	63	13	04
<i>1</i> Comptroller, 12 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> Searcher, 2 <i>l.</i>	14	09	02

## The Present State

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Hull.</i>	<i>Sir Matth. Appleyard, Customer</i>	39	00	00
	<i>The one Comptroller</i>	59	00	00
	<i>The other Comptroller, 16 l.</i>	28	13	04
	<i>13 s. 4 d. and Searcher, 12 l.</i>			
<i>New Castle.</i>	<i>2 Customers</i>	54	00	00
	<i>1 Comptroller, 20 l. Searcher,</i>	20	00	00
<i>Chester.</i>	<i>1 Customer</i>	78	06	08
	<i>1 Comptroller, 20 l. 1 Searcher,</i>	23	06	08
	<i>3 l. 6 s. 8 d.</i>			
<i>Berwick.</i>	<i>1 Customer</i>	24	00	00
	<i>1 Comptroller, 25 l. Sir Christo-</i>	25	00	00
	<i>pher Musgrave, Searcher,</i>			
<i>Yearly.</i>				
<i>Rocheſter.</i>	<i>4 Officers</i>	120	00	00
<i>Feverſham.</i>	<i>7 Officers.</i>	180	00	00
<i>Sandwich.</i>	<i>7 Officers.</i>	175	00	00
<i>Deal.</i>	<i>4 Officers.</i>	200	00	00
<i>Dover.</i>	<i>13 Officers.</i>	320	00	00
<i>Rye.</i>	<i>13 Officers.</i>	292	12	00
<i>New-haven.</i>	<i>5 Officers.</i>	75	00	00
<i>Chicheſter.</i>	<i>9 Officers.</i>	208	00	00
<i>Southampton.</i>	<i>27 Officers.</i>	600	00	00
<i>Cowes.</i>	<i>18 Officers and the Smack.</i>	477	00	00
<i>Poole.</i>	<i>16 Officers.</i>	380	16	00
<i>Weymouth.</i>	<i>14 Officers.</i>	443	00	00
<i>Lyme.</i>	<i>19 Officers.</i>	240	00	00
<i>Exon, &amp;c.</i>	<i>29 Officers.</i>	1056	00	00
<i>Dartmouth.</i>	<i>16 Officers.</i>	260	00	00
<i>Plymouth, &amp;c.</i>	<i>33 Officers and the</i>	887	04	00
	<i>Smack.</i>			
<i>Loze.</i>	<i>2 Officers.</i>	45	00	00
<i>Towey.</i>	<i>6 Officers.</i>	120	00	00
<i>Falmouth.</i>	<i>15 Officers.</i>	285	00	00
<i>Truroe.</i>	<i>3 Officers.</i>	95	00	00
<i>Penreen.</i>	<i>2 Officers.</i>	55	00	00
<i>Penzance.</i>	<i>4 Officers.</i>	95	00	00
<i>Padeflow.</i>	<i>4 Officers.</i>	80	00	00
<i>Bideford.</i>				

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Bideford.</i>	18 Officers. ———			
<i>Barnstaple.</i>	4 Officers. ———	130	00	00
<i>Bridgewater.</i>	4 Officers. ———	100	00	00
<i>Minhead.</i>	7 Officers. ———	110	00	00
<i>Bristol.</i>	57 Officers. ———	2161	00	00

In all the Out-Ports of *England*, whereto the Commissioners Power does also extend, his Majesty hath divers other Officers, who receive very considerable Salaries; but because they hold their Places only by Warrant from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and not by Patent, and consequently are often changed, it was not thought requisite to insert here their Names.

The due Perquisites belonging to each of these Officers above-mentioned, are generally very great, and to some, are much more than their respective Salaries.

The House where this great Office was formerly kept, being destroyed by the late dreadful Fire, is now rebuilt in a much more Magnificent Uniform, and commodious manner, by the King, and hath cost his Majesty ten thousand Pounds the Building.

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### *Of the Excise-Office, and Hearth-Office.*

THE Office for Receipt of the next considerable Branch of the King's Revenue, is the Excise-Office, which is at present under an absolute Management for his Majesty by Commissioners; who pursuant to an Act of Parliament,

*Of the Excise-Office.*

## The Present State

ment do receive the whole Product of the Excise of Beer and Ale collected all over *England*, and pay it into the *Exchequer*. They have one thousand Pounds Sallary each *per annum*, and are obliged by Oath to take no Fee nor Reward, but from the King only.

The Commissioners for the Excise and Hearth-Money, are,

Sir Denny Ashburnham, Baronet. Francis Parry, Esq; Dr. Charles Davenant,	Sir John Friend, Nathaniel Hornby, Esq; Richard Grayham, Esq;
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The Register and Secretary to these Commissioners, is Mr. *Edward Noel*, whose Salary is 500 *l. per annum*.

Auditor of the Excise, is *John Birch*, Esq; who for himself and Clerks, is allowed seven hundred Pounds *per annum*, Salary.

The Comptroller, *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; and Clerks, have Salary 1240 *l. per annum*.

\* *The Excise-Office is kept in Broad-street.*

From the aforementioned Commissioners, there lies an Appeal to others, called the *Commissioners of Appeal*, who are Five, and by his Majesty are allowed Two hundred Pounds Salary each *per annum*.

The Commissioners of Appeal for Excise, are,

Viscount <i>Tivetot</i> , Charles <i>Fanshaw</i> , Esq;	George <i>Dodington</i> , Esq; Edward <i>Seymore</i> , Esq;
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Note, That by a late Commission, the two last Commissioners are made Commissioners of the Excise;



Excise; and also that the Six former, together *Of the* with the said two latter, are appointed Com-*Hearth-*missioners for his Majesties Duty arising from *Office.* Hearths and Stoves; which third Branch of his Majesties Revenue, was lately let out to Farmers, who paid the King a certain Sum of Money yearly for it, but is now entrusted to the Management and Care of the said Commissioners.

The Commissioners for the Wine-Licenses,  
are,

*Wine Li-  
cense.*

*Henry Deering, Esq; | Michael Brighthouse, Esq;*  
*William Young, Esq; | Robert Ryves, Esq;*

*Of the Office of Post-master Ge-  
neral.*

**T**HE Profits of the said Office are settled by *Post-Office.* Act of Parliament, on his Royal Highness the Duke of York; but his Majesty doth constitute his Postmaster-General, by Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *England.* This Office is now in the Hands of the King, and is executed by Sir Philip Frowd, Esq;

His Majesty keepeth one Grand, or General Office in the City of London, from whence Letters and Pacquets are dispatched.

Every Monday to France, Italy, Spain, *Flan-Post-days.* ders, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, &c. and to Kent.

Every Tuesday to the United Netherlands, Germany, &c. and to all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Every

## The Present State

Every *Wednesday* to *Kent* only, and the *Downs*.  
Every *Thursday* to *France, Spain, Italy*, and all  
Parts of *England* and *Scotland*.

Every *Friday* to the *Spanish* and *United Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Denmark*, and to *Kent*.

Every *Saturday* to all parts of *England, Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

And the Answers of the said Letters and Pacquets are received in the said Office in due course; and from thence dispersed, and delivered according to their respective Directions, with all expedition.

The said Office is managed by a Deputy, and other Officers, to the number of Seventy seven Persons, who give their actual Attendance respectively in the dispatch of the business.

Upon this Grand Office depends one hundred eighty two Deputy-Postmasters in *England* and *Scotland*; most of which keep Regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Postmasters in their Branches; and also in *Ireland*, another General Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in *Dublin*, consisting of Eighteen like Officers, and Forty five Deputy-Postmasters.

His Majesty keeps constantly for the transport of the said Letters and Pacquets.

*Pacquet-Boats.*

Between <i>Eng-</i> <i>land</i> and	}	<i>France</i> , Two Pacquet-Boats. <i>Flanders</i> , Two Pacquet-Boats <i>Holland</i> , Three Pacquet-Boats <i>Ireland</i> , Three Pacquet-Boats.
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And at *Deal*, Two Pacquet-Boats for the *Downs*.

All which Officers, Postmasters, and Pacquet-Boats, are maintained at his Majesties own Charge.

And

And as the Master-piece of all those good regulations, established by the Postmaster General, for the better Government of the said Office, he hath annexed and appropriated the Market-Towns of *England*, so well to the respective Postages, that there is no considerable Market-Town, but hath an easie and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof, to and from the said Grand Office, in the due course of the Males every Post.

Though the number of Letters missive in *England*, were not at all considerable in our Ancestors days, yet it is now so prodigiously great, (since the meanest People have generally learnt to write) that this Office was farmed at Forty or fifty thousand Pounds a year.

Note also, That Letters are conveyed with more Expedition, and less Charges, than in any Foreign Countrey.

A Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper, *Charge.* is conveyed 80 Miles for 2 *d.* and two Sheets, 4 *d.* and an ounce of Letters but 8 *d.* and that in so short a time, by night as well as by day, that every 24 hours the Post goes 120 Miles; and five days an Answer of a Letter may be had from a place 300 Miles distant from the Writers. Moreover, if any Gentleman desire to ride Post to any principal Town in *England*, Post-Horses are always in readiness (taking no Horse without the consent of his owner) which in other Kings Reigns was not duly observed; and only 3 *d.* is demanded for every *English* Mile, and for every Stage to the Post-Boy 4 *d.* for conducting.

Besides this excellent convenience of conveying Letters, and Men on Horseback, there is of late such an admirable commodiousness, both for Men and Women of better Rank, to travel  
from

## The Present State

from *London* to almost any great Town of *England*, and to almost all the Villages near this great City, that the like hath not been known in the World, and that is by Stage-Coaches, wherein one may be transported to any place, sheltered from foul Weather, and foul Ways, free from endamaging ones Health or Body by hard jogging, or over-violent Motion; and this not only at a low Price, as about a Shilling for every five Miles, but with such velocity and speed, as that the Posts in some Foreign Countries make not more Miles in a day; for the Stage-Coaches, called Flying-Coaches, make forty or fifty Miles in a day; as from *London* to *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, and that in the space of 12 hours, not counting the time for Dining, setting forth not too early, nor coming in too late.

The Post-Office is now kept in *Lombard-street*, and is managed there by the aforefaid *Philip Frowd, Esq;*

## Of the Penny-Post.

Moreover, to the great Benefit of this Nation, but especially of this City, and Places adjacent, there is established another Post, call'd the *Penny-Post*, whereby for one Penny any Letter or Parcel, not exceeding one Pound weight, or Ten Pounds value, is most speedily and safely conveyed to, and from all Parts within the Bills of Mortality, and to most Towns within Ten Miles round *London*, not conveniently served by the General Post.

The Profits of this, as well as of all other lawful Carriage of Letters, belongs to his Majesty, being  
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settled on him by Act of Parliament: And it is managed for him by a Comptroller. And for the better carrying on this useful Design, there are Six General Offices kept at a convenient distance from one another, at all which, Officers do constantly attend from Morning until Night, every day, *Sundays* only excepted; and a very great number of Messengers are imploy'd, who have all given Security for the collecting and delivering of Letters, &c. Also five or six hundred Receiving Houses in *London*, and the other Towns; a List of which Towns will be delivered to any Person gratis at the General Offices which are kept as followeth, viz. The Grand Office in *Crosby House* in *Bishopsgate-street*; the Office for *St. Paul's Precinct*, in *Cannon-Alley* in *St. Paul's Church-yard*; That for the *Temple*, in *Chichester's Rents* in *Chancery-Lane*; For *Westminster*, in *St. Martins-Lane*, the end next *Charing-Cross*; For *Southwark*, in *Green Dragon Court* near *St. Saviour's Church*; For *Ratcliff* and the *Hermitage*, upon *Little Tower-Hill*.

A further Convenience of this Office is, That whatsoever Letters that come from all Parts of the World by the General Post, directed to Persons in any of those Countrey Towns to which the *Penny-Post* does go, are delivered by the Messengers thereof, the same day they come to *London*; and the Answers being left at their Receiving-Houses, are by them safely carryed every Night to the Office in *Lambard-street*. The Comptroller of this very commodious *Penny-Post Office*, is *Nathaniel Castleton, Esq;* He resides at the General *Penny-Post Office* in *Bishopsgate-street*.

The Conveniencies of this useful Undertaking *Convenience* of the *Penny-Post*, are as follow. All Gentlemen, *cies*, Country-Chapmen, and others, may hereby speedily

speedily and cheaply give notice of their arrival at *London*; Shopkeepers and Tradesmen may send to their Workmen for what they want; Bills may be dispersed for publication of any concern; Summons or Tickers conveyed to all parts; Brewers Entries safely sent to the Excise-Office; Appointments of Meetings among Men of business; much time saved in solicitation for Money; Lawyers and Clients mutually correspond; Patients may send to Doctors, Apothecaries, and Chyrurgeons, for what they shall want; besides many other Advantages.

### *Of the King's Great Wardrobe.*

*Its Anti-  
quity.*

**T**His Office was usually kept within the City near *Puddle-Wharf*, in an ancient House built by Sir *John Beauchamp*, Son to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards sold to King *Edward* the Third.

The Master, or Keeper of the great *Wardrobe*, is an Officer of great Antiquity and Dignity.

High Privileges and Immunities were conferred on him by *Henry* the VI. and confirmed by his Successors: King *James* the first enlarged the same, and ordained, That this great Office should be an Incorporation, or Body Politick for ever.

*The several  
things fur-  
nished from  
thence.*

This Office is to make Provisions for Coronations, Marriages, and Funerals; to furnish the Court with Beds, Hangings, Carpets, and other necessaries; to furnish Houses for Ambassadors at their first arrival here; Presents for Foreign Princes and Ambassadors, Cloths of Estate, and other Furniture, for the Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, Lord President of *Wales*, and all his Majesty's

ties Ambassadors abroad, to provide all Robes for Foreign Knights of the Garter, for the Officers of the Garter, Coats for Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms, Robes for the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, &c. Rich Liveries for the two Lords Chief Justices, all the Barons of the *Exchequer*, divers Officers in those Courts; all Liveries for his Majesties Servants, as Yeomen of the Guard, and Warders of the *Tower*, Trumpeters, Kettle-Drummers, Drummers and Fife; the Messengers, and all belonging to the Stables, as Coachmen, Footmen, Littermen, and Grooms, &c. The King and Queen's Watermen, Gamekeepers, &c. All Linnen and Laces for his Majesties Person, &c.

To defray all the fore-mentioned Charges, ordinarily there was expended formerly above Forty thousand Pounds, but now much less; beside all Extraordinaries, as Coronations, Funerals, &c.

This Office is at present enjoyed by the Right Officers. Honourable *Richard Grahme*, Lord Vicount *Preston*.

The present Salary to him, in compensation of all other ancient Fees and Allowances, is yearly 2000 *l*.

The said House near *Puddle-Wharfe* was, long ago, annex'd for ever to the Master of this Office; but since the great Fire of *London*, this Office is kept in *York-house* Buildings.

The chief Officers under the Master, are a Deputy, *Robert Nott*, Esq; his Salary 200 *l*. and a Clerk, *Thomas Townsend*, Esq; whose Salary, in compensation of all Fees and Allowances, is yearly 300 *l*.

Both those Officers had fair Dwelling-houses, which were also consumed by the Fire.

Belonging

Belonging to this Office are divers Tradesmen, Artificers, and others, to the number of at least Sixty, all sworn Servants to the King.

To this Office have lately been added, by Patent, during pleasure, two considerable Officers, *viz.* a Comptroller, *George Benyon, Esq;* and a Surveyor, the Honourable *Marmaduke Darcey, Esq;* whose Salaries are 300 *l.* yearly to each one. The principal Clerks acting in the Office above, are Mr. *Charles Bland*, and Mr. *Edward Perkins*.

### *Of the Colledges in London.*

**T**HE famous City of *LONDON* may not untruly be stiled an University, for therein are taught all Liberal Arts and Sciences; not only Divinity, Civil Law, and Physick, which in other Universities are usual, are read here; but also the Municipal, or Common-Law of the Nation is here taught, and Degrees taken therein, which can be said in no other Nation: Moreover, all sorts of Languages, Geography, Hydrography, the Art of Navigation, the Art of Fortification, Anatomy, Chyrurgery, Chymistry, Calligraphy, Brachygraphy, or Short-hand, the Arts of Riding, Fencing, Dancing, Art Military, Fire-works, Limning, Painting, Enamelling, Sculpture, Architecture, Heraldry, all sorts of Musick, Arithmetick, Geometry, Astronomy, Grammar, Rhetorick, Poetry, and any other thing that may any way contribute to the accomplishment of an Ingenious Nobleman or Gentleman.



The Colledges of Municipal, or Common-*Law Col-*  
 Law Professors and Students, are 14, called still *ledges*.  
 Inns, the old *English* word for Houses of Noble-  
 men, or Bishops, or Men of extraordinary Note,  
 and which is of the same signification with the  
*French* word *Hostel* at *Paris*.

There are Two *Inns of Sergeants*.  
 Four *Inns of Court*.  
 Eight *Inns of Chancery*.

The *Inns of Chancery* were probably so named, *Inns of*  
 because there dwelt such Clerks as did chiefly *Chancery*.  
 study the forming of Writs, which regularly  
 appertain to the Cursitors, that are Officers of  
*Chancery*. The first of these is called *Thavie*  
*Inn*, begun in the Reign of *Edward* the Third,  
 and since purchased by *Lincolns-Inn*, as was also  
*Furnivals-Inn*; then there is *Bernards-Inn*, *New-*  
*Inn*, *Clements-Inn*, *Cliffords-Inn*, anciently the House  
 of the Lord *Clifford*; *Staple-Inn*, belonging to  
 the Merchants of the Staple; and *Lions-Inn*,  
 anciently a common Inn, with the Sign of the  
*Lion*.

These were heretofore preparatory Colledges  
 for younger Students, and many were entred  
 here, before admitted into the Inns of Court.

Now they are for the most part taken up by  
 Attorneys, Solicitors and Clerks, who have here  
 their Chambers apart, and their Diet at a very  
 easie rate, in a *Hall* together, where they are  
 obliged to appear in grave long Robes, and black  
 round knit Caps. These Colledges belong all to  
 some Inns of Court, who send yearly some of  
 their Barristers to read to these. In each of  
 these Inns of *Chancery*, one with another, may  
 be about Sixty Persons.

The

*Inns of  
Court.*

The Inns of Court were so named, as some think, because the Students therein are to serve the Courts of Judicature; or else, because anciently these Colledges received only the Sons of Noblemen, and better sort of Gentlemen, as *Fortescue* affirmeth.

*The two  
Temples.*

Of these there are Four: First, the two *Temples*, heretofore the Dwelling of the Knights-Templers, and purchased by some Professors of the Common Law, above three hundred years ago. They are called the *Inner* and *Middle-Temple* in relation to *Essex-House*, which was part of the Knights-Templers, and called the *Outer-Temple*, because it is seated without *Temple Bar*.

*Lincolns-  
Inn,  
Greys-Inn.*

The two other Inns of Court, are *Lincolns-Inn*, belonging anciently to the Earls of *Lincoln*; and *Greys-Inn*, formerly belonging to the Noble Family of the *Greys*.

In the Reign of *Henry* the VI. they so flourished, that there were in each of these, about two hundred Students, and a Student then expended yearly about 20 *l.* which was as much as Two hundred Pounds now; for they had usually (as the *French* Nobles have now in their Academies) every one an old discreet Servant, and divers Masters for to instruct them in all laudible qualities; and therefore saith the same *Fortescue*, *Ultra Studium Legum, sunt quasi Gymnasia omnium morum*: And the Students were only, saith he, *Nobilium Filii*, that is, Gentlemen at least; for so the word *Nobilis* was then taken here, and is still in *France*: And therefore by command of King *James* the First, none were to be admitted into these Colledges, but Gentlemen by descent. Our Ancestors thought those of inferiour Rank would rather debase the Honour of the Law, and would be prone to *Chicane* or Play-Tricks, and not like to be so fit for Trusts and

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and Honours, whereas the consideration of Birth and Fortune, makes Men more careful of their Honour and Reputation. And our famous King *Richard* the First, is by a grave Author much commended for his Care and Love of the *English* Nation, and of Justice, for that many of his Justices were of the Honourable Peers of the Realm, and not of Men bred up, and formerly injured, to make Justice and their own Tongues vendible for Fees.

If the command of King *James* had been carefully observed, and one more added, *viz.* That none but Gentlemen should easily and ordinarily be admitted to Ecclesiastical Dignities, there would be in *England* sufficient Provisions for the younger Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen, whereof now very many are the Objects of Pity, either for suffering, or at least, for doing much evil, for want of fit Employments; and there would be, doubtless, less corruption in our Ecclesiastical and Civil Government; the serious consideration whereof, would be a work worthy of our Parliament.

These Societies are no Corporations, nor have any Judicial Power over their Members, but have certain Orders among themselves, which have by consent the force of Laws: For lighter Offences, they are only Excommunicated, or put out of Commons, not to eat with the rest; and for greater Offences they lose their Chambers, and are expelled the Colledge; and being once expelled, they are never received by any of the three other Societies. Which Deprivation of Honour to young generous Spirits, is more grievous, than perhaps Deprivation of Life.

These also when they meet at Chappel or Hall, or at Courts of Justice, wear a grave black Robe and Cap, at other times walk with Cloak and Sword.

There

## The Present State

There are no Lands or Revenues belonging to these Societies, which being no Corporations, are not enabled to purchase, or have they any thing for the defraying the charges of the House, but what is paid at Admittances, and Quit-Rents for their Chambers.

The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society, may be divided into four Parts, Benchers, Utter-Barristers, Inner-Barristers, and Students.

*Benchers.*

Benchers are the Seniors, to whom is committed the Government and ordering of the whole House; and out of these is chosen yearly a Treasurer, who receiveth, disburseth, and accounteth for all Moneys belonging to the House.

*Utter-Barristers.*

Utter-Barristers are such, as from their Learning and Standing, are called by the Benchers to Plead and Argue in the Society doubtful Cases and Questions, which are called *Motts*, (from *Meeting*, the old Saxon word for the French, *Assemblée*, or else from the French, *Mot* a word.) And whilst they argue the said Cases, they sit uttermost on the Forms of the Benchers, which they call the Bar.

*Readers for the Inns of Chancery.*

Out of these Mootmen, are chosen Readers for the Inns of *Chancery*, belonging to the Inns of Court, whereof they are Members; where in Term time, and Grand Vacations, they Argue Cases in the presence of Attorneys and Clerks.

*Inner-Barristers.*

All the rest are accounted Inner-Barristers, who for want of Learning or time, are not to argue in these Moots; and yet in a Moot before the Benchers, two of these Inner-Barristers, sitting on the same Form with the Utter-Barristers, do, for their Exercises, recite by heart, the Pleading of the said Moot-Case, in *Law-French*;

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*French*; which Pleading is the Declaration at large, of the said Moot-Case, the one taking the part of the Plaintiff, and the other of the Defendant.

The year also amongst them is divided into three parts; the *Learning Vacation*, the *Term-times*, and the *Dead or Mean Vacation*.

They have two *Learning Vacations*, viz. *Lent-Exercises*. *Vacation*, which begins the first *Monday* in *Lent*, and continueth three Weeks and three Days; and *Summer-Vacation*, which begins *Monday* after *Lammas-day*, and continueth also three Weeks and three days. In these Vacations are the greatest Conferences and Exercises of Study, in manner following.

The Benchers appoint the eldest Utter-Bar-  
risters to read among them openly in the *Hall*, whereof he hath notice half a year before. He then, the first day, about eight of the Clock, makes choice of some Act or Statute, whereupon he grounds his whole Reading for that Vacation, and declares such Mischiefs and Inconveniences as were unprovided before the same Act, and are provided by the said Act; and then reciteth certain Doubts and Questions, which he hath devised, that may grow upon the said Statute, and declareth his Judgment therein: After which, one of the younger Utter-Bar-  
risters repeateth one Question propounded by the Reader, and doth by way of Argument labour to prove the Readers opinion to be against Law; and after him, the Senior Utter-Barrister and Readers, one after another, according to Seniority, do declare their Opinions and Judgments in the same: And then the Reader who did put the Case, endeavoureth to confute Objections laid against him, and to confirm his own opinion: After which the Judges and  
N Sergeants

Sergeants, if any be present, declare their Opinions ; then the youngest Utter-Barrister again rehearseth another Case, which is prosecuted as the former was. And this Exercise continueth daily three or four hours.

Out of those who have read once in the *Summer-Vacation*, and are Benchers, is chosen always one to read in *Lent*, who observes the like manner of Reading, as before is expressed.

Out of these Readers usually the Sergeants are chosen.

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*The manner of Mooting in the Inns of Court, is thus.*

**I**N these Vacations, after Supper in the Hall, or after Drinking on Fasting Nights, the Reader with one or two of the Benchers, comes in, to whom one of the Utter-Barristers, propounds some doubtful Case ; which being argued by the Benchers, and lastly by him that moved the Case, the Benchers sit down on the Bench at the upper end of the *Hall*, whence they are called *Benchers* ; and upon a Form in the middle of the *Hall*, sit two Utter-Barristers, and on both sides of them, on the same Form, sitteth one Inner Barrister, who doth in *Law-French* declare to the Benchers ( as the Sergeants do at the Bar in the King's Court to the Judges ) some kind of Action, the one being, as it were, retained for the Plaintiff, and the other for the Defendant. Which ended, the two Utter-Barristers argue such Questions as be disputable within the Case. After which, the Benchers do

do likewise declare their Opinions, how they take the Law to be in those Questions.

In these Mootings the *Junior* always argueth first, as is used among the Judges in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, and amongst the Sergeants in open Courts of Judicature. The Inner and Utter-Barristers plead here in *Law-French*, and the Benchers in *English*; and at the Readings, the Readers Cases are put in *English*.

### *Mootings in the Inns of Chancery.*

IN the *Learning Vacation*, each Utter-Barrister, who is a Reader in the Inns of *Chancery* goes with two Students of the same Inn of Court, to the Inn of *Chancery*, where he is appointed to read, and there meet him commonly two of each Inns of Court, who sitting as the Benchers do in the Inns of Court at their Moots, they hear and argue his Case.

In the four Inns of *Chancery* that are situated in *Holborn*, the Moots are read, either by those of *Greys-Inn*, or *Lincolns-Inn*; the others by those of the Two *Temples*.

In Term-time the only Exercises of Learning, is arguing and debating Cases after Dinner, and Mooting after Supper, in the same manner as in the Vacation-time.

The time between the Learning Vacations and Terms, is called the *Mean Vacation*, during which time, every day after Dinner, Cases are argued, as at other times; and after Supper Moors are brought in, and pleaded by the Inner-Barristers, in the Presence of the Utter-Barristers, which sit there in the room of the Benchers,

and argued by them, as the Benchers do in Term-time and *Learning Vacation*.

*The manner of keeping a Christmas in any of the Inns of Court, thus.*

*A Parliament.*

*Revelling.*

THE Students hold a Parliament before *Christmas*, and in case there be in *London* no Pestilence, and that the House is furnished with such number of Students, and of such quality, as are meet to keep a solemn *Christmas*; then are chosen and appointed certain of the Students to be Officers, in imitation of the King's Court, as Comptroller of the *Inner-Temple*, (an Office lately performed with much splendor and reputation, by *John Smith, Esq;*) so of the *Middle-Temple*, stiled *Lieutenant of the Tower*, and *Treasurer*, &c. These bear Rule in the House, during the whole time of *Christmas*; and are to behave themselves in that Port, Gravity, and Authority, as if they were so in the King's House, that so hereafter they may know the better to behave themselves, in case they should be promoted to that Honour: For these Gentlemen are usually of such Quality, as come not hither with intent to profess the Law, but to learn so much Law, as may be necessary to preserve their Estates, and to make themselves accomplished in other Qualities necessary for Gentlemen.

At such times they have here divers Diversifements, as Feasting every day, Singing, Dancing, Musick, Dicing, which last is allowed there



there to all Comers, and is so excessive, that what the Dicers allow out of each winning to the Butler's Box, usually amounts to about 50*l.* a day and a night, wherewith, with small contribution from each Student, are the great charges of the whole *Christmas* defrayed.

Sometimes when their publick Treasury is *Their* great, they create a Prince among themselves, *Prince*. with such Title as they please to give him, and he hath all his Officers, and a Court suitable to a great Prince, and many of the prime Nobility and great Officers of State, are feasted and entertained by him, with Interludes, &c. as was last done at *Lincolns-Inn*, with very much magnificence, by Sir *John Lort*, by the Title of *Prince de la Grange*.

From *All Saints day* to *Candlemas*, each House *Their* hath usually Revels on Holidays, that is, Musick Revels. and Dancing, and for this is chosen some young Student to be Master of the Revels.

*Note*, That the manner of their Parliament is briefly thus :

Every Quarter commonly the Benchers cause one of the standing Officers of the House to summon a Parliament, which is only an Assembly *Their Par-* and Conference of Benchers and Uttermost-Barristers, which are called the *Sage-Compan'*, and meet in a place called the *Parliament-Chamber*, and there treat of such Matters as shall seem expedient for the good ordering of the House, and the Reformation of such things as they shall judge meet to be reformed. Here are the Readers for *Lent* and *Summer-Vacation* elected; Also the Treasurer is here chosen, and the Auditors appointed to take the Accompts of the old Treasurer, &c. Here offences committed by any of the Society are punished, &c.

## The Present State

These Inns of Court are most wisely situated by our Ancestors between the King's Courts of Judicature, and the most opulent City of London.

In the four Inns of Court, are reckoned about 800 Students.

*Sergeants  
Inn.*

Lastly, There are two more Colledges called *Serjeants Inn*, where the Common-Law Student, when he is arrived to the highest Degree, hath his Lodging and Diet. These are called *Servientes ad Legem*, Sergeants at Law, and are as Doctors in the *Civil-Law*; only these have heretofore been reputed more Noble and Honourable. *Doctores enim appellati est Magisterii, Servientes vero Ministerii*; and therefore Doctors of Law are allowed to sit within the Bar in Chairs, and covered; whilst Sergeants stand without the Bar bare-headed, only with Coif, or Caps on.

To arrive to this high Degree, take this brief Account.

*Degrees by  
which they  
arise.*

The young Student in the Common-Law, being born of a Gentile Stock, and bred two or three years in the University, and there chiefly versed in *Logic* and *Rhetoric*, both expedient for a Lawyer, and gotten some insight into the *Civil-Law*, and some skill in the *French Tongue* as well as *Latin*, he is admitted to be of one of the four Inns of Court, where he is first called a *Moot man*, and after about seven years study, is chosen an Utter Barrister; and having then spent Twelve years more, and performed the Exercises before-mentioned, he is chosen a Benchet, and some time after, a Reader. During the Reading, which heretofore was three Weeks and three days, as afore-mentioned, the Reader keeps a constant and sumptuous Feasting, inviting the

the chief Nobles, Judges, Bishops, great Officers of the Kingdom, and sometimes the King himself, that it costs them sometimes 800 or 1000 *l.* Afterwards he wears a long Robe different from other Barristers, and is then in a capacity to be made a Sergeant at Law, when his Majesty shall be pleased to call him, which is in this manner.

When the number of Sergeants is small, the Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, by the Advice and Consent of other the Judges, makes choice of Six or Eight, more or less, of the most Grave and Learned of the Inns of Court, and presents their Names to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, who sends by the King's Writ, to each of them, to appear on such a day before the King, to receive the State and Degree of a Sergeant at Law: at the appointed time, they being habited in Robes of two Colours, viz. Brown and Blew, come, accompanied with the Students of the Inns of Court, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers, in certain peculiar Cloth Liveries, to *Westminster-Hall*, there in publick take a Solemn Oath, and are clothed with certain Robes and Coifs, without which they may be seen no more in publick: After this, they feast the great Persons of the Nation, in a very magnificent and princely manner; give Gold Rings to the Princes of the Blood, Archbishops, Chancellor, Treasurer, to the value of 40 *s.* each Ring; to Earls and Bishops, Rings of 20 *s.* to other great Officers, to Barons, great Prelates, &c. Rings of less value, besides a great number of Rings to private Friends.

Out of these are chosen all the Judges of the *Vacations. Kings-Bench* and *Common-Pleas*; wherefore all those Judges do always wear the white Linnen Coif, which he had as principal Badge of a Ser-

geant, and which he had ever the privilege to wear at all times, even in the King's Presence, and whilst he spake to the King, though anciently it was not permitted to any Subject to be so much as capped in the Presence of the King of *England*, as at present is not allowed in the Presence of the Pope, or of the Emperor.

*A Judge made.*

When any of the aforementioned Judges are wanting, the King, by the Advice of his Council, makes choice of one of these Sergeants at Law to supply his place, and constitutes him by Letters Patents sealed by the Chancellor, who sitting in the middle of the rest of the Judges in open Court, by a set-Speech declares to the Sergeant (that upon this occasion is brought in) the King's Pleasure, and to the People, the King's Goodness, in providing the Bench with such able, honest Men, as that Justice may be done expeditely and impartially to all his Subjects, and causes the said Letters Patents to be read, and being departed, the Chief Justice places the said Sergeant on the Bench, *Junior* of all the rest; and having taken his Oath well and truly to serve the King and his People in the Office of Justice, to take no Reward, to do equal and speedy Justice to all, &c. he sets himself to the Execution of his Charge.

*Salary.*

The Sergeant being thus advanced to be a Judge, hath thereby great Honour, and a very considerable Salary, besides certain Perquisites; for each one hath at least 1000 *l.* a year from the King; and now in some things, his former Habit of a Sergeant is altered, his long Robe and Cap, his Hood and Coif are the same; but there is besides a Cloak put over him, and closed on his right Shoulder; and instead of a *Caputium* lined with *Minever*, or *de Minuto vario*, divers small pieces of white rich Furr; only the two  
Lord

Lord Chief Justices, and the Lord Chief Baron, have their Hoods, Sleeves and Collars, turned up with Ermin.

*Note, That to the two Serjeants-Inns belong the Twelve Judges, and about Twenty six Serjeants.*

Anciently the Fee expected by a Serjeant *Fees.* from his Client, for Advice given at his Chamber, or Pleading in any Court of Judicature, was no more than 20 s. and the Fee of a Barrister 10 s. ( which yet is much more than is usually given in any of our Neighbour-Nations at this day ) but at present it is become almost ordinary to give some Serjeants 10 l. and some 20 l. and to a Barrister half as much, at the hearing of any considerable Cause; whereby it comes to pass, that some Lawyers in one year, gain in Fees Three thousand Pounds, and some four thousand Pounds; and in few years purchase Estates fit for Lords, and sometimes live to see themselves to be advanced to be Peers of the Realm, as the late Lord Keepers, *Coventry, Finch, North and Jeffreys,*

Now all these forementioned Inns or Colledges *Reputation* for the Students in our *Common-Law*, being not *of our Law Professors.* far distant from one another, do make the most famous Profession of the Law that is in the World, and it will be a very difficult thing to find in any one Foreign University so many Students in the Law, that are of that ripe Age, past Childhood, and of that high Quality, most Gentlemen, and a considerable number of the Sons of the higher Nobility.

*Note,* that out of the Serjeants afore mentioned, the King, by Writ, usually calls some to be of his Council at Law, allowing each one Wadage, Feodage, Vesturage, and Regardage; these sit within the Bar in all Courts at *Westmin-*

ster, except in the Court of *Common-Pleas*, where all sit without the Bar.

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*Of the Colledge of Civilians, called  
Doctors-Commons.*

**A**lthough Degrees in the *Civil-Law* may be taken only in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and the Theory best there to be acquired; yet the Practice thereof is most of all in *London*, where a Colledge was long since purchased by Doctor *Henry Harvey*, Dean of the *Arches*, for the Professors of the *Civil-Law* in this City; and where commonly did reside the Judge of the *Arches*, the Judge of the *Admiralty*, and the Judge of the *Prerogative-Court*, with divers other eminent *Civilians*, who there living (for Diet and Lodging) in a Collegiate manner, and Commoning together, it was known by the name of *Doctors-Commons*, and stood near *St. Pauls*, in the Parish of *St. Bennets Pauls-Wharf*; which Buildings being utterly consumed by the late dreadful Fire, they all resided at *Exeter-House* in the *Strand*, and are since returned to their former place, rebuilt in a very splendid and more convenient manner than the former, at the proper costs and charges of the said Doctors, where they now keep their several Courts and Pleadings every Term.

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*The Arches Court of Canterbury.*

**T**He chief Court of the Archbishop, is that of the *Arches*, whereof see more in the Chapter of the *Ecclesiastical Government* of England.

The *Official*, Principal of the same, and Judge of this Court, is stiled *Dean* of the *Arches*, and is at present, *Sir Thomas Exton*, Doctor of Laws; who is also Vicar-General in the Province of *Canterbury*.

He sitteth alone without any Assessors, and heareth and determineth all Causes, without any Jury of Twelve Men, as is necessary in *Common-Law* Courts.

To this Court belongeth an *Actuary*, a *Register*, and a *Beadle*.

The Office of the *Actuary* is to attend the Court, set down the Judges Decrees, Register the Acts of the Court, and send them in Books to the Registry. This Office is enjoyed by whose Deputy is Mr. *Thomas*

*Tillot.*

The Register of the Court is *John Clements*, Esq; and Deputy-Register, Mr. *Thomas Smith*, whose Office is by himself, or Deputy, to attend the Court, receive all Libels or Bills, Allegations, and Exhibits of Witneses, Files all Sentences, and keeps the Records of the Court.

The *Beadle* attends the Court, carrieth a Mace before the Judge, and calls the Persons cited to appear.

Those

## The Present State

Those that are allowed to be Advocates, and plead in this Court, are all to be Doctors of the *Civil-Law* in one of the Universities of *England*, who, upon their Petition to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and his *Fiat* obtained, are admitted by the Judge of this Court, upon condition not to practise for one whole year after such admittance.

The manner of their Admittance is thus : The two Senior Advocates in their Scarlet Robes, with the Mace before them, conduct them up to the Court, with three low Reverences, and present him with a short *Latin* Speech, and the Rescript of the Archbishop : Then the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and some other prescribed in the Statute of the Arches, being taken, he is admitted by the Judge, and a place and Seat in the Court assigned unto him, either *à dextris* or *sinistris*, which he is always to keep when he pleads.

The Judge and all the Advocates in this Court always wear their Scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffata, if they be of *Oxford*, or white Minever Furr, if of *Cambridge* ; and all round Black Velvet Caps ; and the Proctors wear, or ought to wear, Hoods lined with Lamb-skin, if not Graduates ; but if Graduates, Hoods proper to the Degree.

According to the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by Advocates, and all Petitions made by the Proctors, are to be in the *Latine* Tongue.

All Process of this Court, runs in the Name of the Judge, thus ; *Thomas Exton, Miles, LL. Dr. Alme Curie Cant. de Arcubus Lond. Officialis principalis* ; and returnable before him heretofore in *Bow-Church*, now in the *Common-Hall* at *Doctors-Commons*.

The



## Part II. of ENGLAND.

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The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are all in the Gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, whose Court it is.

*Here note, that the next Morning after the Sitting of this Court, the Judge of the Court of Audience did usually sit, but since the Oliverian Rebellion, that Court hath been discontinued.*

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## The High Court of Admiralty of ENGLAND.

**N**Ext is the Court of Admiralty, whereof Court. of see more in the Chapter of Military Go- Admiralty. verment.

The present Judge of this Court, is Sir Richard Raines, Kt. Doctor of Laws, whose Title is *Supremæ Curie Admiralitatis Angliæ locum tenens Judex sive Presidens*. The Writs and Decrees run in the Name of the Lord High Admiral, or Lords Commissioners executing that Office, and are directed to all Vice-Admirals, Justices of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Marshals and others, Officers and Ministers of our Sovereign Lord the King, as well within Liberties as without.

To this Court belongs a Register, Sir Orlando Gee, Kt. whose Deputy is Thomas Bedford, Esq; and a Marshal, who attends the Court, and carries a Silver Oar before the Judge, whereon are the Arms of the King, and the Lord High Admiral.

The Lord Admiral hath here his Advocate and Proctor, and all other Advocates and Proctors are presented by them, and admitted by the Judge.

This

This Court is held on the same day with the Arches, but in the Afternoon, and heretofore at *St. Margarets Hill* in *Southwark*; but now in the same *Common-Hall* at *Doctors-Commons*. But the Admiralty Session is still held, for the Tryal of Malefactors and Crimes committed at Sea, at the ancient place aforesaid.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are in the Gift of the Lord High Admiral.

### *The Prerogative Court of Canterbury.*

NEXT, is another Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, called the *Prerogative Court*, whereof see more in the Chapter of the *Ecclesiastical Government of England*.

The Judge of this Court is the forenamed *Sir Richard Raines*; and his Title here, is *Cuius Prærogativæ Cant. Magister, Custos, sive Commissarius*.

All Citations and Decrees, run in the Name of the Archbishop.

This Court is kept in the same *Common-Hall* in the Afternoon, next day after the *Arches*, and was heretofore held in the Consistory of *St. Pauls*.

The Judge is attended by a Register, whose Deputy is *Mr. Tho. Welham*, who sets down the Decrees and Acts of the Court, and keeps the Records, all Original Wills and Testaments of Parties dying, having *Bona Notabilia*, &c. The place is commonly called the *Prerogative Office*, now kept in the *Deans Court* near *St. Paul's Church-yard*; where for a moderate Fee, one may

may search for, and have a Copy of any such Testament, made since the Rebellion of *Wat Tyler*, and *Jack Straw*, by whom many Records and Writings in several places of *London* were then burnt and destroyed. Under the Register are six Clerks, severally appointed for such and such respective Counties.

The Places belonging to this Court, are in the Gifts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

### *His Majesties High Court of Delegates.*

FROM the forementioned Courts, Appeals do lie to the Court of *Delegates*, whereof more, *Page 172.* the Judges whereof are appointed by the Lord Chancellor, under the Great Seal of *England*, *pro illâ vice*, and upon every Cause or Business, there is a new Commission, and new Judges, according to the nature of the Affair or Cause; as sometimes Bishops, Common-Law Judges, Noblemen, Knights, and Civilians; sometimes Bishops and Civilians, and sometimes Common-Law Judges and Civilians, and sometimes Civilians only.

To this Court belongs a standing Register, and the Court is kept in the same *Common-Hall*, in the Afternoon, the next day after the *Pre-rogative*.

The Register of this Court is *Thomas Oughton*, Esq;

The Citations and Decrees here run in the King's Name.

From this Court lies no Appeal in common Course.

But

But the King of his meer *Prerogative Royal*, may, and many times doth grant a Commission of *Review*, under the Broad Seal.

In this Colledge also usually resides the Vicar-General belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who, as he is a Primate, hath the Guardianship of the Spiritualities of every Bishop within his Province, during the vacancy, and executes all Episcopal Power and Jurisdiction by his Vicar-General, who is at present in the Province of *Canterbury*, Sir *Thomas Exton*, Kt. Doctor of Laws, as<sup>o</sup> mentioned.

The Archbishop of *York* hath the like Power in his Province, and his Vicar-General is Doctor *Burnel*; he hath also a *Prerogative Court*, where the Judge is Doctor *Levet*.

*Note*, That either of the Archbishops, and every Bishop, Archdeacon, and Dean and Chapter throughout both Provinces of *Canterbury* and *York*, hath a particular Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and an Ecclesiastical Court thereto belonging, whereof there is a Judge; which for the most part, is one of the Doctors of the *Civil-Law*; also a Register and Proctors exercent in the same. And that before the Vicar-General, and Chancellors of the Bishops, are Triable all Ecclesiastical Causes within their respective Diocesses, except Letters of *Request* be granted by the Diocesan Bishop, or Ordinary of the Place, to the Party to sue in the Court of *Arches*, which is ordinary.

*Note* also, That the Vicar-Generals and Chancellors, are appointed by the respective Archbishops and Bishops, by Letters Patents under their Seal, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of the respective Cathedrals.

In like manner *Note*, That every Vice-Admiral hath the Power of keeping Courts within his Jurisdiction, touching such Affairs as belong to the same.

*Note*, That the *Civil-Law* Terms begin and end not much different from the Terms at *Westminster*; and in every Term there are several Court-days, in every of these Courts, which for the most part are fixt and known by preceding *Holidays*, or *Saints-days*, and the rest are appointed *ad arbitrium Judicis*.

*The Names of the Doctors or Advocates, exercent in these Courts, are.*

SIR *Thomas Exton*, Kt. Doctor of Laws, Dean of the *Arches*, Vicar-General to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Chancellor to the Lord Bishop of *London*.

Sir *Richard Raines*, Kt. Doctor of Laws, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, and Chancellor to the Lord Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

Sir *Thomas Pinfold*, Kt. Doctor of Laws, his Majesties Advocate-General.

Doctor *William Oldys*, Advocate-General to the Lord High Admiral of *England*.

Doctor *John Pepys*.

Sir *Timothy Baldwin*, Kt. Doctor of Laws, and Chancellor to the Lord Bishop of *Hereford*, and to the Lord Bishop of *Worcester*.

Doctor *Henry Alworth*, Chancellor to the Lord bishop of *Oxon*.

Doctor

## The Present State

Doctor *Thomas Burchier*, Professor of the *Civil Law* in *Oxford*.

Doctor *Edward Masters*, Chancellor of *Exon*.

Sir *William Trumball*, Doctor of *Laws*, now his Majesties Ambassador to *Constantinople*.

Doctor *Henry Falconberg*, Secretary to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Chancellor of *St. Davids*.

Doctor *Thomas Brigges*, Chancellor of *Chichester*.

Doctor *William Foster*, Chancellor of *Lincoln*.

Doctor *John Edisbury*, Master in *chancery*.

Doctor *Joseph Taylor*.

Doctor *Joseph Harvey*.

Doctor *Charles Hedges*, Chancellor of *Rocheſter*.

Doctor *Charles Davenant*.

Doctor *Stephen Brice*.

Doctor *Robert Pepper*, Chancellor of *Norwich*.

Doctor *Fisher Littleton*.

Doctor *Henry Newton*.

Doctor *George Oxindon*, Professor of the *Civil Law* in *Cambridge*.

Doctor *John St. John*.

Doctor *Bayley*, Chancellor of *Bath and Wells*.

Doctor *Wainwright*, Chancellor of *Chester*.

Doctor *Jones*, Chancellor of *Bristol*.

Doctor *Penington*, Chancellor of *Bangor*.

Doctor *Powel*, Chancellor of *St. Asaph*.

*Rowland Nichols*, B. D. Chancellor of *Carlisle*.

Doctor *George Brampſton*.

Doctor *James Fulwood*.

Doctor *Conant*.

Doctor *Waller*.

Doctor *Tindal*.

Doctor *Lane*.

**T**He Proctors or Procurators belonging to the Courts aforementioned, are Persons that exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, and make themselves Parties for them; and draw, and give in Pleas, or Libels, and Allegations in behalf of their Clients; produce the Witnesses, prepare the Causes for Sentence, and attend the Advocates with the Proceedings.

*A List of the Proctors Names, who also are exercent in the said Courts.*

**S**amuel Franklin, Esq; His Majesties Procurator-General.

Mr. John Mayer.	Mr. John Hungerford.
Mr. Thomas Swallow.	Mr. John Miller.
Mr. Ralph Suckley.	Mr. Thomas Shepherd.
Mr. Everard Exton.	Mr. Keate Walter.
Mr. William Cole.	Dr. Owen Wyn.
Mr. John Hill.	Mr. Edward Shaw.
Mr. Richard Newcourt.	Mr. John Lovel.
Mr. Thomas Smith.	Mr. Joseph Kerby.
Mr. Thomas Burt.	Mr. Richard Martyn.
Mr. Francis Nixon.	Mr. Thomas Champante.
Mr. Robert Chapman.	Mr. John Roberts.
Mr. Thomas Tillot.	Mr. Robert Bargrave.
Mr. Tho. Swallow, Jun.	Mr. John Tomlinson.
Mr. Peter Barret.	Mr. George Sayer.
Mr. Godfrey Lee.	Mr. John Coker.
Mr. Thomas Rock.	Mr. Robert Constable.
Mr. Samuel Wiseman.	

These are also admitted by the Fiat of the Archbishop, introduced by the two Senior Proctors, and are allowed to practise immediately after their Admission; they wear Black Robes, and Hoods lined with white Furr, taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, &c.

of

*Of the Colledge of Physicians in*  
LONDON.

*Colledge of  
Physicians.*

**A**Mongst other excellent Institutions in the City of *London*, there is a Colledge, or Corporation of Physicians, who by Charters, and Acts of Parliament of *Henry the Eighth*, and since his Reign, have certain Priviledges, whereby no Man, though a Graduate in Physick, of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, may, without Licence under the said Colledge-Seal, practise Physick in *London*, or within seven Miles of this City (nor in any other part of *England*, in case he hath not taken any Degree in *Oxford* or *Cambridge*) Whereby also they can administer an Oath, Fine, and Imprison any Offenders in that, and divers other particulars, can make Bye Laws, purchase Lands, &c. Whereby they have Authority to search all the Shops of Apothecaries in, and about *London*, to see if their Drugs and Compositions are wholesome, and well made; whereby they are freed from all troublesome Offices, as to serve upon Juries, to be Constable, to keep Watch and Ward, to bear Arms, or provide Arms or Ammunition, &c. Any Member of that Colledge may practise Surgery, if he please, not only in *London*, but in any part of *England*.

This Society had anciently a Colledge in *Knight-Rider-street*, the Gift of Doctor *Linacre*, Physician to King *Henry the Eighth*; since which, a House and Ground was purchased by the Society of Physicians at the end of *Amen-Street*, whereon the ever famous Doctor *Harvey*, Anno

1652.



1652. did erect at his own proper charge, a magnificent Structure, both for a Library and a publick Hall, for the meeting of the several Members of the Society, endowed the same with his whole Inheritance, which he resigned up while he was yet living, and in health, part of which he assigned for an Anniversary Harangue, to commemorate all their Benefactors, to exhort others to follow their good Examples, and to provide a plentiful Dinner for the worthy Company.

Anno 1666. this goodly Edifice could not escape the Fury of that dreadful Fire, and\* that Ground being but a Lease, the present Fellows of this Colledge have purchased with their own Moneys, a fair piece of Ground in *Warwick Lane*, whercon they have raised a very magnificent Edifice.

The Colledge has lately built at their own Charge a very Noble Library for the containing that excellent Library of Books, given them by the late Marquis of *Dorchester*, who was pleased to do the Colledge the Honour to be admitted Fellow among them.

Of this Colledge there is a President, Four Censors, and twelve Elects, who are all principal Members of the Society, and out of whom one is chosen every year to preside.

The Four Censors of the Colledge have, by their Charters, Authority to survey, correct, and govern all Physicians, or others, that shall practise in *London*, or within seven miles of the same; to fine, amerce, and imprison any of them, as they shall see cause.

## Of the Colledge of Physicians in LONDON.

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*A List of the Fellows of the Colledge  
of Physicians named in the new  
Charter.*

**S**IR Thomas Witherly, President, His Majesties  
Physician in Ordinary.

Sir George Ent.

Sir Charles Scarborough, His Maje-  
sties chief Physician.

Dr. Walter Charleton.

Dr. George Rogers, Vice-President.

Dr. Thomas Burwel, Register.

Dr. John Bets, Censor.

Dr. Peter Barwick.

Dr. Samuel Collins.

Dr. Nathaniel Hodges.

Sir Thomas Millington, Treasurer.

Dr. John Lawson.

Dr. Humphrey Brook.

} Elects.

Dr. John Bidgood.

Dr. Nicholas Stanley.

Dr. Edmund Dickenson, Physieian to the Kings  
Houfhold,

Dr. John Atfield.

Dr. Nathaniel Johnson.

Dr. Henry Paman.

Dr. William Walgrave, her Majesties Physician  
in Ordinary.

Dr. John Downs.

Dr. Charles Conquest.

Dr. Robert Pierce.

Dr. Robert

Dr. Robert Brady.

Dr. William Stokeham.

Dr. Richard Griffith.

Dr. Ferdinando Mendez, Physician to the  
Queen Dowager.

Dr. Walter Needham.

Dr. Richard Lower.

Dr. Edward Brown, Censor.

Dr. Phineas Fowke.

Dr. Edward Hulse.

Dr. Samuel Morrice.

Dr. Edward Baynard.

Dr. Charles Goodall.

Sir John Gourden.

Dr. Theodore Colladon.

Dr. Andrew Clench.

Dr. Thomas Alvey.

Sir Edmund King.

Dr. William Johnson.

Dr. Walter Harris.

Dr. Richard Blackbourn.

Dr. William Briggs, Censor.

Dr. Charles Frazier, Physician in Ordinary to  
His Majesty.

Dr. Francis Barnard.

Dr. Robert Grey.

Dr. Richard Smith.

Dr. Frederick Slave.

Dr. William Dawkins, Censor.

Dr. Christopher Love-Morley.

Dr. George How.

Dr. Lancelot Harrison.

Dr. Walter Mills.

Dr. Edward Tyson.

Dr. Richard Robinson.

Dr. John Elliot.

Dr. William Daves.

Dr. Joshua Le Fevre.

Dr. Thomas

Dr. *Thomas Walsb.*  
 Dr. *Richard Darnelly.*  
 Dr. *Thomas Gill.*  
 Dr. *Christian Harvel.*  
 Dr. *Robert Pitt.*  
 Dr. *John Harrison.*  
 Dr. *John Bateman.*  
 Dr. *John Hungerford.*  
 Dr. *John Radcliff.*  
 Dr. *Edward Betts.*  
 Dr. *Thomas Palmer.*  
 Dr. *Hans Sloane.*  
 Dr. *Richard Field.*  
 Dr. *Martyn Lister.*  
 Dr. *Cornelius Callow.*  
 Dr. *Richard Blackmore.*  
 Dr. *Tancred Robinson.*  
 Dr. *Richard Carr.*  
 Dr. *Simon Welman.*

The number of Fellows was only thirty before the Restauration of King *Charles* the Second, but that King considering the increase of *London* since the first Incorporation of the Colledge by King *Henry VIII.* thought fit to increase the Number of Fellows to Forty; and upon the same account His present Majesty taking into consideration the further vast Increase of Buildings of late years, hath pleased in the present new Charter to appoint the Number of Fellows to be further enlarged, so as they shall not exceed Fourscore.

The Colledge being made sensible of his present Majesties Pleasure to have their Charter resigned to him, did about *Michaelmas* in the year 1685. resign their former Charter into His Majesties Hands; and His Majesty was graciously pleased, the beginning of this present year 1687.

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to give them a new one, confirming all their former Charters, and reserving to himself the Power of placing or displacing any Fellows for the future.

Before this new Charter none could be admitted Fellows of the Colledge, but only such who had taken their Doctors Degree in one of our Universities, *Oxford* or *Cambridge*; but by his Majesties Favour all those who have taken their Degree in Foreign Universities, are now qualified to become Fellows.

Besides the worthy Persons mentioned in the List above, there are divers Physicians that have good Practice in *London*, although they never had any Licence, which is connived at by the Colledge; and so is the too much Practice of *Empericks*, *Mountebanks*, pretended *Chymists*, *Apothecaries*, *Chyrurgeons*, *Wise Women*, &c. In which piece of Folly, the *English* surpass all the Nations of Christendom.

And yet by the Law of *England*, if one who is no Physician or Chyrurgeon, or not expressly allowed to practise, shall take upon him a Cure, and his Patient die under his Hand; this is Felony in the Person presuming so to do.

### *Of the Colledge of Heralds.*

NOT far from the Colledge of *Doctors-Commons*, stood the Colledge of *Heralds*, a good part of which is now re-built, (that is, of such as are to be Messengers of War and Peace, that are skilful in Descents, Pedigrees, and Coats of Armories) an ancient House built by *Thomas Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, who married the

## The Present State

the Mother of King *Henry VII.* and bestowed by Queen *Mary* on the Kings Heralds, and Pursuivants at Arms for ever, to the end that they and their Successors, might dwell together, (if they so pleased) and assemble, confer, and agree for the good Government of their Faculty; and that their Records might there be safely preserved, &c.

They were made a Colledge or Corporation by Charter of King *Richard the III.* and by him had several Priviledges granted unto them; as to be free from Subsidies, Tolls, and all troublesome Offices of the Kingdom.

Afterwards another Charter of Priviledges was granted unto the Society by King *Edward the Sixth*, in the third year of his Reign.

*Of this Collegiate-Society, are first,*

Three, stiled *Reges Armorum Anglorum*,  
Kings of Arms.

Six Heralds at Arms, and  
Four Pursuivants at Arms.

*Kings at  
Arms.*

*Garter.*

Amongst the Kings at Arms, the first and Principal is called *Garter*, instituted by King *Henry the Fifth*, whose Office is to attend the Knights of the *Garter* at their Solemnities, and to Marshal the Solemnities at the Funerals of all the Higher Nobility of *England*, to advertise those that are chosen of their new Election, to call on them to be installed at *Windfor*, to cause their Arms to be hung up upon their Seats there, to carry the *Garter* to Kings and Princes beyond the Seas; for which purpose he was wont to be joyned in Commission with some principal Peer of the Realm, &c.

The



The next is *Clarencieux*, so called from the *Clarence*-Duke of *Clarence*, to whom he first belonged: *cieux*. for *Lionel*, third Son to *Edward* the Third, marrying the Daughter and Heir of the Earl of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, had with her the Honour of *Clare* in the County of *Thomond*; whereupon he was afterwards created Duke of *Clarence*, or the Territory about *Clare*; which Dukedom Escheating to King *Edward* the Fourth, by the death of his Brother, *George* Duke of *Clarence*, he made this Herald, who properly belonged to that Duke, a King at Arms, and named him *Clarencieux* in French, and *Clarentius* in Latine. His Office is to marshal and dispose the Funerals of all the lower Nobility, as Baronets, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen on the South-side of *Trent*, and therefore sometimes called *Surroy* or *Southroy*.

The third King at Arms is *Norroy*, or *North-Norroy*, whose Office is to do the like on all the North side of *Trent*.

The two last are called *Provincial Heralds*, *England* being by them divided into two Provinces.

These by Charter have power to visit Noblemens Families, to set down their Pedigrees, to distinguish their Arms, to appoint Men their Arms or Ensigns, and, with *Garter*, to direct the Heralds.

The six Heralds anciently belonging properly *Heralds*. to Dukes, have been sometimes named *Dukes at Arms*, and are thus called and ranked:

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>Windsor.</i>  | 4. <i>Somerſet.</i>  |
| 2. <i>Richmond.</i> | 5. <i>York.</i>      |
| 3. <i>Cheſter.</i>  | 6. <i>Lancaſter.</i> |

## The Present State

Whose Office was anciently to attend Dukes in Marshal Executions: Now they are to wait at Court, attend publick Solemnities, proclaim War and Peace, &c. thence perhaps named *Heralds*, from two German words, *Hear* and *Heal*, that is, the Armies Champion, to denounce War, or offer Peace; as the *Feciales* of the Romans did; and from hence probably seven Danish Kings, and some Kings of Norway, and of Sweden, and some of England, before the Conquest, have had the name of *Harold*, which is all one (saith *Verstegan*) with *Herald*.

*Pursuivants.*

Of these *Heralds* in England there were anciently many, and so likewise of *Pursuivants*, whereof at present there are but Four, thus named,

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <i>Rouge Cross.</i>  | 3. <i>Portcullice.</i> |
| 2. <i>Rouge Dragon.</i> | 4. <i>Blewmanlie.</i>  |

from such Badges heretofore worn by them, as it is thought.

The Service of these, and of the *Heralds*, and of the whole Colledge, is used in Marshalling and ordering Coronations, Marriages, Christnings, Funerals, Interviews, Feasts of Kings and Princes, Cavalcades, Shews, Jufts, Tournaments, Combats before the Constable and Marshal, &c. Also they take care of the Coats of Arms, of the Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry; briefly, whatsoever concerns Honour is their care and study; they are *Tanquam sacrorum Custodes, & Templi honoris Aeditui*.

All these receive annual stipends out of the King's *Exchequer*. They are all to be Gentlemen at least; and the six *Heralds* are expressly made Esquires by the King, when they are created *Heralds*.  
Anciently

Anciently the Kings of Arms were created, and solemnly crowned by the Kings of *England* themselves, and the Heralds and Pursuivants had their Creation from the King's Hand: but of latter times the Earl-Marshal hath had a special Commission for every particular Creation, to do all that was done before by the King.

• For the creating and crowning of *Garter* King of Arms, there are first to be provided a Sword and Book, whereon to take a solemn Oath; then a Gilt Crown, a Collar of SS's, a Bowl of Wine, which Bowl is the Fee of the new created King: also a Coat of Arms of Velvet richly Embroidered. His Creation is on this manner: First, he kneels down before the Earl-Marshal, and laying his Hand on the Book and Sword, another King of Arms reads the Oath, which being taken, and the Book and Sword, next are read the Letters Patents of his Office; during which, the Earl-Marshal pours the Wine on his Head, gives him the name of *Garter*, then puts on him the Coat of Arms and Collar of SS's, and the Crown on his Head.

*Creation of  
the Kings  
of Arms.*

The Oath is to obey, first, the Supreme Head of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*, and then the Noble Knights of that Order, in such things as belong to his Office; to enquire diligently of all the Noble and Notable Acts of every Knight of the Order, and therefore to certify the Register of that Order, that he may record the same, and to give notice to the King, and the Knights of the Order, of the Death of any of that Society: To have an exact Knowledge of all the Nobility, to instruct Heralds and Pursuivants in doubts concerning the Office of Arms; to eschew and avoid all persons of ill Reputation; to be more ready to excuse, than to blame any Noble Person, unless called by

Authority to witness against them, &c. This Officer hath a double Salary, double to the two other Kings, and hath moreover Fees at the Instalments; yearly Wages given by the Knights of the Garter, hath their uppermost Garment at their Instalments, &c.

The two Provincial Kings of Arms, *Clayencieux* and *Norroy*, are created by Letters Patent, a Book, a Sword, &c. as *Garter*, and with almost the same Ceremonies.

*Creation of  
the He-  
rals.*

A Herald at Arms is also created with the like Ceremony, except the Coronet; only his Coat of Arms must be Satin Embroidered, and enrich'd with Gold, and must be brought in with two *Heralds*, as the Kings of Arms are by two Kings of Arms.

*Of Pur-  
suivants.*

They take a solemn Oath to be true to the King, to be serviceable to Gentlemen, to keep secrets of Knights, Esquires, Ladies, and Gentlewomen; to assist distressed Gentlemen and Gentlewomen, Widows and Virgins; to avoid Taverns, Dicing, and Whore-houses, &c. Pursuivants at Arms are created also by Letters Patents, a Book, a Bowl of Wine, and a Coat of Arms of Damask, and to be brought in, as the *Heralds*, before the Earl-Marshal, or his Deputy; and to swear in solemn manner to be true to the King, to be serviceable to all Christians, to be secret and sober, to be more ready to commend than to blame, to be humble, lowly, &c.

Here it may not be improper to set down the manner of obtaining a Coat of Arms.

The Person who desires Arms, first applies himself to the Earl-Marshal (to whom this Office is subordinate) by Petition on this manner.

Part II. of ENGLAND.

293

To his Grace Henry Duke of Norfolk, Earl-  
Marshal of England, &c.

The humble Petition of A. B.

Sheweth,

That your Petitioner being desirous to bear Arms, and humbly hopes himself qualified for it, being ( then shews both the Reasons of his Pretensions and his Qualifications ) as may appear by the annexed Certificate.

Therefore your Petitioner humbly prays your Graces Order to the Kings at Arms for the devising and granting such Bearings as your Lordship shall think fit to allow of.

And your Petitioner, &c.

The Certificate runs thus.

We C. D. and E. F. do humbly certify, that A. B. hath long lived in the County of \_\_\_\_\_ and hath therein a competent Estate to support a Gentleman, that he hath been truly Loyal the whole course of his life, &c. Witness our Hands and Seals, &c.

Upon his Graces Approbation of this, an Order by his Grace is sent, directing Garter King at Arms, and one of the other Kings at Arms, being of the Province where the Person desiring Arms resides : In Obedience to that Order, they devise, and with his Graces Approbation, a Grant is prepared ; in the Margin whereof the Coat is blazoned in Colours. The Grants have formerly been in French, but of late are in English, and run thus.

Be it known to all Persons whom these Presents may concern, That we Sir Thomas St. George, Kt. Garter, Principal King at Arms, and Sir Henry St. George, Kt. Clarentius, King at Arms, do grant

## The Present State

unto A. B. the Arms here specified in the Margin, by the Order of his Grace Henry Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marshal of England, and we do hereby allow the said A. B. &c. and that at their Perils none do presume to bear the same.

The greatest part of this Colledge is since the late dreadful Fire rebuilt, and the Library now kept there, being upon St. Benners Hill, near Doctors-Commons, London, where are some Officers of Arms always attending to satisfy Comers touching Descents, Pedigrees, Coats of Arms, &c. as was formerly done at the fore-mentioned House there; which Work hath been thus far carried on at the Charge of several of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Members of this Corporation; and (it is hoped) may in a short time, by the bountiful Contributions of all Men that have any sense of Honour, be completed, to the Glory of this City and Kingdom.

*All the Members of this Colledge being the Kings Sworn Servants in Ordinary, the Reader may find a List of their Names in the First Part, about the King's Court; which are here also exhibited in due Order, being a true Catalogue of their Names and Offices as they now stand.*

### Kings of Arms.

Sir Thomas St. George, Kt. Garter.  
Sir Henry St. George, Kt. Clarencieux.  
Sir John Dugdale, Kt. Norroy.

### HERALDS.

Robert Devenish, Esq; York.  
Francis Sandford, Esq; Lancaster.

Henry

*Henry Dethick, Esq; Richmond.*  
*Thomas May, Esq; Chester.*  
*Francis Burghil, Esq; Somerset.*  
*Thomas Holford, Esq; Windsor.*

## PURSUIVANTS.

*John Gibbon, Gent. Blewmantle.*  
*Gregory King, Gent. Rouge-Dragon.*  
*Charles Mawson, Gent. Rouge-Croix.*  
*Thomas Holdford, Gent. Portcullis.*

## Gresham-Colledge.

Within the Walls of London is also seated a Colledge, built by the forementioned worthy Person, Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and endowed in manner following: After he had built the *Royal Exchange*, he gave the Revenue thereof, the one Moity to the Mayor and Commonalty of London, and their Successors; and the other Moity to the Company of Mercers in Trust, that the Mayor and Aldermen should find in all time to come, four able Persons to read within this Colledge, Divinity, Geometry, Astronomy, and Musick, and to allow to each of them, beside their fair Lodging, 50 *l.* a year, and that the Company of Mercers should find three more able Men to read Civil-Law, Physick, and Rhetorick, and to allow to each one of them, besides fair Lodgings, 50 *l.* a year. And that these several Lecturers should read in Term-time, every day in the Week, (except Sundays) Aforenoon in *Larine*, and Afternoon

*The Founder.*

*Lectures read in this Colledge.*

*Salary.*

## The Present State

the same in *English*, the Musick Lecture to be read only in *English*.

The Professors or Fellows of this Colledge have ever been, and still are Persons of the choicest Parts, and are at present these that follow: For Divinity, Mr. *Wells*; for Astronomy Dr. *Pope*; for Geometry Mr. *Robert Hook*; who also hath a Mechanick Lecture for Natural Philosophy, lately instituted by Sir *John Cutler*, yet living, with a Salary of 50 *l. per annum*, to be read at the time and place where the Royal Society shall meet. Next the Musick Lecturer is Mr. *Perry*; for Civil-Law, Mr. *Briggs*; for Physick, Dr. *Paman*; and for Rhetorick, Mr. *Gresham*.

Divers other worthy Works were done by the most Noble Citizen, Sir *Thomas Gresham*, as can testifie his Alms houses in *Broad-street*, the considerable Sums of Money distributed quarterly for ever, to five Prisons and four Hospitals in and about this City.

☞ In this Colledge meets that Society of Learned and Ingenious Men, so famous o're the World, called the Royal Society, of which a particular Account is given at the end of this Book.

## *Sion-Colledge.*

*By whom  
founded.*

There is also within *London*, another called *Sion-Colledge*, founded by *Thomas White*, Doctor in Divinity, for the use of the Clergy of *London*, and of the Liberties thereof; and a part thereof to be for twenty poor People: to perform all which, he gave 3000 *l.* and for the main-



maintenance of those Poor, he settled 120 *l.* a *Endow-*  
*ment.* year for ever, and 40 *l.* a year for a Sermon in

*Latine* at the beginning of every Quarter, and  
 a plentiful Dinner for all the Clergy that shall  
 then meet there. In this Colledge is a fair  
 spacious Library, built by *John Sympson*, Rector  
 of *St. Olaves Heart-street*, and one of the said  
 Doctor *White's* Executors, and by the Bounty  
 of divers Benefactors, this Library hath been  
 well furnished with Books, chiefly such as are  
 useful for Divines. This Colledge felt the  
 Rage of the late Fire, but is now repaired  
 again.

### *The Charter-House.*

A Little without the Walls stands another *Several*  
 Colledge, or Collegiate-House, called *Officers.*  
 anciently the *Chartreuse*, now corruptly the  
*Charter-House*, it being heretofore a Covent of  
*Carthusian Monks*; in *French*, *des Chartreux*.  
 This Colledge, now called *Suttons Hospital*,  
 consists of a Master or Governour, at present,  
*William Erskine*, Esq; a Chaplain, and several  
 other Officers; also a Master and Usher to in-  
 struct Forty four Scholars, besides fourscore de-  
 cayed Gentlemen, Souldiers and Merchants, who  
 have all a plentiful maintenance of Dyet, Lodg-  
 ing, Cloaths and Physick, &c. and live all to-  
 gether in a Collegiate manner, with much clean-  
 ness and neatness, and the 44 Scholars have not  
 only necessities whilst they are here taught,  
 but if they become fit for the Universities, there  
 is also unto each one, out of the yearly Reve-  
 nues of this Colledge, 20 *l.* yearly and duly  
 paid.

*By whom  
founded.*

*Endow-  
ment.*

paid for Eight years after they come to the University, and to others fitter for Trades, there is allowed a considerable Sum of Money to bind them Apprentices. There are moreover all sorts of Officers expedient for such a Society, as Physician, Apothecary, Steward, Cooks, Butlers, &c. who have all competent Salaries. This vast Revenue, and Princely Foundation, was the sole Gift of *Thomas Sutton, Esq;* a *Lincolnshire* Gentleman, and a Protestant, and is supposed to be so great, as cannot be parallel'd by the Charity of any one Subject in *Europe*, notwithstanding the great boasts of the *Roman Catholicks*. The House cost him at first Thirteen thousand Pounds, and the fitting up for this purpose, about seven thousand Pounds more, in all, 20000 *l.* and was endowed by him with 4000 *l. per annum*, which is since improved to near 6000 *l. per annum*. The Founder died the 12th day of *December, 1611.* and this his Foundation hath been ever since kept intire, and maintained by its own Revenue, without admitting any other Addition of Charity to it, and was of such high Account, as it was thought fit, that, by the King's Letters Patents under the Great Seal, divers Persons of the highest Dignity and Quality in Church and State, should always be the Overseers and Regulators of this Society: Their number is to be Sixteen, and all Vacancies supplied by the Election of the remaining Governours.

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*The present Governours of the  
Charter-House, are,*

**A**rchbishop of *Canterbury*.  
Lord Chancellor.  
Lord President of the Council.  
Duke of *Ormond*.  
Duke of *Beaufort*.  
Marquiss of *Hallifax*.  
Earl of *Craven*.  
Earl of *Danby*.  
Earl of *Clarendon*.  
Earl of *Rochester*.  
Earl of *Mulgrave*.  
Bishop of *London*.  
Bishop of *Winchester*.  
Earl of *Berkley*.  
*Thomas Burnett, Esq;* Master of the House.

*The Principal Officers of the said House, are,*

Mr. *John Patrick*, Chaplain.  
Dr. *Walter Needham*, Physician.  
Mr. *William Lightfoot*, Register.  
*Robert Pain, Esq;* Receiver.  
Mr. *Richard Spour*, Auditor.  
Mr. *Thomas Walker*, Schoolmaster.  
Mr. *John Stacy*, Usher.  
Mr. *Charles Ludgole*, Reader.  
Mr. *Nicholas Love*, Organist.

## St. Pauls School.

*The Foun-  
der.*

*School-Ma-  
sters.*

*Other re-  
markable  
things in  
the City of  
London.*

BESIDES, there are in *London* divers Endow-  
ed Schools, which in *France* would be  
stiled Colledges; as *St. Pauls School*, founded  
1512. by *John Collet*, Doctor of Divinity, and  
Dean of *St. Pauls*, for 153 Children to be taught  
there gratis; for which purpose he appointed a  
Master, a Sub-master, or Usher, and a Chaplain,  
with large Stipends for ever, committing the  
Overights thereof to the Masters, Wardens, and  
Assistants of the *Mercers in London*; for his Fa-  
ther *Henry Collet*, sometime Lord Mayor of *Lon-  
don*, was of the *Mercers Company*. This fa-  
mous School was also lately burnt down, and is  
now re-edified in a far more magnificent, com-  
modious, and beautiful manner: The worthy  
Masters thereof, are *Dr. Thomas Gale*, *Mr. Fox*,  
and *Mr. Farmer*.

There are in *London* divers others Endowed  
Schools, as *Merchant-Taylors*, *Mercers-Chappel*,  
&c. a particular Account whereof, the designed  
brevity of this Treatise will not admit.

It would also make this Book too much swell,  
to give an Account of the many richly Endow-  
ed Hospitals, Alms-Houses, Work-Houses, or  
Houses of Correction, as that ancient Hospital  
of *Christ-Church*, *St. Thomas's Hospital in South-  
mark*, *Bridewel*, first built by King *Henry the  
VIII.* for the reception of the Emperor, *Charles  
the V.* and divers others; also the many state-  
ly built Taverns, Inns, and Coffee-houses, some  
whereof surpass all others in Foreign Parts; and  
are worthy to be viewed by curious Travellers,  
who may also find it worthy their pains, to re-  
mark

mark the several spacious well-built Theaters, which for variety of Scenes, excellent Actors, Language, Designs, Musick, &c. are hardly to be equalled: Moreover, they may observe the many fair Market-places abundantly furnished with all variety of Victuals four times every Week, the weekly Horse-Fairs, the great commodiousness of Hackney-Coaches, of Sedans, of Boats, &c.

The mighty chargeable and beautiful Work, rendring Navigable the *Fleet Brook*, or Ditch, from the River *Thames* up to *Holbourn-Bridge*, the curious Stone-Bridges over it, the many huge Vaults on each side thereof, to treasure up *New-Castle Coals* for the use of the Poor.

The costly new Tower of *Bow-Church*, which for Solidity, Beauty, and a Ring of Bells, is now probably one of the best in *England*. It rises in the middle of *Cheapside*, and is composed of four of the Orders of Building, which shews the rare Invention of the Architect. The whole height of this Tower from the Ground, being 225 foot, and yet is but half so high as the intended Dome of *St. Paul's Cathedral* is designed to be.

The neatly wrought Conduit in the Market-*Statue* of place, at the West end of *Lombard-street*, where the King in upon is placed a very magnificent Statue of *Stocks-King Charles* the Second on Horseback, tramp *Market*. ling upon an Enemy, all in excellent White Marble, at the sole Cost and Charges of that worthy Citizen and Alderman of *London*, Sir *Robert Viner*, Knight and Baronet.

But more especially that exquisite Statue of *Kings Statue* his late Majesty, *King Charles* the Second, *tue* in the newly erected in the middle of the *Royal Ex-Royal Exchange*, at the Charge of the Society of *Mer-change*. chant-Adventurers of *England*. 'Tis done with great Beauty and Spirit, in the ancient *Roman Habit*

## The Present State

Habit of their *Cæsars*, with a Wreath of Laurel on the Head, standing upon a Pedestal, seven Foot high; on three sides whereof are curiously cut on three Escocheons, first the Arms of England and France quartered; 2. Of Scotland; 3. Of Ireland, each supported by a Cupid; and on the fourth side is the following Inscription.

*Carolo II. Cæsari Britanico;  
Patriæ Patri;  
Regum Optimo, Clementissimo, Augustissimo;  
Generis Humani Deliciis;  
Utriusque Fortunæ Victori;  
Pacis Europæ Arbitro  
Mariæ Domino ac Vindictæ,  
Societas Mercatorum Aventur. Angliæ,  
Quæ per CCCC jam prope Annos,  
Regia Benignitate floret,  
Fidei intemeratæ, & Gratiitudinis æternæ  
Hoc Testimonium  
Venerabunda posuit.  
Anno Salutis Humane MDCLXXXIV.*

The whole is made of white Marble, somewhat bigger than the Life, and is the Workmanship of the famous Carver, and Statuary, Mr. *Grinlin Gibbons*, that Glory of our Nation, not only for his carving in Wood, for which he is deservedly admired all over Europe, and to which nothing of Antiquity, in that kind, now to be seen, is comparable, as his Works at *Windsor*, and elsewhere testify; but likewise for his rare Performances in Brass and Marble; for which, amongst all Men of Skill and Judgment in those ingenious Arts, he has acquired the Reputation of equalling, if not surpassing the most famous Italian Masters.

Another

Another Statue is set up in one of the Niches of the same Exchange, of the late King *Charles the First*, there, as may be supposed, whence the Rebels had impiously pull'd down his Statue in the former Exchange which was burnt. The Inscription under this, is,

ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ

*Serenissimi ac Religiosissimi Principis,*

CAROLI PRIMI,

*Anglie, Scotia, Francie, & Hibernie Regis,*

*Fidei Defensoris.*

*Bis Martyris, (in Corpore & Effigie)*

*Impiis Rebellionum manibus ex hoc loco deturbata, &*

*Anno Dom. 1647.*

*(confracta,*

*Restituta, & hic demum collocata,*

*Anno Dom. 1683.*

*Gloria Martyrii, qui te fregere Rebelles,*

*Non potuere Ipsum quem voluere Deum.*

There are other Statues worthy to be taken notice of, particularly that at *Charing-Cross*, of the late King *Charles the First* on Horse-back, bigger than the Life, done in Brass, standing on a high Pedestal of white Marble, curiously adorned with Trophies of War, and all compassed about with Iron Rails. This excellent piece of Work had also suffered the despite of the Rebels, having been pull'd down, and sold by them to a Brasier in *Holbourn*, for the rate of old Brass, by the pound weight, who preserved it intire till his late Majesties happy Restauration. It was done by an admirable Artist, Monsieur *La Seur*, who made that magnificent Brazen Monument in King *Henry the Seventh's* Chappel, for the Duke of *Buckingham*, who was murdered by *Felton*.

The

*Fountain in  
Kings  
Square.*

The design also of that Fountain in the middle of *King's Square* in *Soe-Hoe* Fields Buildings, deserves observation, where on a high Pedestal, is his late Majesties Statue, and at his Feet the Representations of the four principal Rivers of *England*, pouring out their Waters into the Cistern, viz. *Thames*, *Trent*, *Humber*, and *Severn*, with Subscriptions under each.

*Statue of  
King  
James the  
first.*

The worshipful Company of Cloath-workers, upon the late King's gracious renewing their Charter, obtained leave of his Majesty to erect the Statue of his Grandfather King *James*, in another Nich in the Royal Exchange. And lately is erected the Statue of the King now reigning, *James* the Second. So that 'tis hoped we may again see all those Niches filled by degrees with the magnificent Statues of our Kings, as formerly they have been. Also there is newly erected at *White-Hall*, another Statue of the present King.

*The Obelisk in  
Cheapside.*

And that piece of Workmanship designed, and begun to be erected by the City, at the West end of *Cheapside*, where before the Fire of *London*, stood the Church of *St. Michael* in the *Querne*. It is to be (if finished, as was intended) an Obelisk or *Aguglia* upon a Pedestal; the height whereof to be 160 Foot, and made in imitation of those ancient ones which formerly adorned old *Rome*, and in this and the last Century have been taken out of old Ruines, and again erected for the beautifying of new *Rome*. And lastly to consider the City of *Westminster*, and the Borrough of *Southwark*, both which seem now to be swallowed up in *London*, whereof let this brief account following suffice.



*The City of Westminster.*

**W**ithin the Precincts of *Westminster* are many *Magnalia*, several things as remarkable as any afore-mentioned: The ancient stately Abby-Church, founded before the *Norman Conquest*, by the pious King, *Edward the Confessor*, and most richly endowed; afterwards rebuilt from the ground by King *Henry the III.* with that rare Architecture now seen, wherein are the most magnificent Tombs and Monuments of our Kings and Queens, of our greatest Nobles, and famous Worthies of *England*. To the East end of which is added a Chappel of King *Henry the VII.* which, for the most admirable Artificial Work without and within, for a Monument of massie Brasse, most cutiously wrought, is scarce to be parallell'd in the World. This huge Fabrick stands on that, which was once the only firm piece of Ground in *Westminster*, formerly called *Thorney-Island*, where is said to have been a Temple dedicated to *Apollo*; and afterwards the *Saxon King Segbert*, the first Builder of *St Pauls* afore-mentioned, built here also a Church to *St. Peter*. And yet it is the conjecture of many judicious Architects, and Learned Antiquaries, that the ancient Structure yet standing, betwixt *Thieving-Lane* or *Bowstreet*, and the great *Sanctuary*; now imploy'd only as a Cellar for Wines, called *Beeches Cellars*, might very probably have been that Church of King *Segbert*; it being made Church-wise, with a double Cross, and the manner of its Building, certainly of greater Antiquity than any

*Westminster.**The Abby.*

## The Present State

any other whatsoever about the City; the Pillars are very large, square, and strong; but bearing no true proportion with the rest of the Fabrick, the Arches pointed, yet in nothing imitating either the *Gothick* or *Roman* Building.

*The Prebendaries.*

Queen *Elizabeth* converted this Abby into a Collegiate Church, and therein placed a Dean and Twelve Secular Canons or Prebendaries, who are,

Dr. *Thomas Sprat* the Dean of *Westminster*.

Dr. *Henry Killigrew*, Sub-Dean.

Dr. *Richard Busby*.

Dr. *Robert South*.

Dr. *George Stradling*.

Dr. *Nicholas Only*.

Dr. *Patrick*.

Dr. *Adam Littleton*.

Dr. ————— *Brevall*.

Mr. *Richard Anesley*.

Mr. *William Sill*.

Mr. *Edward Pelling*.

Dr. *De Langle*.

To which number, Doctor *Dolbin* the late Lord Archbishop of *York*, at his first coming to this Deanry, added a Thirteenth, viz. *St. Peter* the Patron, which was an equal share to be allowed by the Twelve Prebendaries, amounting to the full value of one of theirs, and is employed towards the Repair of the said *Abbey-Church*. There are Petty-Cannons and others belonging to the Quire, to the number of Thirty; amongst whom is reckoned that excellent Organist, and ingenious Musician, Mr. *Henry Purcell*.

*Westmin-*

*ster School.*

There are two Schoolmasters of that Renowned School and Colledge, the famous and learned

learned Dr. *Richard Busby*, and Dr. *Thomas Knipe*; also Ten Officers belonging to the Colledge, Forty Scholars, commonly called *Kings Scholars*, who being chosen out of the School, and put into the Colledge, are there maintained, and as they are fitted for the University, are elected yearly away, and placed with considerable Allowances, in *Christ-Church, Oxford*, and *Trinity-Colledge, Cambridge*.

There are also Twelve Alms-men, besides Stewards, Receivers, Registers, Collectors, and other Officers, with a plentiful Maintenance for all of them.

The Principal of these Officers is the High Power and Steward of *Westminster*, who is usually one of the *Jurisdiction* prime Nobility, and was the late Lord Chamber-on of the *Dean*. The Dean is intrusted with the custody of *Dean*. the *Regalia* at the Coronation, honoured with a Place of necessary Service at all Coronations, and a Commission of Peace within the City and Liberties of *Westminster*. The Dean and Chapter is invested with all manner of Jurisdiction, both Ecclesiastical and Civil, not only within the City of *Westminster*, but within the Precincts of *St. Martins Le Grand*, within the Walls of *London*, and in some Towns of *Essex*, exempted in the one, from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*; and in the other, from that of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

For Ecclesiastical Causes, and Probate of Wills, it hath a Royal Jurisdiction, Dr. *Richard Edesbury* is Commissary, from whom Appeal must be only to the King in his High Court of *Chancery*, who thereupon issueth out a Commission of Delegates under the Great Seal of *England*.

When the Convocation is adjourned from *St. Pauls* (for the conveniency of being nearer to the Parliament) to *Westminster*, the Bishops first

Convoca-  
tion.

## The Present State

first declare, (upon a Protestation made by the Dean there) that they intend not thereby to violate that high Priviledge, *viz. That no Bishop or Archbishop may come there without the leave of the Dean first obtained.*

### Library.

There is also a fair publick Library, free for all Strangers to Study both Morning and Afternoon always in Term-time.

### The Palace.

Next this Church stood the *Royal Palace*, and usual place of Residence for the Kings of *England*, who ordinarily held their Parliament, and all their Courts of *Judicature* in their Dwelling-Houses (as was done at *Paris* by the King of *France*, in the *Isle de Nostre Dame*, and is done at this day at *Madrid* by the King of *Spain*) and many times sate themselves in the said Courts of *Judicature*, as they do still in their Court of Parliament.

### Westmin-Hall.

A great part of this huge Palace, was in the time of *Henry* the Eighth, destroyed by Fire, what remained hath still been employed for the use of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, and for the chief Courts of *Judicature*. The great Hall where these are kept, some say was built by King *William Rufus*, others by King *Richard* the Second, about three hundred years ago, and for all Dimensions is not to be equalled by any Hall in Christendom.

### White-Hall.

Moreover, Strangers and Foreigners may take notice of the extraordinary commodiousness, conveniency and situation of the present Royal Palace, and usual Place of Residence of our Kings, called *White-Hall*, belonging heretofore to Cardinal *Woolsey*, seated between a Noble Navigable River, and a most delectable and spacious Park full of great Varieties, of the great Chamber there, called the *Banqueting-House*,  
the

the like whereof for spaciousness, Beauty, Painture, and exact Proportion, no King in Europe can parallel; the Ceiling whereof was all painted by the Hand of the famous Sir *Pet. Paul Rubens*; of *Berkley-House*; of the many stately uniform Piles in *St. James's Fields*, of *Wallingford-House*; *Northumberland-House*, and of *Britain's Bourse*, or the *New-Exchange*, a place excellently furnished with all kind of choice Commodities and Wares for Ladies; of *Salisbury House*, and of the *Savoy*, a vast Building, first erected by *The Savoy*. *Peter Earl of Savoy* and *Richmond*, Uncle to *Eleanor*, Wife to our King *Henry the Third*, who after purchased the same for her Son *Edmund*, Duke of *Lancaster*, and is now made use of for Souldiers, built all of huge Stone, and more like a King's Palace; of another Royal Palace called *Somerset-House*, built by *Edward Duke of Somerset*, Uncle to King *Edward the Sixth*, of *Bedford*, *Leicester*, *Mountague*, and *Southampton Houses*; of the *Four Inns of Court*; of the uniform stately Buildings; and fore-mentioned large *Piazza's*, or open places (for which the Cities *Piazza's* in *Italy*, are so highly esteemed) in *Covent-Garden*, *Lincolns Inn-Fields*, and *Southampton-don*. Buildings; in *Leicester-Fields*, in *St. James's-Fields*, *Moor-Fields*, and now in *Soho-Fields*: Lastly, the many large well-furnished Markets, *Markets*. as *Leaden-Hall*, *Stocks*, *Milk-street*, *Newgate*, *Clare*, *Southampton*, *St. Albans*, *Westminster*, *Hungerford*, *Brook*, Markets, and the great Market of *Smithfield* for Horses, Oxen, Sheep, &c. which are not to be equalled in any of our Neighbour Countries.

As for the Borrough of *Southwark*, granted by *Southwark*. King *Edward the Sixth*, by his Letters Patents, to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, called the *Bridge-Ward* without, and governed

governed by one of the Twenty six Aldermen of *London*: it hath nothing much remarkable, only that it is so rich and populous, that it pays more in a Subsidy to the King, and musters more Men than any other City in *England* besides. A very considerable part of this Borough was lately burnt down by a dreadful Fire, which had once seized the ancient great Church of *St. Saviours*, but by great industry was preserved; and now those Streets are beautifully rebuilt, after the regular manner which has been observed in *London*.

Lastly, very remarkable also is the Champaign of the Countrey on all sides of this great City; for the number of the Royal Palaces, the multitude of stately Houses, and Gardens of Noblemen, the innumerable fair Summer Dwelling-Houses of the wealthy Citizens; the pleasant fertile Meadows, inclosed Pastures, and Corn-fields; the abundance of Nurseries and Semina-ries, where are to be sold all sorts of Fruit-trees, Flowers, Herbs, Roots, as well for Physick, as for Food and Delight; the frequency, the populousness, and wealthiness of the Villages; whereas the Champaigns about *Rome* and *Madrid* are more like Desarts.

*The Arms  
of the City  
of London.*

The Arms of the City of *London*, are *Argent* a *Cross Gules*, with the Sword of *St. Paul*, not the Dagger of *William Walworth*, as some have conceited; for this Coat did belong to the City before *Walworth* slew *Wat Tyler* the Rebel, as Learned Antiquaries affirm.

The Priviledges and Immunities of this Famous City, granted by several Kings of *England*, and forfeited by the late horrid Rebellion, were graciously confirmed by his late Majesty, without

without their first submitting themselves Life and Member, and all other things belonging to the City, to the King's Will, as was done to his Predecessor King Henry the Third, after they had been in Rebellion against him, as is before hinted.

Here it might reasonably be expected that something should be said of several others of our Famous Cities of England, as of York, Bristol, Norwich, Canterbury, Salisbury, Winchester, Bath, Durham, Excester, Lincoln, Chester, &c. and therein of our magnificent Cathedrals, not to be parallell'd for Number, Beauty, Grandeur, and Solidity of Building, either in Italy, France, or Spain; and likewise of many other particular things worthy of Note, in each of them: Also of our other great In-land Towns, as Northampton, Ipswich, Nottingham, Colchester, St. Edmundsbury, Leeds, Beverley, Stanford, Newark, Shrewsbury, Taunton, Malborough, &c. Their beautiful and large Churches, stately Market-places, Streets, Town-Houses, Inns, Shops, and other remarkable Buildings, and excellent Rivers, whereon many of them are scituate; some of which Towns are no less beautiful than divers foreign Cities, that are very much talked of here; of our admirable Sea-Ports, and Harbours, as Plymouth, Dartmouth, Weymouth, Portsmouth, Southampton, Dover, Tarmouth, Boston, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle, &c. of their Riches, Trade, Manufactories, and Shipping; also of the Strength and Fortifications of some of them; of the many stately and magnificent Palaces in several parts of this Kingdom, not only those of his Majesty, some of which may well be said to equal, if not excel the most celebrated Houses of Foreign Monarchs, as Windsor, Hampton-Court, Audley-End, &c. but also those

*Of other Cities.*

*In-land Towns.*

*Sea-Ports.*

*Palaces.*

those of particular Noblemen and others, such are *Nottingham Castle* belonging to the Duke of *Newcastle*; *New-Hall*, the Seat of the Duke of *Albemarle*; *Badminton*, the chief Seat of the Duke of *Beaufort*; *Beauvoir-Castle*, of the Earl of *Rutland*; *Draiton*, of the Earl of *Peterburg*; *Wilton*, of the Earl of *Pembrook*; *Copt-Hall*, of the Earl of *Dorset*; *Euston*, of the Earl of *Arlington*; *Wansted-House*, of Sir *Josiah Child*, and innumerable others; but these would serve for the Subject of another Volume as large as this.

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*Of the Universities of England,  
and first of Oxford.*

THE *English* Universities are so famous beyond the Seas, and so much surpass all others in the World, that they abundantly deserve a larger Account than can sate with the designed Brevity of this Manual; however, they shall not be passed over in silence.

Nothing was ever devised more singularly beneficial to God's Church, and Man's Happiness, than what our Ancestors have, to their Eternal Renown, performed by selling such vast Revenues, and erecting such admirable Structures for Learning, as our Universities do contain; and by providing thereby, that Men of choice Parts, after reasonable time spent in Contemplation, may be called forth to act and practise in Church and State.

In the beautiful Fabrick of the Kingdom of *England*, the two Eyes are the two Universities,  
*Oxford*



*Oxford and Cambridge*, those two Nurseries or Seminaries of Learning and Religion, which for Number and Magnificence of richly endowed Colledges; for liberal Stipends to all sorts of publick Professors; for well-furnished publick and private Libraries; for large Charters, Priviledges and Immunities; for Number and Quality of Students; for exact Discipline and Order, are not to be parallell'd in the whole World.

They were anciently called *Academies*, from a Grove so named near *Athens*, whither *Plato*, *Zenocrates*, and other Philosophers retired for the Study of *Sciences*.

Of latter times they have been stiled *Universities*, à professione *Universalium Scientiarum & Artium Liberalium*.

An University is now properly an *Incorporation* (under one Government) of many publick Schools, ordained especially for the Study and Profession of *Divinity*, *Civil-Law*, and *Physick*; and also of *Philosophy*, and of other Liberal Sciences and Arts, as Handmaids to the former.

*Oxford*, quasi *Ousford*, *Isidis Vadum*, the Name of the chief River whereon it is seated, or perhaps from *Bovis Vadum*, a Ford for Oxen to pass through, before the use of Bridges; as *Thracius Bosphorus*, signifying the like, is by the Germans called *Ochenfurt*. University of Oxford.

It is seated at the meeting of two clear Fishy Rivers, in such a healthy Air, and pleasant rich Soil, that it hath anciently been called, *Bellofitum Bellassis*, or *Beaulieu*.

It lies 51 Degrees, 42 Minutes Latitude, and about 22 Degrees Longitude, above thirteen Degrees more Northward, than that most ancient famous City and University of *Athens*, that once fruitful Mother, and careful Nurse of many

Arts, Sciences, and beneficial Inventions: But *Oxford* being seated in an Island, the Air is not much colder in the Winter, nor near so troublesome or hot in the Summer as *Athens*.

*Oxford* was a place of publick Studies above 900 years ago, and much augmented (not founded) by the learned Saxon King *Alfred*, hath been very anciently reckoned the Second University among the four principal of Europe, whereof the others are *Paris* in France, *Bononia*, now called *Bologna* in Italy, and *Salamanca* in Spain: and although *Paris* hath usually been named in the first place, yet it hath been acknowledged to be *Oxonia Propago*; and if *Paris* for a time was more flourishing, yet since, in many respects 'tis excelled by this of *Oxford*.

*Oxford* is an ancient City consisting of two sorts of Inhabitants, viz. Students and Citizens, living one amongst another, though wholly separate for Government and Manners: for when former Kings of *England* perceived that they could not (as at *Paris*) be separated by a River, they thought best to disjoyn them, as much as might conveniently be, by Priviledges and whole manner of Government; so that there are not the same limits, for the University have them much larger, nor the same stroke and Authority of Justice, or Power of Magistrates: for the Chancellor of the University, and in his absence, his Vice-Chancellor, is not only in place, but in all Affairs of moment (though concerning the City it self) Superiour to the Mayor of the Town.

Nor are they governed by the same kind of Laws, for all Members of the University are subject to the Vice-Chancellor's Judicial Courts; which are ruled wholly by the Civil-Law.

Over

Over the University, next under the King, is *Chancellor* placed the fore-mentioned Magistrate, called the *of Oxford* Chancellor; who is usually one of the Prime Nobility, and nearest in favour with the Sovereign Prince, elected by the Students themselves in Convocation, to continue *durante vita*; whose Office is to take care of the Government of the whole University, to maintain the Liberties and Privileges thereof, to call Assemblies, to hear and determine Controversies, to call Courts, punish Delinquents, &c.

This great Honour is enjoyed at present by *James Duke of Ormond*, Lord Steward of the King's Household.

The next in dignity amongst the Officers of *High* the University of *Oxford*, is the High Steward, *Steward* who is nominated by the Chancellor, and approved by the University, and is also *durante vita*; whose Office is to assist the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, upon their Requests, in the Execution of their places; also to hear and determine Capital Causes, according to the Laws of the Land, and Privileges of the University, so oft as the Chancellor shall require him.

This Honour is held by *Henry Earl of Clarendon*.

The Third is the Vice-Chancellor, who is *Vice-Chancellor* yearly nominated by the Chancellor, and is commonly the Head of some Colledge: His Duty is in the Chancellor's absence to do whatever almost the Chancellor might do if he were present. Moreover, he takes care that Sermons, Lectures, Disputations, and other Exercises be performed; that Hereticks, Fanaticks, Nonconformists, Pandors, Bawds, and Whores, &c. be expelled the University, and the converse with Sordents; that the Proctors and other Officers

and publick Servants of the University, duly perform their Duty; that Courts be duly called, and Law-Suits determined without delay; in a word, that whatever is for the Honour and Profit of the University, or may conduce to the advancement of good Literature, may be carefully obtained. The present Vice-Chancellor is Dr. *John Venn*, Master of *Baliol Colledge*.

*Proctors.*

Fourthly the two Proctors chosen every year out of the several Colledges by turns; these are to assist in the Government of the University, more particularly in the business of Scholastick Exercises, and taking Degrees, in searching after, and punishing all Violaters of Statutes, or Priviledges of the University, all Night-walkers, &c.

They have also the oversight of Weights and Measures, that so the Students may not be wronged.

They are at present, Mr. *Bennet* of *University Colledge*, and Mr. *Harris* of *Exeter Colledge*.

*Publick  
Orator.*

Next in order is the publick Orator, whose business is to write Letters, according to the Orders of the Convocation, or Congregation; also at the Reception of any Prince or great Person that comes to see the University, to make solemn Harangues, &c. He is now Mr. *Wyatt* of *Christ-Church*.

*Keeper of  
the Re-  
cords.*

There is the *Custos Archivorum*, or Keeper of Records; whose Duty it is, not only to collect and keep the Charters, Priviledges, and Records that concern the University, but also to be always ready to produce them before the chief Officers, and to plead the Rights and Priviledges of the said University. This Office is now in the Trust of Dr. *Wallis*.

*The Regi-  
ster.*

Lastly, is the Register of the University, Mr. *Benjamin Cooper*, whose Office is to register all Transactions,

Transactions in Convocations, Congregations, Delegacies, &c.

Besides the fore-mentioned Officers, there are *Beadles* certain publick Servants of the University, called *Beadles*, from the *High Dutch*, *Bitten*, or else from the *Low Dutch*, *Bidden*, to summon, admonish, or pray; of these there are Six, whereof three are called *Squire-Beadles*, and carry large Maces of Silver gilt; the other three are stiled *Teoman-Beadles*, and carry large Silver Maces ungilt.

Their Office is always to wait on the Vice-Chancellor in Publick, doing what belongs to his Place, and at his Command to seize any Delinquent, and carry him to Prison; to summon any, to publish the calling of Courts or Convocations, to conduct Preachers to Church, or Lecturers to School, &c.

Upon more solemn Times and Occasions, there is a seventh, that carries in his hand a Silver Rod, and is thence called the *Verger*, who, with all *The Verger* the other six, walk before the Vice-Chancellor, and is ready to observe his Commands, and to wait on Grand Compounders, &c.

Other publick Servants of less note, shall be passed by.

Many Kings of *England* have been great Favourers of Learning, and esteemed it their Honour to give or enlarge the Priviledges of the Universities.

By Charter of *Edward the Third*, the *The Mayor* Mayor of *Oxford* is to obey the Orders of the Vice-Chancellor, and to be in Subjection to him.

The Mayor, with the chief Burgeses in *Oxford*, and also the High Sheriff of *Oxfordshire*, *ledges* every year in a solemn manner take an Oath, given by the Vice-Chancellor, to observe and

*Privi-  
ledges.*

conserve the Rights, Priviledges, and Liberties of the University of *Oxford*.

And every year on the day of *St. Scholastica*, being the Tenth of *February*, a certain number of the principal Burgeses publickly and solemnly do pay each one a Penny, in token of their Submission to the Orders and Rights of the University.

No Victuals to be taken by the King's Purveyors within five Miles of *Oxford*, unless the King himself comes thither.

King *James* the First, of happy Memory, honoured both Universities with the Priviledge of sending each two Burgeses to Parliament.

It is none of the least Priviledges belonging to the two Universities, that they are subject to the Visitation or Correction of none but the King, or whom he shall please to Commisionate.

By Charter of *Henry* the Fourth, it is left to the choice of the Vice-Chancellor, whether any Member in the University there inhabiting, accused for Felony or High Treason, shall be tryed by the Laws of the Land, or by the Laws and Customs of the University, though now, where Life or Limb is concerned, the Criminal is left to be tryed by the Laws of the Land.

No Students of *Oxford* may be sued at *Common-Law* for Debts, Accompts, Contracts, Injuries, &c. but only in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor, who hath Power to determine Causes, to imprison, as afore-said, to give corporal Punishment, to excommunicate, to suspend, and to banish.

Anciently in *Oxford*, as now in *Leyden*, ( and many other Universities beyond the Seas ) the Students, without any distinction of Habit, lived in Citizens Houses, and had Meeting-places

to

to hear Lectures, and dispute. After that, *Colledges*: there were divers Houses for Students only to *and Halls*. live together in Society ( as now in the *Inns of Court*, and of *Chancery* at *London* ) and those places were called either *Inns* from the *Saxon*, or *Hostels* from the *French*, and at present are named *Halls*, where every Student lives wholly upon his own Charges, until divers bountiful Patrons of Learning, in their great Wisdom, thought best to settle for ever, plentiful Revenues in Lands and Houses, to maintain in Lodging, Diet, Cloaths, and Books, such Students as by Merit and Worth, should from time to time be chosen, and to settle large Salaries for Professors to instruct them, and for a Head to govern them, according to certain Statutes and Ordinances made by the said Patrons or Founders: And these are called *Colledges*, whereof the first thus endowed in *Europe*, were *University*, *Bahol*, and *Merton*, *Colledges* in *Oxford*, all made *Colledges* in the Twelfth Century, after the Birth of Christ; although *University* *Colledge* hath been reckoned a place for Students ever since the year Eight hundred seventy two, by the Royal Bounty of our afore-said *Saxon* King *Alfred*, and was anciently called the *university* *Colledge*, where were divers Professors, and all the Liberal Sciences read.

Of such endowed *Colledges* there are in *Oxford* Eighteen, and of *Halls* ( where with the like Discipline, Students live upon their own Means, only excepting some certain Exhibitions, or annual Pensions annexed to some one or two of them ) there are Seven; of all which, the Names and Governours as they are at present, this is the true List.

*The Colledges and Halls in Oxford,  
with the Names and Titles of their  
respective Governours.*

The Colledges are Eighteen.

**C**hrist-Church, Mr. Massey, Dean.  
 Magdalen Colledge, Mr. Hough, President.  
 New-Colledge, Dr. John Beeston, Warden.  
 All-Souls Coll. the honourable Leopold Finch,  
 Son to the Earl of Winchelsea, Warden.  
 Merton Coll. Sir Thomas Clayton, Warden.  
 Corpus Christi Coll. Dr. Robert Newlin, President.  
 Queen's Coll. Dr. Timothy Halton, Provost.  
 St. John's Coll. Dr. William Levinz, President.  
 Trinity Coll. Dr. Ralph Bathurst, President.  
 Brazen-Nose Coll. Dr. John Mear, Principal.  
 Oriel Coll. Dr. Thomas Say, Provost.  
 Wadham Coll. Dr. Gilbert Ironside, Warden.  
 Lincoln Coll. Dr. Fitzherbert Adams, Rector.  
 University Coll. Mr. Obediah Walker, Master.  
 Exeter Coll. Dr. Arthur Bury, Rector.  
 Baliol Coll. Mr. John Venn, Master.  
 Jesus Coll. Dr. Jonathan Edwards, Principal.  
 Pembroke Coll. Dr. John Hall, Master.

The Halls are Seven.

Magdalen Hall, Dr. Levett, Principal.  
 Edmond Hall, Dr. John Mill, Principal.  
 Albon Hall, Dr. Thomas Bouchier, Principal.  
 New-Inn Hall, Mr. Thomas Bayly, Principal.  
 Gloucester Hall, Dr. Eaton, Principal.  
 St. Mary Hall, Dr. Crouther, Principal.  
 Hart Hall, Dr. Lamphire, Principal.

These



These Colledges have within their own Walls Lectures, Disputations, all Professions, and Liberal Sciences read and taught, and in some of them publick Lectures for all Comers, and large Salaries for the Readers; insomuch that they seem so many compleat Universities, and are not inferiour to some in our Neighbour Countries. *Lipsius* ( whose Testimony among the Learned is very considerable ) saith of one Colledge of Oxford in his time, what might be said of some others there, and in Cambridge, *Non credo in orbe terrarum extra Angliam simile esse, addam, aut fuisse: Magna illic opes & vestigalia, &c. Verbo vis dicam, unum Oxoniense Collegium (rem inquisivi) superat vel decem nostra.*

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*The Names of the present Professors and Lecturers in Oxford.*

**R**egius Professor of Divinity, Dr. Will. Jane.  
Margaret Professor of Divinity, Dr. John Hall.

Regius Professor of Physick, Dr. — Luffe.

Regius Professor of Civil-Law, Dr. — Bouchier.  
Publick Orator, Mr. Wyatt.

Regius Professor of the Oriental Tongues, Dr. — Pocock.

Regius Professor of the Greek Tongue, Dr. Leving.

Anatomy Reader, — Dr. Stephen Fry.

Reader of History, Dr. — Lamphire.

Reader of Natural Philosophy, Sir Thomas Mil-linton.

Astronomy Reader, Dr. Edward Bernard.

Reader of Moral Philosophy, Mr. John Bernard.

Botanick

Botanick Reader, Dr. ——— Morison, dead.  
 Professor of Chymistry, Dr. Robert Plot.

The whole number of Students in *Oxford*, that live upon the Revenues of the Colledges, are about One thousand; and of other Students about twice as many, besides Stewards, Manciples, Butlers, Cooks, Porters, Gardners, &c.

There were anciently in this University, before the founding of Colledges, Two hundred *Hospitia studiosorum*, Inns, Hostels, or Halls; and as *Armachanus* writes, there were Thirty thousand Students; and Twenty Miles round *Oxford*, were by the Kings of *England* set apart for Provision in Victuals for this City.

The Disci-  
 pline.

The Discipline of these Colledges and Halls, is far more exact and excellent, than in any Foreign University.

First, all that intend to take any Degree, are to take their Diet and Lodging, and have a Tutor constantly in some Colledge or Hall: then they are to perform all Exercises, to be subject to all Statutes, and to the Head of the House. Next, they are to be subject to the chief Magistrate of the University, to perform publick Exercise, and to be subject to the publick Statutes thereof. They are to suffer themselves to be shut up by night in their several Houses. They are never to be seen abroad out of their Chambers, much less out of their Colledges, without their Caps and Gowns, an excellent Order no where observed in Foreign Parts, but in *Salamanca*, *Alcala de Henares*, called in *Latine*, *Complutum*, and the rest of the Universities of *Spain*, and in *Conimbra*, and *Evora* in *Portugal*. Their Gowns are all to be Black, only the Sons of the higher Nobility are herein indulged; and all Doctors are honoured with Purple, or rather

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rather Scarlet Robes, which anciently were allowed only to Emperors or Kings; but now in England, besides the King, all Peers in Parliament, all Doctors in the Universities, all Mayors and Governours of Cities, and all the Principal Judges, are at certain times clothed in Scarlet.

The Degrees taken in the University, are only two, viz. of Batchelor and Master, (for so they are anciently called, as well in Divinity, Law, and Physick, as in the Arts.) At present the Degrees in those three Professions, are called Batchelors and Doctors, (only in the Arts) Batchelor and Master. Degrees.

Every year at the Aft, or time of compleating the Degree of Master, both in the three Professions and Arts, (which is always the Monday after the sixth of July) there are (unless some extraordinary occasion hinders) great Solemnities, not only for publick Exercises, but Feastings, Comedies, and a mighty Concourse of Strangers from all parts, to their Friends and Relations then compleating their Degrees, whereby, and by the set Fees, it usually costs a Doctor of Divinity, Law, or Physick, about One hundred Pounds Sterling, and a Master of Arts, Twenty or Thirty Pounds Sterling. The Aft.

In these three Professions, and in the Arts, there proceed Masters or Doctors yearly, about One hundred and fifty, and every Lent, about Two hundred Batchelors of Arts.

The time required by Statute for studying in the University, before the taking of the forementioned Degrees, because it is much longer than what is required in any Foreign University, shall here be set down more particularly.

To take the Degree of Batchelor in Arts, is required four years, and three years more for to be Master of Arts. Batchelors of Arts, and Masters of Arts.

Now Arts.

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### *The four Terms.*

Now the year is divided into four Terms, the first begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 17th of *December*, and is called *Michaelmas Term*: The second, called *Hilary* or *Lent Term*, begins the 14th of *January*, and ends the *Saturday* before *Palm-Sunday*: The third, called *Easter Term*, begins the 10th day after *Easter*, and ends the *Thursday* before *Whitsunday*: The fourth, is called *Trinity Term*, beginning the *Wednesday* after *Trinity Sunday*, and ends after the *Act*, sooner or later, as the *Vice-Chancellor* and *Convocation* think meet.

### *Doctor of Divinity.*

To take the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity*, the Student must necessarily, first, have taken the Degree of *Master of Arts*, and then after Seven years more, he is capable of being *Batchelor of Divinity*; and then four years more is requisite before the Degree of *Doctor* can be had.

### *Doctor of Law.*

To take the Degree of *Doctor of Laws*, the more ordinary way is, in three years after *Master of Arts*, one may be capable of the Degree of *Batchelor*, and in four years more *Doctor of Laws*; the like for *Doctor in Physick*.

### *Exercises.*

The Exercises required for taking these Degrees, are many, and difficult enough; yet not such, but that may be performed in less time, by any Men of good Abilities: But it was the Wisdom of our Ancestors so to order, that before those Degrees were conferred upon any, and they allowed to practise, they might first gain Judgment and Discretion, which comes with Time and Years, and perhaps, that those of slower parts might by Time and Industry, make themselves capable of that Honour, as well as those of quicker Abilities.

### *Magnificence of Oxford.*

To speak now particularly of the most magnificent and stately publick Schools in *Oxford*, of the large Salary to each publick Professor,

of

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of the most famous *Bodleian Library*, that for a noble, lightsome Fabrick, number of choice Books, choice *Manuscripts*, diversity of *Languages*, liberty of *Studying*, facility of finding any Book; equals, if not surpasses the Famous *Vaticum*: The Reader may please to take this following brief Account.

The Publick Library in *Oxford* was founded in the time of *Humfrey Duke of Gloucester*, and the Foundation of it offered to be dedicated to him, and to be denominated from him; which he refused, but gave to it at least a thousand Marks in Money, with a considerable number of Books.

This ancient Library (being but one Walk) makes of the present Library only the middle part, or cross stroke of the *H*. for such is now the figure of it.

It happened that in process of time, this said Library lost not only all its Books, but also its very Benches and Shelves. Whereupon Sir *Thomas Bodley*, a worthy Patron of Learning, (who had been employed in several Domestick and Foreign Negotiations by Queen *Elizabeth*) took pity of the Ruines of the said Library, and resolved upon a Restauration and Augmentation of it, which he accordingly performed; whence it came to be deservedly called the *Bodleian Library*.

To the abovesaid ancient part of the Library, Sir *Thomas Bodley* added the first Walk, or East-side, where you immediately enter from the top of the Stairs: and this new part, together with the other ancients part, he endeavoured to fill with Books, which he in good measure performed while he lived; and some Revenue he left for the Incouragement of a Library-Keeper, and for the buying in of Books; but in both respects so small and insufficient, that some farther

farther additional Benefaction seemeth to be very much wanting towards those Uses.

The said part of the Library built by Sir Tho. Bodley, was finished, and the whole furnished, about the year 1600. at which time it began to be set open for the use of Students. And about 1616. were finished the Publick Schools for Disputations and Lectures in the several Arts and Sciences, at the Charges of the University, and of divers other Benefactors, who contributed largely to that Building. And in 1636. (by the Advice and Encouragement of Archbishop Laud, he being then Chancellor of the University) was built the West-side of the Library, at the expence of the University chiefly, and partly of other Benefactors; to which the said Archbishop contributed largely in Money, besides a vast number of MS. Books in divers Languages, (to the value of many thousands of Pounds, if to have been bought) which do now stand in the same West-side, with a large and visible Inscription expressing the Donor of them.

The Gifts of him and other generous and noble Benefactors to the said Library, are registred in a large Book, which remaineth in publick and open view of all Comers, upon a Desk for that purpose, not far from the entrance of the Library, with intention of preserving the Memory of the respective Gifts, and of a grateful remembrance of the Givers and Benefactors, whose Names and Titles do there remain recorded to Posterity.

Besides this, there are many other excellent Libraries belonging to the several Colledges.

*Theater.*

To speak of the curious *Architecture*, and vast Charges of the *New Theater*, fabricated by the most ingenious Sir *Christopher Wren*, at the sole Cost and Charges of the most Reverend Father  
in

in God, *Gilbert*, the late Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for the use of *Scholastick Exercises*, and of the most excellent *Printing-Presses* there. To speak of the beautiful, solid *Stone-Buildings*, *Chappels*, *Halls*, large *Revenues*, admirable *Discipline* of several *Colledges*, excellent accommodation for young *Noblemen* and *Gentlemen*, *Helps* and *Allowances* for poor *Scholars*, &c. To describe the most delightful publick *Physick Garden*, abounding with variety of choice *Plants*, and surrounded with stately *Stone Walls*, at the sole Expences of the Right Honourable, *Thomas Earl of Danby*, would require another Volume; only of this Garden take this short Account:

Among the several *noble Structures*, and great Conveniences of Learning wherewith this famous *University* is adorned, this of the *Physick-Garden*, commodiously placed by the River *Charwell*, claimes not the least place, and therefore not to be passed in silence; founded, built, and the Donation thereof made to the *University*, in the year 1632. by the munificent *Benefaction* of the Right Honourable *Henry Danvers*, Earl of *Danby*, then living at his House at *Cornbury*; who purchasing five Acres of Ground, South of *St. Mary Magdalen Colledge* thereon erected, about the Square thereof, most stately Walls and Gates, which Walls are 14 Foot high, of the best squared and most polite Stone, the like not to be elsewhere seen; and one Gate thereof to the Expence of five or six hundred Pounds, on the Front of which is this Inscription to be seen.

*Gloria Dei Optimi Maximi. Honori Caroli Regis:  
In Usum Academiae & Reipublicae. 1632.  
Henricus Comes Danby.*

And

And endowed the same with an *annual Revenue* to Perpetuity for the maintenance and keeping of the same and its great Variety of *Plants*, whereof it now contains some *thousands* for the Use and *Honour* of the *University*, serving not only for *Ornament* and *Delight*, and the pleasant walking and *Diversion* of the *Academical Students*, and of all *Strangers* and *Travellers*, but of great use also, as is easily found among all persons desirous to improve their *Botanical Inclinations* and *Studies*, and for the pleasant *Contemplation* and *Experience* of *Vegetative Philosophy*, for which *here* is supposed to be as good convenience as in any place of *Europe* (if not the best) As also for the Service of all *Medicinal Practitioners* supplying the *Physicians*, *Apothecaries*, and who else shall have occasion for things of that nature, with what is right and true, fresh and good, for the Service and Life of Man.

The care of this *Garden* is now committed by the *University*, to that skilful Botanist, Mr. *Jacob Bobart*, who is now carrying on the *Universal Herbal* begun by the learned Dr. *Morison* deceased.

Also the newly erected *Museum* in *Oxford* cannot well be passed over, without some brief account thereof:

The *Museum*, a large and stately Pile of squared Stone, was built at the charge of the *University*, who found such a Building necessary, in order to the promoting, and carrying on with greater ease and success, several parts of useful and curious Learning, for which it is so well contrived and designed.



It borders upon the West end of the Theatre, having a very magnificent Portal on that side, sustained by Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, with several curious Frizes, and other artificial Embellishments. The Front about sixty Foot, is to the Street, Northward, where is this Inscription over the entrance in gilt Characters, *Museum Ashmoleanum, Schola Naturalis Historiæ, Officina Chimica.* The first Foundation was laid on the 14th of *April* 1679, and it was happily finished on the 20th of *March*, 1683; at which time a rich and noble Collection of Curiosities was presented to the University by that excellent and publick-spirited Gentleman, *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; a Person so well known in the World, that he needs no further Elogium in this short Narrative; and the same day there deposited, and afterwards digested, and put into a just Series and Order, by the great care and diligence of the Learned *Robert Plott*, Doctor of Laws, who at the worthy Donors request, is entrusted with the Custody of the *Museum*. By the beginning of *May* following, the Rarities were all fixed in their distinct Cabinets and Places, and the room furnish'd in every part of it: But it was not opened publicly, till after the 21st day of that Month. On which day their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Dutchess of *York*, and the Princess *Ann*, with a great number of Earls and Lords, and other Persons of quality, who either accompanied their Royal Highnesses to *Oxon*, or came to pay their Devoires to them, and shew the greatness and sincerity of their Zeal to the Royal Family, were first entertained in it, and at the Entrance were received with a set-Speech by Dr. *Plott*: the Vice-Chancellor, the Lord Bishop of *Oxon*, the Doctors of all Faculties, and both Proctors, attending in their Formalities: which

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which being ended, they proceeded to take a particular view of the chiefest Curiosities, and afterwards were pleased to accept of a Banquet prepared for them at the Charge of the University.

Take this brief Description of this Building.

It consists of ten Rooms, whereof the three principal and largest are Publick, being each in length about 36 Foot, and in breadth 25. The uppermost is properly the *Museum Ashmoleanum*, where an inferior Officer always attends to shew the Rarities to Strangers. The middle Room is the School of Natural History, where the Professor of Chymistry, who is at present Dr. Plun, reads three times a Week, on *Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays*, during the time of the Chymical course, which continues an entire Month, concerning all Natural Bodies, relating to, and made use of in Chymical Preparations, particularly, as to the Countries and places where they are produced, and found, their Natures, their Qualities and Virtues, their Effects, and by what Marks and Characteristicks they are distinguished one from another, Natural from Artificial, true from sophisticated, with their several Mixtures and Preparations in Trials and Experiments, with the entire process of that Noble Art, very necessary to the cure of Diseases, when carefully managed by learned and skilful Persons.

The lower Room, to which there is a descent by a double pair of Stairs, is the Laboratory, perchance one of the most beautiful and useful in the World, furnished with all sorts of Furnaces, and all other necessary Materials, in order to use and practice. Which part is with very great satisfaction performed by Mr. Christopher White, the skilful and industrious Operator of the University,

versity, who by the direction of the Professor, shews all sorts of Experiments, chiefly relating to that course, according to the limitation established by the Order of the Vice-Chancellor.

Near adjoyning to the Laboratory are two fair Rooms, whereof one is designed for a Chymical Library, to which several Books of that Argument have been already presented: the other is made use of as a Store-Room for Chymical Preparations, where such as stand in need of them, are furnished at easie rates: the design of this building being not only to advance the Studies of true and real Philosophy, but also to conduce to the uses of Life, and the Improvement of Medicine. Near the *Museum* is a handsome Room fitted for a Library of natural History and Philosophy. The other remaining Rooms are the lodging Chamber, and Studies of the Keeper of the *Museum*, whereof one, which is most convenient, is sometimes employed and made use of for private Courses of Anatomy.

Accessions are continually made to the *Museum* by several worthy Persons, as Dr. Robert Huntington, who hath given Hieroglyphicks, and other *Aegyptian* Antiquities: Mr. Aaron Goodyear, to whose generous favour they owe there an entire Mummy: and the eminently Learned *Martin Lister*, Doctor of Physick, who has presented the University with a large Cabinet of Natural Rarities of his own Collection, and of several *Roman* Antiquities, as Altars, Medals, Lamps, &c. found here in *England*: So that it is justly believed, that in a few years it will be one of the most famous Repositories in *Europe*.

of

## Of the Philosophical Society.

**T**Here is also in this famous University lately established a Society, by the name of the *Philosophical Society*, for the Improvement of real and experimental Philosophy.

In order to the better carrying on this generous and useful Design, they have settled a Correspondence with the Royal Society at *London*; of which several of them are Fellows, and with the Society at *Dublin* in *Ireland*, lately established there for the same good purpose.

Of this Society are, Dr. *John Wallis*, Savilian Professor of Geometry.

Dr. *Ralph Bathurst*, Dean of *Wells*, and President of Trinity Colledge.

Dr. *Henry Beeston*, Warden of New Colledge.

Dr. *William Levett*, Principal of *Magdalen Hall*.

Dr. *Henry Aldrick*, Canon of *Christ-Church*.

Dr. *Thomas Smith*, Fellow of *St. Mary Magdalen* Colledge.

Dr. *Robert Plott*, Professor of Chymistry, and one of the Secretaries of the Royal Society.

Dr. *Robert Pitt*, Fellow of *Wadham* Colledge, and Professor of *Anatomy*.

Dr. *Gibbons*, Fellow of *St. John's* Colledge.

Dr. *Edward Bernard*, Savilian Professor of *Astronomy*.

Mr. *John Massey*, now Dean of *Christ-Church*.

Mr. *Enchusen*, and Mr. *Bambrig*, Secretaries.

Mr. *Caswell*, Treasurer.

They meet every *Tuesday* in the Afternoon, by the Permission and Favour of the Government, in the Natural History-School. Their present Officers

Officers are, Dr. Wallis, President, Dr. Plot, Director of Experiments; Mr. William Musgrave, Fellow of New Colledge, Secretary, and Mr. John Ballard, Fellow of New Colledge, Treasurer; which Officers hold their Places only for a year. St. George's day is the Annivertary Day of Election. No one of the University is admitted, who is under the Degree of *Master of Arts*, or *Batchellor of Laws*. The way of Admission, and the manner of Procedure, as to their Debates and Experiments, are for the most part the same with what is practised in the Royal Society.

### Of Cambridge.

What hath been said of *Oxford*, the like may be said of her Sister *Cambridge*; which for *Antiquities*, *Gracious Priviledges*, beautiful *Colledges*, large *Revenues*, good *Discipline*, number of *Students*, plenty of *Diet*, and of all other things necessary for advancement of Learning, (if in complaisance she will at any time give place to *Oxford*, yet at the same time) will challenge Precedence before any other University of the Christian World.

The University of *Cambridge*, in some few Particulars, differs from that of *Oxford*.

The Chancellor of *Cambridge* (at present, *The Christopher Duke of Albemarle*) is not so *durante cellor. virâ*, but may be elected every three years, *aut manere in eodem officio durante tacito consensu Senatus Cantabr.* He hath under him a Commisary, who holds a Court of Record of Civil Causes, for all priviledged Persons and Scholars under

under the Degree of Master of Arts, where all Causes are tried and determined by the Civil and Statute Laws, and by the Customs of the University.

They have also a High Steward, chosen by the Senate, and holds by Patent from the University, is at present the Earl of *Craven*.

*Vice-Chancellor.*

The Vice-Chancellor was lately, Dr. *John Peachel*, Master of *Magdalen* Colledge. This High Officer is chosen every year, on the third of *November*, by the Senate, out of two Persons nominated by the Heads of the several Colledges and Halls. Here note, That the Halls at *Cambridge* are endowed and privileged as the Colledges, and differ only in name.

*Proctors.*

The two Proctors are chosen every year, as at *Oxford*, according to the Circle of Colledges and Halls: they are for this year, Mr. *Henry Jenks*, Senior Proctor, Fellow of *Caius* Colledge; Mr. *John Scott* of *Bennet* Colledge.

There are chosen after the same manner, Two, called *Taxers*, who with the Proctors have care of Weights and Measures, as Clerks of the Market.

*Register.*

The *Custos Archivorum*, or University-Register, is Mr. *James Holman*.

There are also three Esquire Beadles, Mr. *John Pern*, Mr. *William Worts*, Mr. *Hugh Martin*; and one Yeoman-Beadle.

*Privileges.*

This University, for the Encouragement of Students, hath also divers Privileges granted by several Kings of *England*. Every *Michaelmas*-day, the Mayor of the Town of *Cambridge*, at the entrance into his Office, takes a solemn Oath before the Vice-Chancellor, to observe and conserve, the Privileges, Liberties and Customs of this University. Moreover, on Friday before *St. Simon and Jude*, at a magna Congregatio  
in

in St. Mary's Church, allotted for the Assembly of the whole University, the Mayor brings with him two Aldermen, four Burgeſſes, and two of every Pariſh, to take their Oaths before the Vice-Chancellor, for the due ſearch of Vagabonds, ſuſpected Perſons, &c. At the ſame time are ſworn Fourteen Perſons for the University, and Fourteen for the Town, to look to the cleaning and Paving of the Streets.

The University hath alſo a Court-Leet held twice every year, wherein are preſented all Nuiſances, &c.

In Cambridge there are no un-endowed Houſes appointed for Students, as is in Oxford, and the Houſes endowed, are no more than Sixteen, but thoſe generally ſo large, that the number of Students is, commonly little different from that of Oxford.

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*A Catalogue of the Colledges and Halls in the University of Cambridge; with the Names of the preſent Maſters of each of them.*

ST. Peters Colledge, Dr. Joſeph Beaumont, D. D.

S. Clare Hall, Dr. Samuel Blythe, D. D.

Pembroke Hall, Dr. Nathaniel Coga, D. D.

Corpus Chriſti, Colledge, } Dr. John Spence, D. D.  
alias, Bennet Coll. }

Trinity Hall, Sir Thomas Exton, L. L. D.

Gonville and Caius Coll Dr. Robert Brady, M. D.

Kings Coll. Dr. John Coppleſtone, D. D. the Provost.

Queens Coll. Dr. Henry James, D. D.

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St. Katharine Hall, Dr. John Eachard, D. D.  
 Jesus Coll. Dr. William Saywell, D. D.  
 Christs Coll. Dr. Ralph Cudworth, D. D.  
 St. John Coll. Dr. Humphrey Gower, D. D.  
 Magdalen Coll. Dr. John Peachel, D. D.  
 Trinity Coll. Dr. John Montague, D. D.  
 Emanuel Coll. Dr. John Balderston, D. D.  
 Sussex and Sidney Coll. Mr. Joshua Bassett, A. M.

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## The Names of the present Publick Professors in the University of Cambridge.

**K**ings Professor in Divinity, Dr. Joseph Beaumont.  
 Lady Margarets Professor in Divinity, Dr. Ralph Widderington.  
 Professor of Moral Divinity, Dr. Thomas Smout, D. D.  
 Professor in the Civil-Law, Dr. George Oxinden, L. L. D.  
 Professor in Physick, Dr. Robert Brady.  
 Publick Orator, Mr. John Billers.  
 Mathematick Professor, Mr. Isaac Newton, F. R. S.  
 Hebrew Professor, Dr. Ralph Cudworth.  
 Greek Professor, Mr. Michael Payne, A. M.  
 Arabick Professor, Dr. John Luke, D. D.

### Degrees.

Degrees at Cambridge are usually taken as at Oxford, except in Law and Physick, whereof, after six years, they may take the Degree of Batchelor, and after five years more, that of Doctor.



In *Cambridge* the *Lent-Term* begins the 13th of *The Terms*. *January*, and ends the *Friday* before *Palm-Sunday*. *Easter-Term* begins the *Wednesday* after *Easter-Week*, and ends the *Week* before *Whitson-tide*. *Trinity-Term* we have none at *Cambridge*, for from *Easter* to the *Commencement*, is but one *Term* with us. *Michaelmas-Term* begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 16th of *December*.

The first *Tuesday* of *July* is always *Dies Co-Commencementiorum*, there called the *Commencement*, wherein the *Masters of Arts*, and the *Doctors* of all *Faculties* compleat their *Degrees* respectively; and the *Bachelors of Art* do theirs in *Lent*, beginning at *Ashwednesday*.

*Cambridge* lies in 52 *Degrees*, and 20 *Minutes* *Northern Latitude*.

Both these *Universities* are placed two easie days journey from the *Capital City* of *London*, and about the same distance from each other.

These are the two glorious *Fountains* of *Learning*, to the *Fame* whereof, *Foreigners* come on *Pilgrimage* to offer up *Honour* and *Admiration*; and yet, even these had lately been like to be dried up by the over-heated *Zeal* of some ignorant *Fanaticks*.

These are the chiefest *Store-houses* of *Lettered Men*, which send forth yearly a great number of *Divines*, *Civilians*, *Physicians*, &c. to serve all parts of this *Kingdom*.

To supply these great *Store-houses*, there are *Principal* in several parts of *England*, *Grammar-Schools*, *Schools* of whereof the principal are *Westminster*, *St. Pauls*, *England*. *Winchester*, *Eaton*, *Merchant-Taylors*, the *Charter-House*, all richly endowed to maintain *Masters*, *Ushers*, and a certain number of *Scholars*; so that a *Child*, once admitted into these *Schools*, if he become capable, may at length be preferred to be a *Scholar* or *Fellow* in some

Colledge of one of these Universities, and will want little or no assistance from his Parents, all his life time after.

*Of Schools.*

*Inconvenience of too many Schools.*

Besides these, there are of late *Grammar-Schools* founded and endowed, in almost every Market-Town of *England*, wherein the Children of the Town are only to be taught *gratis*, without any other Allowance. But in the multiplying of these Schools, it may be doubted, whether there appeared not more Zeal than Prudence; for the Parents of such School-Boys, not able to advance them to the Universities, all the rest, besides Reading and Writing, becomes useless; and the Youths, by eight or ten years lazy living, rendred unapt for the Labour belonging to the more profitable Plough, and beneficial Manufactures, usually turn either Serving-men, or Clerks to Justices or Lawyers, whereby they learn much Chicanery, they become cunning Petty-Foggers, multiply Law-Suits, and cozen their Countrey: or if perhaps they are set to Trades, the little smattering in Learning got at the *Grammar-School*, renders them commonly proud, stiff-necked, self-conceited, unapt to be governed, apt to embrace every new Doctrine, Heresie, Schism, Sect, and Faction; or in case their Parents are able to put them to the University, yet for want of sufficient Maintenance, and Residence there, they get only to be half-learned, and thereby a Propensity to preach Faction, Sedition, and Rebellion, to seduce those that are more ignorant than themselves, as was evident in our late unhappy Troubles, where it was observed, that the Seducers were generally such as had been from those *Market-Latine-Schools*, advanced to be either Commoners or Servitors, for a short time in the University, ( and not Fellows of Colledges ) and the

the Seduced, ordinarily such as from these Schools became afterwards Shopkeepers or Petty-foggers. If such had been endowed with more, or perhaps with less Knowledge, they had probably been much more Humble, Loyal, and Obedient to their Governours, both Civil and Ecclesiastical: And therefore the late King of Spain, consulting with his ablest Counsellors of State, for a general Reformation of Matters, that were found by experience, to be inconvenient and prejudicial to his Kingdom, after mature Deliberation, came to this Resolution, That amongst other Abuses, the great number of Countrey Grammar-Schools should by a solemn *Prematica*, or Ordinance, be diminished, and the Childrens time better employed at Manufatures, Trades, Husbandry, &c. Besides, upon serious consideration, it will be found, that England is over-stocked with Scholars, for the Proportion of its Preferments, and for its Employments for Lettered Persons, whereby it comes to pass, that too many live discontented, longing for Innovations and Changes, and watching for an opportunity to alter the Government both of Church and State.

*Example of Spain.*

Thus the Reader hath had a small Map of a England huge Monarchy, the most just and easie that ever any People lived under, and many ways more happy than that which the great and good in the States-man, *Philip Comines*, so much admired in his days, when he declared, (after he had much commended the Policy of the *Venetian* Commonwealth) that amongst all the Seigneuries in the World, *England* was the Countrey where the State was best ordered, and where there was the least Violence and Oppression upon the People.

## The Present State

And although the past State of *England*, immediately before the late mischievous Rebellion, may be said to be in some few circumstances more happy than the present State, as in a general Conformity to the Religion established, &c. Yet as that State surpassed the Felicity of all the States both Ancient and Modern, in the whole World; so the present State of *England* doth in divers considerable Circumstances, surpass even that State; considering, amongst other things, that since his late Majesties Restauration, by his transcendent Goodness, we have had, or at least now have, no more *Tenures in Capite*; no more *Purveyances*; no more denial of *Habeas Corpus*; no more *Unreasonable Protections* for *Debts*; no *Illegal Impositions* or *Taxes*; no forced *Benevolences*, or *Loans*; no *Monopolies*, or *unbeneficial Projects*; no forced *Billetting* of *Souldiers*; no *Coat*, and *Conduct-Money*; no forced *Knight-hoods*; no *Ship-money*, and of late few or no *Taxes* at all: So that it may be said of that King's Reign, perhaps more justly, than that of King *Solomon*, 1 Kings 4, and 25. Ver. And *Juda and Israel dwell safely every man under his Vine, and under his Fig tree, from Dan even to Beersheba, all the days of King Solomon.* And it is to be hoped, that the present King *James* the First, will so govern, that the like may justly be said of his Reign.

Of the Reign of his blessed Father King *Charles* the Martyr, a second *David*, doubtless the like might as justly have been said, had he not been ( by several refractory, mutinous, and undutiful Parliaments, that most unreasonably refused to give his Majesty necessary Supplies ) constrained, and forced to have sometimes recourse to extraordinary ways of raising of Money.

*Of the rest of His Majesties Kingdoms, and Dominions, &c.*

A Brief Account was intended to be given of all the rest of his Majesties Kingdoms, Dominions, Countreys, Territories, Plantations, and Places, which shall be reserved for another opportunity: only after a short Relation of the two Islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, shall follow a Catalogue of all the Governours, constituted by his Majesty in Foreign Parts; together with all the Embassadors, Envoys, Residents, Consuls, and Agents, at this time employed abroad, and conclude with the account of the Royal Society, and two or three other Societies, who have entred into Partnership for carrying on certain late Inventions of considerable Benefit and Advantage to the Publick.

After *England*, the ancient Kingdom of *SCOTLAND* hath the Precedence, the chief Governour whereof under His Majesty, is the Lord HIGH COMMISSIONER of *SCOTLAND*, who, by that Title enjoys the ordinary Power and Authority of a Vice-Roy; but there is none at present. *Scotland.*

THE next is the Kingdom of *IRELAND*, the Governour whereof was lately the Right Honourable *Henry Earl of Clarendon*, and at present the Right Honourable *Richard Talbot Earl of Tircconnel*, who by the Title of Lord-Lieutenant, is as Vice-Roy of *IRELAND*. *Ireland.*

Other Dominions belong to the King of *England*, which either for number of People, or large extent, may as well deserve the name of

## The Present State

Kingdoms, as divers Countreys, which under the King of *Spain*, have long enjoyèd that Title, as *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Jamaica*, &c. but our Kings have never affectèd those swelling Titles.

### Of Jersey and Guernsey.

THE next and nearest are his Majesties two small Islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, lying near the Coasts of *France*, with two lesser, *Alderney* and *Serke*, being the only Remains of the Dukedom of *Normandy*, now in his Majesties possession, in both of which, generally, is still retained the *French* Tongue.

*Jersey.*

*Jersey*, the biggest of the two, though not above fifty miles in Circumference, is a most fertile Soil, producing all Kinds of Grain, and several sorts of good Fruit, especially Apples, of which they make great quantities of Cider: 'Tis well stock'd with Cattel, particularly Sheep, furnishing the Inhabitants with great store of fine Wooll, which employs most of the Poor in making Stockings, chiefly sent over into *France*, their nearest Market. His Majesties Governour here, is that experienced Souldier, Sir *John Lanier*, who did reside in *Castle-Elizabeth*, a strong Castle seated on a Rock, which commands the Harbour.

There are three Companies of Foot at present here, the first is the Governours own; the other two are commanded by Major *Henry Boade*, the Deputy-Governour, and Captain *Charles Manwaring*.

*Civil Government.*

For the *Civil Government* of this Island, the principal Officer next to the Governour, is the Bayliff,

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Bayliff, Sir *Philip Cartret*, and under him are Twelve Justices or Jurats, who with the Bayliff, administer Justice, and determine all Causes and Controversies, of above the value of One hundred Crowns: Other Petty Matters are decided by one of those Justices. They can appeal to *England* to the King and Council. The best Seat in the Island, is *St. Antoine*, belonging to Sir *Philip Cartret*.

The Island of *Guernsey*, lying about twenty *Guernsey* miles distant from the former, is well defended with Rocks, as that also is, and is not much less in quantity, but is somewhat inferiour in the richness of the Soyl, which hath this rare quality, That it nourishes no venomous Creature in it. Both of them are furnished with great variety of Fish. Here are ten Parishes in the Island, the first of which is *St. Peters Port*, which is a very convenient and safe Harbour for Shipping. Along the sides of the *Peer*, which is curiously paved, is the usual walk of the Inhabitants of the Town. One of the pleasantest Seats in the Island, is *de Granges*, belonging to *James Beauvoir*, Esq; Another is *St. Maries*, belonging to Sir *Edmond Andros*, now Bayliff of the Island; but the most ancient Seat is *d'Anneville*, belonging to *Charles Andros*, Esq;.

The Right Honourable *Christopher Viscount Hatton* is his Majesties Governour here, who hath three Foot Companies under his Command; the first of which is his own, the other two belong to Captain *George Littleton*, the Deputy-Governour, and to his Lordships Brother, Captain *Charles Hatton*.

The Government is in all respects like that of *Jersey*, by a Bayliff, who is Sir *Edmond Andros*, and Twelve Justices or Jurats. They have also the same Appeal to *England*, to the King and Council.

*Of His Majesties Territories in America, these are the present Governours, viz. in*

**N**ew England, Sir Edmond Andrews, Governour.

Virginia, The Right Honourable, Charles Lord Howard of Effingham, Governour, and Sir Hen. Chicheley, Deputy Governour.

Mary-Land, the Right Honourable John Lord Baltimore, Governour.

Jamaica, The Duke of Albemarle.

Col. Hendor Mowlsworth, now Deputy Governour of Jamaica.

Barbados, Col. Edwyn Steede, Lieutenant Governour.

Bermudos, Sir Henry Heydon, Governour.

New-York, Colonel Dungan, Governour.

The Lee-ward Islands, viz. { Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Captain-General, and chief Governour.  
 St. Christophers, Nevis,  
 Montserrat, Anguilla, &c.  
 from Porto Rico to Guadalupa.

New found Land —————

Carolina —————

Pensilvania, Mr. William Penn.

*Presidents Chiefs, &c. in East-India.*

**S**urat, Sir John Child, Baronet, President.

Bombay, Sir John Wyborn, Deputy-Governour.



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On the Coast of *Cormandel*.

*Fort St. Georges*, *Elihu Yale*, Esq; President of  
all the *Factories* on that Coast, and of the Bay  
of *Bengala*.

*Hughly* in the Bay, *Job Charnock*, Esq; Agent.  
*Cassumbiozan*—— Chief.

*Syam*,

*Canton* in *China*,

*Tonquin*,

} To these places Persons are  
sent, but as yet not known  
who will be Chief.

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## In Africa.

IN *Africa* his late Majesty hath been pleased  
to grant to the *Royal African Company*, by  
his Letters Patents, a Liberty of Trading all a-  
long the *Western Coasts* thereof, from *Cape*  
*Verde*, in 14 degr. Nor. Lat. to the *Cape* of good  
*Hope*, 32. South Lat. with Prohibition to all o-  
thers of his Subjects trading there. The Resi-  
dence of their chief Agent is at *Cape Coast*,  
where they have a strong Castle or Fort.

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*A List of his Majesty of Great Bri-  
tain his several Ministers now re-  
siding in Foreign Courts; with  
their respective Characters.*

IN *France*, the Honourable *Bevil Skelton*, Esq;  
Envoyé Extraordinary.

In *Spain*, the Right Honourable the Lord *Launf-  
downe*, Envoyé Extraordinary.

In

## The Present State

In *Sweden*, Edmund Poley, Esq; Envoyé Extraordinary.

In *Denmark*, Sir Gabriel Sylvius, Envoyé Extraordinary.

In *Portugal*, Charles Scarborough, Esq; Envoyé Extraordinary.

At *Constantinople*, Sir William Trumball, Kt. Ambassador.

In *Holland*, the Marquiss d' Albaville, Envoyé Extraordinary.

In *Flanders*, Sir Richard Bulstrode, Kt. Envoyé Extraordinary.

At *Florence*, Sir Thomas Dereham, Kt. Envoyé Extraordinary.

At *Ratisbone*, Sir George Etheridge, Resident.

## *His Majesty of Great Britain his Consuls in several parts of the World for the English Nation.*

*Portugal.*

**L**isbonne, Thomas Maynard, Esq; and is Consul-General for all the Kingdom of *Portugal*.

*Spain.*

St. Sebastian, Mr. William Francklin.

Sevilla, St. Lucar, Ayamonte, &c. Thomas Rumbold, Esq;

Cadiz, and Porto de Santa Maria, Sir Martin Westcom, Kt.

Malaga, Gibraltar, &c. Sir Richard Howel Winn.

Alicante, Sir Thomas Jeffreys.

Carthage, Mr. Henry Petit.

Barcelona, Signior Domingo de Roca.

Canaries, Mr. Richard Owen.

*France.*

Bayon, Mr. John Westcomb.

Marseilles, Sir John Burrow.

*Genoa,*

Genoa, Mr. John Kirke.  
Legorn, Sir Thomas Dereham.  
Naples, Sir G. Davies.  
Messina in Sicilia, Mr. Charles Ball.  
Venice, Mr. John Hobson.

Italy.

Zante, Sir Clement Harby.  
Smyrna, Mr. William Raye.  
Aleppo, Mr. Tho. Metcalf.  
Tripoly di Soria, Mr. Paul Pryaulx.  
Cyprus, Mr. Balthazar Sauvan.

Turkey.

Alexandria in Ægypt ——— the Consul.  
Tunis, Mr. Tho. Goodwin.  
Argiers, Mr. John Earlsman.  
Tripoly in Barbary, Mr. Loddiagno.

Africa.

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*A List of the Foreign Ministers at  
present residing in the Court of  
the King of Great Britain.*

**F**rance, Monsieur Barillion, Ambassador Extraordinary from France.

**Spain,** Don Pedro Ronquillos, Knight of the Order of Calatrava, Ambassador in Ordinary from Spain.

**Holland,** The Heer Van Zitters, Ambassador in Ordinary from the States-General.

**Empire of Germany.** From the Emperour, the Count de Kaunite, Envoyé Extraordinary.

*Portugal,*

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<i>Portugal,</i>	<i>Don Simon de Souza de Magallanes,</i> Envoyé Extraordinary from <i>Portugal.</i>
<i>Denmark,</i>	<i>Monsieur Lente,</i> Envoyé Extraordinary from <i>Denmark.</i>
<i>Sweden,</i>	<i>Monsieur Lyonberg,</i> Envoyé Extraordinary from <i>Sweden.</i>
<i>Venice,</i>	<i>Signore Sarotti,</i> Resident from <i>Venice.</i>
<i>Florence,</i>	<i>Signore Francisco Terriesi,</i> Resident from the Great Duke of <i>Tuscany.</i>
<i>Brandenburg,</i>	<i>Monsieur Bessier,</i> Resident from the Elector of <i>Brandenburg.</i>
<i>Cologne,</i>	<i>Monsieur Gloxin,</i> Resident from the Elector of <i>Cologne.</i>
<i>Modena,</i>	<i>Marquis Cataneo,</i> Envoyé Extraordinary from <i>Modena.</i>
<i>Spain,</i>	<i>Don Phelippe de la Guerre,</i> Agent, and Consul for the <i>Spanish Nation.</i>
<i>Genoa,</i>	<i>Signore Carlo Ottone,</i> Agent from the Republick of <i>Genoa.</i>
<i>Poland,</i>	<i>The Sieur Van Laer,</i> Agent from <i>Poland.</i>

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*Of the ROYAL SOCIETY.*

**H**AVING in this small Treatise had occasion to make known to the World, by Name, our Princes, Prelates, Nobles, Great Officers of State, Privy-Counsellors, Principal Courtiers, our Judges, Sergeants at Law, Civilians, &c. all now living; and likewise all those worthy Governours, and eminent Professors in our two famous Universities, it will not be amiss to name also all those who of late have listed themselves for promoting that admirable ingenious design, for bettering the condition of Human Life, by a vigorous advancement of Real Knowledge, and a speedy Improvement of Arts and Sciences: of whose Institution, Progress, and many very useful Discoveries, take this brief Account, extracted, in part, out of that excellent History written by Dr. Sprat, now Dean of *Westminster*, and Bishop of *Rocheſter*.

The first Assembly which laid the Foundation *First Found-* of this *Royal Society*, ( was some years before *dation of* the happy Restauration of our dread Sovereign *the Society.* *CHARLES* the Second ) at *Wadham Colledge* in *Oxford*, in the Lodgings of Dr. *Wilkins*, late Lord Bishop of *Chester*, where did then usually meet, Dr. *Seth Ward*, now Lord Bishop of *Salisbury*, the Honourable *Robert Boyle*, Sir *William Petty*, Mr. *Matthew Wren*, Dr. *Wallis*, Dr. *God-* *dard*, Dr. *Willis*, Dr. *Bathurst*, now Dean of *Wells*, Sir *Christopher Wren*, now his Majesties Surveyor General, Mr. *Hook*, and some others; all Persons of incomparable worth. Afterwards about the year 1658, many of them living in *London*, had  
a meet-

## The Present State

a meeting at *Gresham Colledge*, and this meeting was augmented by the Accession of the Lord *Vicount Brounker*, Lord *Brereton*, Sir *Rob. Moray*, Sir *Paul Neil*, *John Evelyn Esq*; *Thomas Henshaw Esq*; *Henry Slingsby Esq*; *Dr. Timothy Clark*, Sir *Geo. Ent*, *William Ball Esq*; *Abraham Hill Esq*; *Dr. William Croon*, and divers other eminent Persons, till that wonderful pacifick year, 1660; then the design being favoured by some ingenious worthy Persons, who, to their immortal Honour, had followed the King in his Exile: at length, his Majesty taking notice thereof, was graciously pleased so far to favour and encourage it, as to grant a large Charter, bearing date the 22d of April, 1663. whereby they were made a Corporation, to consist of a President, of a Council, and of Fellows, for promoting the knowledge of Natural Things, and useful Arts, by Experiments, wherein his Majesty declares himself to be Founder and Patron, granting them Power to purchase Lands and Houses, to have a common Seal, a Coat of Arms, two Secretaries, two or more Curators of Experiments, one or more Clerks, and two Sergeants at Mace: to make Laws, Statutes, Orders, and Constitutions among themselves, to have one or more Printers and Gravers, with a Power to Print what they shall see good, to take and anatomize dead Bodies of Persons who have been put to death by order of Law, to erect Colledges, &c.

*Power by  
their Char-  
ter.*

*Office of the  
President.* The Office of the President (this year *John Earl of Carbury*) is to call and dissolve the Meetings, to propose the Matter whereon to consider, to put Questions, to call for Experiments, to admit the Members that from time to time shall be elected, &c.

The

The Treasurer (this year Mr. *Abraham Hill*) *Treasurer.* receives and disburses all Moneys.

The Secretaries (this year *Francis Aston, Esq;* *Secretary* and *Dr. Rob. Plott*) read all Letters and Informations, Replies to all Addresses and Letters from Foreign Parts, or from others, take notice of the Orders and Material Passages at the Meetings, register all Experiments, all certain Informations, all Conclusions, &c. publish whatsoever is ordered and allowed by the Society.

The Curators, or Experimentors, are to receive the Directions of the Society, and at another Meeting bring all to the Test, and the Society judges thereof, whereby the World may have the concurring Testimony of many Persons of undoubted Credit, for the Truth of whatever they shall publish.

Their manner of electing Fellows, is according to the *Venetian* way, by Ballotting. At one Assembly the Candidate is proposed by some that know him well; the next he may be put to the Scrutiny, for which the Candidate must have the major number of 21 Suffrages at the least, and then at that, or the next Assembly, he may be introduced, and solemnly admitted by the President. At his admission he subscribes this Promise following, *viz. That he will endeavour to promote the good of the Royal Society of London, for the improvement of Natural Knowledge.* After this, he may at any time free himself from this Obligation, only by signifying under his hand to the President, that he desires to withdraw from the Society.

When any one is admitted, he pays to the Treasurer only 40 s. and then 13 s. a quarter, so long as he continues a Member of the Society.

Their

## The Present State

Their Meeting was before the dreadful Fire, at *Gresham-Colledge* in *London*, every *Wednesday* at three of the Clock in the Afternoon; and since was by the favour of the Lord *Henry Howard*, late Duke of *Norfolk*, and Earl-Marshal of *England*, at *Arundel-House*, the same day and hour, but is now again at *Gresham-Colledge* every *Wednesday* about the same hour.

*Their Design.*

The design of the *Royal Society* is in brief, to make faithful Records of all the Works of Nature, or of Art, which can come within their reach, so that the present Age and Posterity may be able to put a mark on the Errors which have been strengthened by long Prescription; to restore the Truths that have been neglected, to push on those which are already known to more various uses; to make the way more passable to what remains unrevealed, &c.

*Weekly Meetings.*

The business of their weekly Meetings is to order, to take account, consider, and discourse of *Philosophical Experiments* and *Observations*, to read, hear, and discourse upon Letters from all Parts, Reports, and other Papers containing *Philosophical Matters*; to view and discourse upon the Productions and Rarities of Nature and Art; to consider what to deduce from them, how they may be improved for the benefit of Mankind, which is their main aim.

In their discoursing they lay aside all set-Speeches, and eloquent Harangues, (as fit to be banish'd out of all Civil Assemblies, as a thing found by woful experience, especially in *England*, fatal to Peace and good Manners) and every one endeavours to express his opinion, or desire, in the plainest, and most concise manner.

*Objection against this Society answered.*

But the greatest Question amongst some Men at present, is, *What hath this Royal Society done all this while?* which, for the satisfaction of those Men,



Men, shall here receive such an Answer, as the intended brevity of this Book will allow.

The *Royal Society* then, since their first Institution, hath made a vast number of Experiments in almost all the Works of Nature; they have made particular Enquiries into very many things of the Heavens, as well as of the Earth, Eclipses, Comets, Meteors, Mines, Plants, Animals, Earthquakes, Fiery Eruptions, Inundations: Of Lakes, Mountains, Damps, Subterraneous Fires: Of Tides, Currents, and Depths of the Sea, and many hundred other things: They have composed many excellent short Histories of Nature, of Arts, of Manufactures, and of Works, whereof some are extreme curious. In a word, the Discoveries and Inventions made, should we say, but by some few Persons of this Society, if well considered, seem to surpass the Works of many foregoing Ages.

But what advantage and benefit appears after so many Meetings? It is true, they have made many Experiments of *Light*, (as the Excellent Lord *Bacon* calls them) and perhaps not so many Experiments of *Fruit* or *Profit*, yet without doubt, some may hereafter find out no small use and benefit, even in those Luciferous Experiments, which now seem only curious and delightful: but it is also as true, that the *Royal Society* hath made a great number of Experiments and Inventions, very profitable and advantageous to Mankind. They have mightily improved the Naval, Civil and Military Architecture. They have advanced the Art, Conduct, and Security of Navigation. They have not only put this Kingdom upon planting Woods, Groves, Orchards, Vineyards, Ever-Greens, but also *Ireland*, *Scotland*, *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*; all our Plantations begin to feel the

*Experiments made by the Society.*

*Advantages and Profit by it.*

Influ-

Influences of this Society : They have awakened the whole Civilized, Lettered, and Intelligent World, so that in all Countries they begin to be much more intent upon Experimental Knowledge, and practical Studies ; upon new Inventions and Discoveries, which the Authors of them always recommended to this Society to be examined, approved, or corrected ; so that if any of the present *English* Nation be so blind, as not to see the usefulness of this Society, Posterity, and Foreigners will, to their shame, acknowledge it with gratitude.

To conclude, they have registred Experiments, Histories, Relations, Observations, &c. reduced them into one common Stock, and laid some part of them up in publick Registers, to be nakedly transmitted to the next Generation of Men, and so to all Posterity : hereby laying a solid Ground-work for a vast Pile of Experiments, to be continually augmenting through all future Ages. A thing, if begun in time of the Learned *Greeks* or *Romans*, nay, if it had been begun but in the very last Resurrection of Learning, in this last Age, what Wonders would it in all probability by this time have produced ? What depth of Nature would now have been unfathomed ? what faculty of the Soul would be now in the dark ? what part of Humane Infirmities would not have been provided against ?

*Their Library.*

Moreover, The *Royal Society*, for the advancement of this Noble Design, hath begun a Library, to consist only of such Authors, as may be serviceable to that Design ; toward which, the late Earl Marshal of *England* hath been pleased to bestow on the *Society*, the whole *Norfolcian Library*, with a free permission of changing such Books as are not proper for their Work, whereby in a short time they will be able to shew

shew a Compleat Collection, of all that hath been publisht in Ancient and Modern Languages, which either regard the production of Nature, or the Effects of all Manual Arts.

At *Gresham-Colledge* is their *Repository*, the free *Their Repository.* and bountifull Gift of *Daniel Colwal Esq;* lately describ'd by *Dr. Grew*; wherein are to be seen many thousands of great Rarities, fetched (some of them) from the farthest corners of the habitable World, as Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, Flies, Shells, Feathers, Seeds, Minerals, Earths, some things Petrified, others Ossified, Mummies, Gums, &c. Divers of which have been since added by other worthy Members of that Society, and by other ingenious Persons; and in a short time is like to be (if not already) one of the largest, and most curious Collections of the Works of Nature in the World.

The Coat of Arms granted by His Majesty to *Their Coat* the *Royal Society*, is a Scutcheon with three *Ly- of Arms.* lions of *England*, in chief, intimating, That the *Society is Royal*; the Crest is an Eagle, and the Supporters Hunting Hounds, Emblems of the quickest Sight and Smelling, to intimate the Sagacity, employed in Penetrating and searching after the Works of Nature.

An

---

An Exact  
**LIST**  
 Of the  
**ROYAL SOCIETY,**

As they are at this present,  
 And put in Alphabetical Order,

**H**IS Sacred Majesty King *James* the Second.

His Highness *Ferdinand Albert*, Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburgh*.

*St. George*  
*Elias*  
*Francis*  
*John*

*George Earl of*  
*Robert*  
*Nicholas*  
*William*  
*Ralph*  
*Mr. Arthur*

*Ashe. A. M.*  
*Ashmole, Esquire.*  
*Aston, Esquire.*  
*Awbrey, Esquire.*

*Berkly.*  
*Boyl, Esquire.*  
*Bagnal, Esquire.*  
*Balle, Esquire.*  
*Bathurst, D.D.D. of Wells.*  
*Bayly.*

*Richard*

Richard	Beaumont, <i>Esquire.</i>
John	Bemde, <i>Esquire.</i>
Edward	Bernhard, <i>D.D. Ast. Prof.</i>
Andrew	Birch, <i>M. D.</i>
Edward	Brown, <i>M. D.</i>
Sir Richard	Bulkley, <i>Knight &amp; Bar.</i>

Henry <i>Earl of</i>	Clarendon. <i>L. Pr. S.</i>
Edward <i>Lord Bishop of</i>	Cork and Rosse.
Hugh	Chamberlen, <i>M. D.</i>
Walter	Chetwynd, <i>Esquire.</i>
Henry	Clark, <i>M. D.</i>
Mr. Dethleuus	Cluverus.
Daniel	Cox, <i>M. D.</i>
Thomas	Crispe, <i>Esquire.</i>
Sir John	Cutler, <i>Knight &amp; Bar.</i>

Mr. Thomas	Firmin.
John	Flamsted, <i>Ast. Reg.</i>

Sir William	Godolphin, <i>Knight.</i>
Sir Robert	Gordon, <i>Knight.</i>
Nehemiah	Grew, <i>M. D.</i>
Sir Rowland	Gwynne, <i>Knight.</i>

George <i>Marquess of</i>	Halifax.
Thomas <i>Lord</i>	Howard of Norfolk.
Theodore	Haak, <i>Esquire.</i>
Henry	Hall, <i>Esquire.</i>
John	Harwood; <i>A. M.</i>
Edward	Haynes, <i>Esquire.</i> :
William	Holder, <i>D. D.</i>
John	Herbert, <i>Esquire.</i>
Mr. John	Houghton.
Charles	Howard of Norfolk, <i>Esq.</i>
Edward	Howard of Norfolk, <i>Esq.</i>
John Stafford	Howard, <i>Esquire.</i>

Alexander

Alexander *Earl of*

Kincardin.

Robert *Earl of*  
Martin  
Sir JamesLindsey, *L. Great Chamb.*  
Lister, *M. D.*  
Long, *Knight, and Baro.*John  
Roger  
Walter  
William  
*Mr. Thomas*  
Henry  
Allen  
James  
*Mr. William*Mapletoft, *M. D.*  
Maridith, *Esquire.*  
Mills, *Esquire.*  
Molineux, *Esquire.*  
Molineux, *M. B.*  
More, *D. D.*  
Moulen, *M. D.*  
Monson, *Esquire.*  
Musgrave.Henry *Duke of*  
Walter  
*Mr. Isaac*Norf. *E. Marsh. of Engl.*  
Needham, *M. D.*  
Newton, *Math. Prof. Luc.*Edward  
Henry  
William  
Sir John  
William  
Sir William  
Alex.  
Robert  
Walter  
ThomasPaget, *A. M.*  
Paman, *M. D.*  
Payne, *A. M.*  
Percival, *Baronet.*  
Perry, *M. A.*  
Petty, *Knight.*  
Pitfield, *Esquire.*  
Plot, *L. L. D.*  
Pope, *M. D.*  
Povey, *Esquire.*Thomas *Lord Bishop of*  
John  
Sir Robert  
Francis  
Richard  
Tancred  
Sir PaulRochester, *D. of West.*  
Ray, *A. M.*  
Redding, *Kt. & Bar.*  
Roberts, *Esquire.*  
Robinson, *M. D.*  
Robinson, *M. D.*  
Rycaut, *Knight.*

Seth

Seth Lord Bishop of	Salisbury.
Mr. Oliver	Salisbury.
Sir Jeremy	Sambrooke, Knight.
Sir Philip	Skippon, Knight.
Frederick	Slare, M. D.
Hans	Sloane, M. D.
Thomas	Smith, D. D.
Sir Robert	Southwell, Knight,
John	Tillotson, D. D. D. of Can.
John	Turner, Esquire.
Edward	Tyson, M. D.
Sir Theodore de	Vaux, Knight.
Nathaniel	Vincent, DD.
Isaac	Vossius, D. D.
Charles Earl of	Worcester.
Thomas Lord Viscount	Weymouth.
Richard	Waller, Esquire.
John	Wallis, DD. Geo. Pr. Sav.
Sir Paul	Whichcot, Kt. and Bar.
Charles	Willoughby, M. D.
Sir Peter	Wyche, Knight.
Edmond	Wyld, Esquire.

*Persons of other Nations.*

Ds. Fremont	d' Ablancourt.
Ds. Adrianus	Auzout.
Ds. Ismael	Bullialdus.
Ds. Jo. Dominicus	Cassini, Astr. Reg. Par.
Ds. Josephus	De Faria Legat Portugal.

R

Ds. Johan-

## The Present State

Ds. Johannes	Hevelius: <i>Conf. Danisc.</i>
Ds. Urbanus	Hiern.
Ds. Christianus	Huygens de Zullichem.
Ds. Henricus	Justel.
Ds. Theodorus	Kerchringius.
Ds. Gothofred Guliel.	Lebnitius, <i>J. V. D.</i>
Ds. Antonius	Leuwenhoek, <i>Delftensis.</i>
Ds. Johannes de	Leyonbergh, <i>Leg. Suetia ex.</i>
Ds. Marcellus	Malpighius, <i>M. D.</i>
Ds. Nicolaus	Mercator.
Ds. Dionysius	Papin, <i>M. D.</i>
Ds. Jo. Ambrosius	Sarotti.
Ds. Ez. de	Spanheim.
Ds. Franciscus	Travagini, <i>Phil. Venet.</i>
Ds. Spirit. Cabart	de Villermont.

*A List of the present Council of the  
Royal Society.*

John Earl of Carbury, *President.*

William	Aglionby, <i>M. D.</i>
Daniel	Colwal, <i>Esquire.</i>
John	Creed, <i>Esquire.</i>
Sir Anthony	Dean, <i>Knight.</i>
John	Evelyn, <i>Esquire.</i>



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<i>Thomas</i>	Gale, D. D.
Thomas	Henshaw, Esquire.
Abraham	Hill, Esquire.
Mr. Robert	Hook, Geom. Prof. Gresh.
Sir John	Hoskins, Kt. & Baronet.
Sir Edmund	King, Knight.
Mr. Francis	Lodwick.
Sir John	Lowther, Baronet.
George Earl of	Pembroke.
Robert	Pitt, M. D. & Prof. Anat.
Samuel	Pepys, Esquire.
Richard	Waller, Esquire.
Sir Cyril	Wyche, Knight.
Sir Joseph	Williamson, Kt.
Sir Christopher	Wren, Knight Sur. Gen.

Of these Members of the Council ; Eleven *Time of E-*  
are to be continued for the next year, and ten *lection.*  
more to be added to that number, all to be  
chosen yearly upon the Feast of St. Andrew in  
the Morning ; after which Election they all  
Dine together at a Venison-Feast.

By the foregoing List, it may be observed,  
that as our famous King *Edward* the Third, who  
was Founder and Sovereign of the Noble Or-  
der of the Garter, for the Encouragement of  
Valour, and Valiant Persons, was pleased to  
condescend to make himself one of the 26 Fel-  
lows : So our Gracious Sovereign King *Charles*  
the Second, for the promoting Arts and Sciences,  
and to encourage Learned and Virtuous Men, hath  
been pleased, after the Example of the greatest,  
and most renowned Monarchs that ever were

## The Present State

in the World, not only to Found and Patroniz<sup>e</sup> this most ingenious Institution, but even to enrol himself one of the Number.

The Reader may also perceive by this List, how many Sober, Learned, Solid, Ingenious Persons, of different Degrees, Religions, Countries, Professions, Trades and Fortunes, have united and conspired, laying aside all Names of distinction, amicably to promote Experimental Knowledge.

### *Of the Society for Insuring Houses in Case of Fire.*

*Of the Insurance Office.*

**H**ERE it may be very proper to mention certain other Societies of ingenious Persons, who have entered into Partnerships for management and carrying on some profitable Inventions: amongst which, the New Office of Insurance, for Insuring Houses in case of Fire is none of the most inconsiderable, where for 6 *d.* in the pound Rent, a House is Insured for one year, and to discount by way of Purchase; That is, for a House of 10. *l. per. ann.* Rent, paying 25. *s.* it will be Insured seven years; for 35. *s.* eleven years; for 50. *s.* one and twenty years; and for as often as it shall happen to be burnt down in that term of years, the Insurers are to pay 100. *l.* each time; but if only damaged by Fire, then to make good all Repairs thereof. Proportionable to which Rates, all Houses, of greater, or lesser Rents, are to be computed. For Security of which Sums, to be so paid for Re-building such Houses, the Undertakers have settled Rents in London, to the value

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value of 2100 l. per. ann. which security has been approved of, by very Eminent and Learned Counsel.

The Names of the Insurers are,

<i>Samuel Vincent, Esq;</i>	<i>John Hind, Esq;</i>
<i>Dr. Nicholas Barbon.</i>	<i>Mr. Edward Noel.</i>
<i>John Parsons, Esq;</i>	<i>Mr. John Wilson.</i>
<i>Felix Calverd, Esq;</i>	<i>Mr. Thomas Price.</i>
<i>Barnard Turner, Esq;</i>	<i>Mr. Samuel Newton.</i>
<i>John Lyford, Esq;</i>	<i>Mr. Samuel Tookey.</i>

They have a great number of Servants in Liverie with Badges, who are Watermen, and other Lusty Persons, dwelling in several parts of the City, who are always to be ready on all occasions of sudden Fires; which these labour with great Dexterity to suppress; and commonly expose themselves to extraordinary hazards. This Insurance Office is kept over against the Royal Exchange.

There is also another Office for Securing of Houses, called the *Friendly-Society*, by a mutual Contribution agreed by the Trustees;

That every Member of that Society shall pay yearly at the Office before hand, only one Shilling four Pence for every hundred Pounds Secured on Brick Houses, and two Shillings eight Pence for every hundred Pounds secured upon Timber Houses by way of premium.

The Establishment of this Society with all the Orders are to be seen at large in this Office.

**The Present State**

The Undertakers are,

*William Hale of Kings Walden, Esq; and  
Henry Spelman, Esquire.*

The Trustees are,

Sir Cyril Wyche,	Sir William Pritchard,
Sir Christopher Wren,	Sir William Dolben,
Sir Henry Tulse,	Sir Jonathan Raymonds,
Sir James Smith,	Sir Edmond Wiseman,

By these there are now in the space of two years and a half above 3400 Houses secured.

By the other Insurers in the space of six years there are insured about 5650 Houses.

Every Owner of a House within the Bills of Mortality is free to choose which of these two Societies he shall like best.

There are at present in London and the Parishes within the Bills of Mortality, by Computation, about One hundred and five thousand Houses.

**Of the Society for Milling Lead.**

*Milled  
Lead.*

*Its useful-  
ness before  
sheet Lead.*

**A** Nother excellent Invention for benefit of the publick, in the preservation of Buildings; and Shipping, is that of Milling Lead, which being first cast into Sheets of about 40 pound to the Foot Square, is by their Mill drawn down to any degree of Thickness or Thinness, keeping the usual breadth, and twice as long as can be cast, suited to all uses where sheet

## Part. II. of ENGLAND.

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Sheet Lead is, about Churches, Houses, &c. By reason of its Solidity, Smoothness, and exact equality, it is reasonably admitted to be much thinner than cast Lead for coverings, and therefore much cheaper and more durable, than that, which being very unequal gives the Sun power to draw the weaker parts, more than the stronger, from whence the frequent Cracking, Cockling, and destruction of that Covering arises, and the great advantages to Buildings from the Beauty, Lightness and duration of this.

Also this Milled Lead being drawn down to two or three pound to the Foot square, and nailed to the Ship sides with small Nails, *Proper for sheathing Ships* of a certain Metal that does not rust, nor corrode the Lead, is a sure preservation of the Plank against the Worm, so destructive to Shipping in the Straights, and all Voyages to the Southward, and for many reasons does appear, a much cheaper sheathing, than the usual way with Boards, the frequent Growings being totally saved, and the sheathing being Metal, yielding its value when fixed off, and down again; whereas the Board, when it is off, is of no value, and the Plank weakened and injured by the great Iron nails fixed therein, besides the many other advantages to Shipping, in point of cleanness, duration, sailings, &c. as hath been experimented on several of His Majesties Ships of War, as the *Phoenix, Dreadnought, Henrietta, Mary, Lyon, Bristol, Foresight, Harwich*, all done, some ten, twelve, fourteen years ago, and many others since.

This excellent Invention was first found out by that most Ingenious and Worthy Gentleman, Sir *Francis Watson*, and the Manufacture and sole Trade thereof is managed by the *Agents* *Inventor.*

**Art of making Salt Water fresh**

gents of the Honourable Sir *Philip Howard*, now deceased, Sir *Francis Watson*, and Partners, who have obtained an Act of Parliament for the same. The Treasurer of this Society is *William Hewer, Esq*, living in *York Buildings*.

Here was also intended an account of the late useful Invention, of making Salt Water fresh, of admirable benefit and convenience, not only at Sea, but also near the Sea Coast, where no Water, but what is Salt or Brackish, is to be had. This Art was lately found out by the Honourable Robert Fitz-Gerald, Esq; and is also carried on by Partnership. The Society being all of Persons of Quality, have an Office, in Loathbury, where their Business is managed.

## A

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